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Historical

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OF THE

Joseph Habersham Chapter,

Daughters

American Revolution.


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VOLUME I.

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1902.

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DALTON, GA.



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PREFACE.



## PREFACE.

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In April, 1900, when this chapter was barely two months old, space was obtained from the Atlanta Constitution for a weekly article devoted to historical subjects and the extension of the principles of our National Society. This feature became so popular and the demand for back numbers of the paper so great that the Joseph Habersham Chapter undertook the publication of the first year's papers in book form.

Since then our work has broadened, and grown in extent and in importance until we feel that in the impetus we have given to the study of American history generally and to the collection and preservation of records in particular, not only in Georgia but wherever our papers have been read, we have done a work that will live.



“Perhaps the most exquisite penciling that embellishes the work of Sir Walter Scott is the portraiture of ‘Old Mortality.’ There is almost sublime pathos in the picture he presents of the devout old Cameronian passing from place to place throughout the lowlands of Scotland, practicing without fee or reward the task of clearing away with humble but devoted chisel the accumulated moss and weather-stains from the tombstones which sheltered the dust of former generations.”

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EDITED BY  
MRS. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL,  
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## ERRATA.

Page 37, line 13, read "Merion" for "Meriam."

Page 45, line 26, read "Barrymore" for "Barryman."

Page 85, line 6, insert "daughter" after Godwind.

Page 85, line 30, insert "wife" after his.

Page 107, line 23, read "soul" for "soil."

Page 129, paragraph 5, omit line 4.

Page 243, paragraph 2, read line 5 for line 4.

Page 322, line 16, read "before" for "after."

Page 324, line 15, read "Hillhouse" for "Hillsman."



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## CHAPTER I.

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### DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is the largest historical and genealogical society in the world. In less than nine years its membership has reached more than 30,000. The good that it has accomplished in a new country like America cannot be measured.

In Article II. of the Constitution of the National Society, the objects are plainly set forth as follows:

#### ARTICLE II.

##### OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this society are:

1. To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence by the acquisition and protection of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

Could not and ought not any American citizen subscribe to such sentiment?

It is said there are cycles of patriotism. This is one. Perhaps all the wars and rumors of wars around conspire to give us an added interest in those early struggles of our forefathers, which seem to most of us as unreal as anything can be. In a few years we will pass from the scene and seem as unreal to those who follow.

Hardly a day passes but some member of this chapter is in receipt of a request for information of some lost ancestor. These requests are always cheerfully answered if possible. They come from all sections, but largely from the great Southwest, as that region owes a large per cent. of its population to emigrants from Georgia. The Constitution, ever ready to feel the popular pulse, places at our disposal a medium through which to reach this large class. This column will be used for the purpose of

giving and receiving information. We invite the co-operation and assistance of the patriotic. If you have any documents or original manuscripts (before 1820) lend to us. They will be copied and returned. If you have any records of individual services of patriots during that period, do them the justice of giving it to posterity. Sketches of prominent pioneer families are greatly desired. Let everything be concise, clear and to the point, remembering that the adjective is the enemy of the noun.

In the matter of preparing archives to present to the state (of which the manuscript of the first volume is now in our hands ready for the press and awaiting the pleasure of the legislature) we shall work without ceasing. Our work has about arrived at the period of the war of 1812. We have already much data on hand for the beginning of Volume II: A complete roster of the Eighth United States Infantry, Georgia troops; a voluminous correspondence of the celebrated Benjamin T. Hawkins, the Indian agent of the government, United States senator from North Carolina, etc.; the diary of Major Philip Cook, and many letters from him to Captain Talbot about Indian affairs, etc. These and other valuable original documents are now being copied for the printer, and we ask contributions for Volume II.

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Here are some of the questions which have come to us in the last few days:

1. Can any one give a history of Fort Wilkinson? In what part of Georgia was it situated? I. D.

Fort Gaines, March 28th.

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2. Wanted Revolutionary services of Richard Barry, brother of Captain Andrew Barry. O. S.

Auburn, Ala., April 2d.

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3. Wanted Revolutionary service of Alexander Thompson and Solomon Strickland, supposed to have been Georgia soldiers. A. H. T.

Pickens, Miss., April 1st.



4. John Chenault, who in June, 1820, from Columbia county, Georgia, applied for a pension, was my great-grandfather. He was sixty-five, and his wife, Nancy, was forty-five, and their son John was thirteen, Louise ten years, and Mary Ann, seven years old. Can you tell me to whom to write to find out about him? My great-great-grandfather was one John Chenault, born in Powhatan county, Virginia, November 22, 1754, and married Barbara Burke, who was born in Essex county, Virginia, on March 5, 1762. My great-grandmother was their second child, Lucy Allen, who married James Francis Nalle or Nall. John and Barbara's youngest child, James, was born November 9, 1803, and from that time until Lucy's son John was born was four years. One William Chenault, who was with George Washington at Valley Forge, was born 1749, is believed to be a brother of my great-great-grandfather, John Chenault. In April, 1865, the executive portion of the Confederate government, composed of President Jefferson Davis and several of his cabinet, disbanded and disintegrated on the farm of John Chenault, doubtless a son or a grandson of John Chenault, the Revolutionary soldier, near Washington, Ga. Do you know of any Chenaults or their relatives? Any information you can give or put me in the way of obtaining the same will be highly appreciated.

Owensboro, Ky., March 23rd.

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5. Was there a colonial governor of Georgia named John Martin, and was he the same as Captain John Martin, one of the founders of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati?

M. S.

Atlanta, April 3rd.

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6. Miss Harvey's address is Miss Margaret B. Harvey, 1712 North Fifty-second st., West Philadelphia, Pa. Selma, Ala., March 30th.

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Mr. Brown, at the state library, has just received a book of great interest to the numerous students of American history, an index of Henning's statutes. These rare

volumes have long been on the shelves of the library, but not being indexed have been little used. The index will add largely to their popularity. Mr. Brown was fortunate in securing this book, as there were only 100 copies printed.

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MEADOW GARDEN—This historic old home of George Walton is situated on Greene street, in Augusta. At the last congress the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution voted \$2,000 for its purchase and preservation. The Augusta chapter also made a liberal contribution and will keep the premises in repair and use for a chapter house. Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, who attends every congress, has been working several years to secure this end, and Mrs. Porter King, a descendant of George Walton and former state regent, has also worked for it assiduously.

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## CHAPTER II.

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Georgia is the only state that has no public records. Let this statement be made periodically and let it sink deep into the hearts of those who read it. Even Arkansas has a list of her state officers. Virginia and the two Carolinas have each about fifty volumes of colonial archives and records to their credit. Virginia has her energetic historical society with its fine magazine, *The William and Mary Quarterly*, and various other publications; North Carolina has *The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register*, published at Edenton by J. R. B. Hathaway, and the valuable late publications of S. B. Weeks, Ph.D., and South Carolina the fine quarterly which has just been begun by the South Carolina Historical Society, edited by N. L. Salley, Jr., secretary and treasurer, and Tennessee *The American Historical Magazine*, published at Nashville by W. R. Garrett, Ph.D. Alabama and South Carolina have each commissioners appointed by the governor to disburse annually a fund set apart for that purpose. We should and must have a similar commission in this state.

Most of the old histories deal with latitude and longitude, with fauna and flora, with everything but the men who made the times. We want to recall, to reclaim, to hold up to posterity, the very bone and sinew, the life-blood and the heart-beat of those illustrious citizens who made the young colony of Georgia lead forth in all that was beautiful and mighty. This grand work should not be left to a handful of women. The state pride of our whole people should be aroused on this subject until sufficient legislation can be secured to place the whole matter upon a proper footing. Public opinion can do this, and that alone. We can all contribute to the creation of a popular sentiment on this subject.

We have been told that the Georgia legislature would do nothing for the preservation of records. That, we will never believe until it has been proven. Too well we know the chivalry of gallant Georgians to doubt that where lovely woman leads the way they will follow, and we are sure that when we present them the magnificent gift of Miss Harvey and the Georgia daughters, they will at once put this whole matter upon a firm and permanent basis.

Let us hope that by this time next year we will have our state commission; that the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution will have doubled its membership; that the Sons of the Revolution will not feel that they have fulfilled their full measure of duty when they have met at an annual banquet, but that they will emulate the labors of sons in other states (the New York sons, for instance, have just published a full roster of New York Revolutionary soldiers); that the Georgia Historical Society will have established a quarterly magazine for the publication and preservation of the valuable manuscripts now being destroyed by the hand of time; that every clerk and ordinary in the state will look over their old papers, copy, arrange and preserve; that every chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in the state will feel it a privilege and a duty to unite in this grand work according to our motto—"For Home and Country."

QUERIES.

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7. WALTON—Can you give descendants of George Walton? He had one sister, Sally, whose descendants by her first husband, Thomas Watkins, are scattered widely throughout Georgia, Arkansas and Kentucky. He also had two brothers. John married Elizabeth Claiborne, and Robert married Miss Carter and settled in Georgia. The writer would greatly appreciate any data along this line, and especially as to the descendants of John and Robert Walton. G. N. H.

Covington, Ky.

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8. GREENE—Please give descendants of General Nathaniel Greene. D. S.

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9. VAUGHN—Information is wanted of John Vaughn, who moved from Fauquier county, Virginia, to Harrodsburg, Ky., between 1790 and 1800. His descendants are scattered all over the South. Allow me to congratulate The Constitution on the new historical department, which will create an interest in such subjects and give a vast amount of information.

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10. WALTON—Revolutionary services of Henry Walton, of Virginia, who came to Georgia. Was he a nephew or grand nephew of George Walton? E. B.  
Madison, Ga.

11. Will you kindly publish a list of the original Georgia Society of the Cincinnati? B. S.  
Atlanta, April 2d.

12. How many chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution are there in Georgia?

13. WOOTTEN—I notice your inquiry about Fort Wilkinson. In the war of 1812, Maj. Jno. Wootten, of Edgefield district, South Carolina, was killed there while trying to

suppress a riot among his own troops. Can any one give ancestry of Maj. Wootten or whether he was related to the Georgia family of that name? He married Mary Sims, also of Edgefield. Any information about either will be greatly appreciated.

R. L. W.

14. Can any of your readers tell me whether the bust or portrait of any Georgian has been placed in the hall of congress appropriated to this purpose?

Atlanta, April 10th.

MARGARET B.

#### ANSWERS.

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1. Fort Wilkinson was situated on or very near the Oconee river about three miles southeast of Milledgeville, or about east of Midway, near the point where Fishing Creek flows into the Oconee river, in Baldwin county, Ga. The fort is famous as the place where a treaty was held and consummated with the Creek Indians in 1802. This treaty was for the purpose of defining the line or limits between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians. It occurred on the 16th of June, in 1802, and was ratified on the 11th of January, 1803.

R. L. R.

2. MARTIN—John Martin was governor of Georgia in 1782. It would be interesting to know whether he is the Captain John Martin, of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati. There are frequent allusions in Fisk's "Old Virginia and her neighbors" to Captain John Martin, as well as other Virginia annals.

3. We are indebted to the clerk of Clarke county for the following valuable paper. It was not expected that this young county would distance the old ones in patriotic research, but it is the unexpected that happens:

Athens, Ga., March 22, 1900.—Yours to hand. I can not allow any papers to leave office; always take pleasure in showing them in my office. Enclosed find copy of only paper that I have found so far relative to the Revolutionary War. It has no date on it. Found it among very old papers; suppose some old clerk wrote it, maybe from



memory, and laid it away. Hope that this may be of service to you. I return the newspaper clippings.

Yours, etc.,

J. K. KENNEY.

The militia officers under General Marion's command in the Revolutionary War: Colonel James, Colonel McDonnold, Major Gambell, Captain John Malone, Captain John Singleton, Captain McFaddin, Captain Joseph Hill, Captain Armstrong.

The officers commanding the horse enlisted in the Revolutionary War commanded by General Marion: Colonel Harry, Colonel Mann, Captain Youngblood, Captain McColly, Captain Simmons.

### CHAPTER III.

This column is intended for the benefit of the readers of The Constitution who are interested in historical research, no matter where they live or what they belong to.

#### QUERIES.

15. Can any of your readers tell me how I could obtain copies of some court records in Edgefield district, South Carolina? Inquiry of the proper officials has met with no response.

16. BARRY—Was Richard Barry brother of Captain Andrew Barry, of whom inquiry was made by you, the same as the signer of the Mecklenburg declaration?

Atlanta, April 22d.

J. D.

17. How many forts were in Georgia during the Revolutionary War, and in what part were they situated?

S. M. JOINER.

18. HOLMES—Is it true that Oliver Wendall Holmes was born in Georgia? Was this the same family as Rev. Abiel Holmes, of Darien, and Captain Isaac Holmes, of Macon, who was killed in the Mexican war?

Nashville, Tenn.

LUCIUS MASSEY.

## ANSWERS.

4. CHENAULT—In answer to this question in Constitution of April 8th, I send following story of the famous raid of the Confederate treasure train. The address wanted is John Olim Chenault, Danburg, Wilkes county, Georgia :

Twelve miles from Washington, Ga., stands the old Chenault home. I do not know how many generations have lived there, but representatives of the family still inhabit it. In 1865, old Dionysius Chenault, a Methodist preacher of high standing, held sway over the big plantation and the surrounding neighborhood. The house, a fine old structure of ante-bellum type, crowns a gently rising slope as one travels the old stage road between Washington and Abbeville, S. C. The very same road, crossing the Savannah river at Lisbon, over which our Revolutionary ancestors traveled as they migrated from Virginia and North Carolina into Wilkes county; the same road, too, over which Jefferson Davis took his flight from Richmond to the sea, and at the Chenault home Mrs. Davis was entertained as she preceded her husband by a few days.

Old Dionysius Chenault was an old-time Georgia planter, living in great affluence, surrounded by his broad acres and his sleek, fat negro slaves. He was much given to hospitality. His daughters were great country belles and Chenault's tent at old Wheat's campmeeting was headquarters for all that was going on in a social way. In short, no better people lived in Wilkes county or the world than the Chenaults.

On a day in the latter part of April, 1865, about ten o'clock in the morning a train of five wagons moved slowly out of Washington over the Abbeville stage road. They were bound for Richmond, Va., and were occupied by five well-dressed, city-bred men and five wagoners, one of the latter being a negro.

The wagons were covered with white canvas and looked for all the world like an emigrant train or a party of North Georgia apple wagons. Slowly they toiled along,

picking their way between ruts and gullies cut in the road by the passing of two great armies. By nightfall they had gone only twelve miles and pulled up in front of the home of Rev. Dionysius Chenault. They asked permission to camp for the night, and were given the use of a large horse lot, fenced in on all sides, with a double gate opening at one end.

The sturdy old planter bade them welcome and offered them such refreshment and hospitality as lay in his power, for it must be remembered that, at the time, Georgia was under the rule of a military despotism, and Wilkes county had been tramped barren by the passage of both Confederate and Federal troops through our borders.

Our travelers prepared for the night by drawing their wagons close together in the center of the lot and stabling their horses in the empty sheds.

Across the road and through the woods campfires were glimmering. Bands of straggling Confederates were resting here and there, and troops of well-armed Union soldiers were moving hither and thither.

By and by the moon rose full and clear, and outside the enclosure a solitary horseman was seen. He was in full Federal uniform with bars on his coat, denoting the rank of an officer. He was well-mounted and the saber of a cavalryman hung at his side. Our travelers noted his appearance with considerable alarm, for he was evidently taking an inventory of the camp. However, he disappeared as quickly as he came, and after several hours of watching, the wagoners, overcome by fatigue, fell asleep.

These wagons contained gold and silver coin and bullion, belonging to certain Virginia banks. It does not belong to this story to go into the history of the money farther than concerns the Chenaults. Suffice it to say that the treasure had lain concealed in Washington for weeks. The guardians of it had obtained from General Upton, at Augusta, an order for its safe conduct back to Richmond, and armed with this passport they hoped to make their way quietly and unsuspected across the gap, over to Ab-



beville, where they hoped to land it safely on board freight cars bound for Richmond.

While they were wrapt in deep slumber suddenly the camp was aroused by cries and shot and cursing. A party of horsemen dashed through the gate, up to the wagons and upon the sleeping travelers. Resistance was useless. The surprise was complete. Bankers and drivers were captured and the "treasure train" plundered. Boxes and bags of precious gold dollars were emptied on the ground. It was said afterwards that the men waded ankle deep in gold and silver.

The raiders filled their pockets, their coats and haversacks. They tied bags of gold to the pommels of their saddles. They went away so heavily laden that they were compelled to throw away much of their booty by the roadside. The negro driver took to the woods and the rest of the party were released unhurt, after the robbers were filled with gold.

When a report of the outrage reached Washington next day, General E. P. Alexander raised a company of men and went to the rescue. But it was too late to do anything except gather up the fragments.

Many Confederate soldiers camping in the neighborhood, hearing the noise and believing the story that was circulated by the raiders that it was Confederate treasury money, helped themselves liberally. But, when told that it was private property, much of it belonging to widows and orphans of Virginia soldiers, they at once turned it all over to General Alexander.

General Alexander and his comrades kept the money under guard for a few days, hoping that the bankers might yet be able to take it back to Richmond. But, alas! The town was soon put under Federal control, and one General Wilde made commander. He no sooner learned of the existence of the treasure than he took possession of it, and not one dollar ever was returned to its rightful owners.

Soon great stories began to be circulated about fabulous sums of money being concealed on the Chenault plantation. It was said that boxes and bags of gold had been

sunk in the Savannah river. It was told that the Chenaults had thousands. These tales were brought by negroes, and, of course, the Yankees believed them. Hundreds of arrests were made. Those were the days of the freemen's bureau, and if a negro had a grudge against a white man, all he had to do was to make his report at the "bureau."

General Wilde set up his court. A detachment of soldiers was sent to the Chenault home for the purpose of search. Things were done that I blush to tell. One feature of the search was the stripping of helpless, innocent young women and exposing them to the insults of soldiers. The whole Chenault family, besides many others, were brought to Washington and imprisoned. Mrs. Chenault, at the time, had a young infant, but no mercy was shown on account of her condition. The citizens went to General Wilde and begged that Mrs. Chenault and others of the women prisoners might be taken to private houses and held under bond, but the request was refused. Old Dionysius Chenault, his son and brother were strung up by their thumbs in order to extract "treasure" from them that they never possessed. This torture of the men took place within sight and hearing of their wives, mothers and sisters. And Mrs. Chenault, in her awful condition, had to witness the suffering of her husband and son. Their hands were tied behind them, and they hung until their arms reached above their heads. Old Mr. Chenault fainted and they cut him down to prevent his dying.

A full account of these proceedings was written at the time by my sister, Miss E. F. Andrews, and published in *The New York World* in August, 1865. A copy of the paper is still in her possession.

I am very sorry to have to write it again, but it is true history and all its romance centers around the old Chenault home. It may have the good effect of awakening us to the horrors of war, and also I hope our Northern friends will be convinced that Southerners are not the only barbarians that inhabit the Western hemisphere. And I hope we all will remember that the cruelties of one man should

not be laid at the door of a whole state or community. This General Wilde is the same who quartered a regiment of negro troops in General Toomb's house.

What became of the money? About \$75,000 was recovered by General Alexander, also some \$10,000 or more was found secreted among negroes. And the raiders are supposed to have carried off about \$10,000. The wagons started with \$250,000 or \$300,000.

Great excitement prevailed for years, and reports were constantly starting up of the discovery of hidden treasure. Even to this day negroes may be sometimes seen plowing among hollow stumps and fallen trees or fishing in the Savannah river for bags of gold. For it was told at the time that the robbers had concealed much treasure, expecting to come back some day and get it.

MRS. T. M. GREEN.

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#### CHAPTER IV.

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The eleventh annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution met during the week in New York. A great many patriotic speeches were made and many social functions enjoyed, the most elaborate of which was a reception at Sherry's, given by the New York City chapter and Mrs. Donald McLean. Among the sons in Atlanta are Hon. Allan D. Candler, Hon. Philip Cook, Hon. Fulton Colville, Mr. W. D. Grant, Mr. W. L. Peel, Dr. Landrum, Dr. F. H. Orme, Mr. Thomas Peters, Mr. Frank Orme, Hon. Harvey Johnson, Mr. Charles A. Whitner, Mr. A. T. Byers, Mr. John W. Grant and others.

At the May meeting of the Joseph Habersham chapter two important papers were read, one on "Joseph Habersham," by Mrs. Preston Miller, and one on "Land Grants and Head Rights" by Hon. Philip Cook, of the advisory board. These are the first of the series of twenty-four subjects pertaining to Georgia history which will be discussed during the year. These valuable papers will be

loaned to any chapter wishing the use of them on application to the historian, Mrs. J. B. S. Holmes, 8 East Cain street.

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QUERIES.

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19. STUBBS—Will some of your readers kindly tell me where I can find some information of the Stubbs family? Is the name found on the list of Georgia Revolutionary soldiers?  
ANNA T.

20. BOYD—Ancestry of Boyd family who came from Virginia and Pennsylvania to Kentucky and lived near Boyd's ferry. Where was Boyd's ferry? Sally Boyd married Colonel Morgan Hopson, of Halifax county, Virginia, who was on the staff of General Daniel Morgan in the Revolutionary War.  
JOHN T. GRIFFIN.

21. ROSS—David Ross came to Bladensburg, Md., from Scotland before the Revolution. His son, David, was a major on General Mercer's staff. At the close of the war he represented Maryland twice in congress. Am anxious to know if this man was the ancestor of the numerous and well-known Ross family of Georgia.

Jackson, Miss., April 21st. J. E. HARRIS.

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ANSWERS.

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5. MARION—I have noticed the list of officers under General Marion's command in the Revolutionary War, etc., in The Constitution of the 15th instant. I venture to give you some additional data based upon original papers.

In 1780 there was a meeting of the leaders of Partisan Horse near Waggamon lake. The following were present: Francis Marion, two Harvys, Francis Huger, Hugh Giles, Gilbert Johnstone, Huger Johnstone and a North Carolina partisan officer named Folsome, and perhaps others. At that time, or very soon after, Major John James joined with his battalion of four companies.

These horsemen were the flower of the borders of South and North Carolina, and served under leaders of



their own choice. I have found no record of any of them asking for a pension or service pay. Subsistence, while in active service, seems to have been all they asked.

About this period South Carolina formed the militia into regiments, and several officers and men of Marion's partisans were made officers in these militia regiments. All these forces were commanded by Marion, who was made brigadier general of militia.

I give this brief outline to enable you to understand the positions held by several of those whom I shall name. Francis Marion was lieutenant colonel in line and brigadier general of militia; Peter Harvy, lieutenant colonel of horse; Hugh Harvy, officer of horse; Hugh Giles, colonel of militia; John James, major of Battalion Horse; John James (of the lake) captain in Battalion Horse and major of militia; Henry Monzoa, captain James' Battalion Horse; William McCottry, captain James' Battalion Horse; John Macauley, captain James' Battalion Horse; Sam Benton, lieutenant colonel horse (militia); Ervin, colonel regiment militia; Alexander Broughton, captain B. C. R.; Gilbert Johnstone, commandant Light Horse Battalion; Huger Johnstone, officer Light Horse Battalion; Thomas Blackwell, quartermaster Marion's Brigade; James Moore, commissary Marion's Brigade; Thomas Clark, impress officer Marion's Brigade; John Munnerlin, captain militia; Joseph Greaves, captain militia; David Reynolds, lieutenant militia; Adam Get-singer, quartermaster Harvy's Horse; Francis Johnstone, lieutenant, killed; Francis Huger, captain continental line.

He was at the meeting of the partisan leaders in 1780 and I am inclined to conjecture from my data that he was General Marion's aid. Much more could be written of these daring partisans, their arms and methods, but I desist, else I may trespass too much.

Permit me to add my earnest commendation to the good work you have instituted, and believe me, sincerely yours,

HUGER W. JOHNSTONE.

CHAPTER V.

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Among the valuable reference books to be found in the state library, the lineage books of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in nine volumes, head the list. Each volume contains the pedigree of 1,000 members, but when it is remembered that many daughters show half a dozen or more lines, it is safe to say that each volume contains not less than 4,000 pedigrees, perfectly indexed. Many of those tracing ancestry can find here just what they want.

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All the volumes of Munsell's American Ancestry are also to be found here, with thousands of pedigrees more or less authentic.

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The following will be of interest to many of our readers in this state and elsewhere, whose ancestors assisted in the making of South Carolina. We hope soon to welcome the day when the Georgia Historical Society will fall in line with those of other states, and take up a similar work:

"This society was organized in 1885, and up to this time has published five valuable works pertaining to the history of this state, besides a number of interesting pamphlets. The society is possessed of a very valuable collection of books, manuscripts and unpublished documents. These manuscripts and documents are being published by the society through the medium of a quarterly magazine. This magazine, which commenced in January, 1900, will contain also genealogies of families from all sections of South Carolina, reviews and notices of current works on history and literature, and historical notes, queries, answers, etc."

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Among the recent publications concerning this section is "Early Settlers of Alabama," by Colonel James Edwards Saunders. There are pedigrees of over fifty-eight families.

The American Historical Magazine is published at Nashville, Tenn., by W. R. Garrett, Ph.D. Georgia has no historical magazine.

QUERIES.

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22. DOOLY—Have you found any record of a William Dula or Dooly? He had a son named Thomas Bearley Dula or Dooly, said to have lived in Wilkes county, North Carolina. T. B. Dula married in Wilkes county, North Carolina, a daughter of William Hume, about 1806. There were Doolys in Wilkes county, Georgia—John Dooly, George Dooly and a Colonel Dooly there in 1779. I will appreciate any information you can give me relative to the above persons. With sentiments of high regard, and sincerely yours,

J. R. B. HATHAWAY, Edenton, N. Y.

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23. ANDERSON—William Anderson was born in Augusta county, Virginia, 1750, and moved to Kentucky about 1780. He married first, Miss Craig; second, Catherine Blair, and left several children by second wife. William's father was named Andrew. Can you tell me whether William or Andrew were in the Revolutionary War?

SALLY D.

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24. PITTMAN—Information wanted of the Pittman family; came at an early day to Virginia.

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25. CATLETT—Can any of your readers give information of the Catletts, who were prominent in Revolutionary War, and related to the Marquis Calmes? H. C.

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## ANSWERS.

6. "Columbus, Ga., May 8, 1900.—The courthouse of Muscogee county, Georgia, and all records, except deed book H 1, were burned in October, 1838. The first deed recorded in deed book H 1 was recorded on March 31, 1837. This book contains records of deeds, mortgages, etc., from March 31, 1837, to November 10, 1838, for the county of Muscogee.

"JOHN C. COOK, Clerk S. C. M. C. Ga."

[The above information with regard to old county records in Muscogee was sent in response to our request by Mrs. Dismukes, the patriotic regent of Oglethorpe chapter, as was also the following. We have heard of the valuable history of Columbus, by Mr. Martin, and hope that Oglethorpe chapter will find a way to have it put on sale.—Editor.]

“We have a ‘History of Columbus,’ compiled by Mr. J. H. Martin from newspaper files, reaching back to the time the town was laid out in 1828, which is kept in the clerk’s office.

“Also record of proceedings of intendent and commissioners of the town of Columbus, Ga., from 1832 to 1837, is the oldest book we have, records previous to that date having been destroyed in a fire. The above mentioned records are kept in a vault of the clerk of council, at the courthouse, in Muscogee county. J. S. MATTHEWS.

“Treas. City of Columbus, Ga.”

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7. “Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., May 5, 1900.—I am glad to see that your chapter has undertaken to conduct in The Atlanta Constitution a weekly column devoted to history and genealogy. If properly conducted it should be a source of much information to the many readers of The Constitution.

“I regret to say that I have not published anything in regard to the Stubbs family. I have not yet had the time to publish the information which I have collected. I shall be very glad to render you any assistance in my power. Very truly yours, WM. C. STUBBS.”

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## CHAPTER VI.

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One of the first difficulties that besets the historian who aims at truth and that alone is the singular reduplication of names. The recent discussion about Captain John Martin and Governor John Martin has called this to mind. There is a certain daughter of the Ameri-



can Revolution well known in this city who had three great-grandfathers in North Carolina by the name of John Williams. They were all Revolutionary soldiers; they lived in the same county, but they were no kin to each other. In South Carolina there have been distinguished instances of this kind. There were two Joseph Blakes, both proprietors; two Landgraves Thomas Smith, two Governors James Moore, two Deputy Governors William Bull, two James Le Seruriers, two Pierre de St. Juliens, two William Rhettts, two Nicholas Trotts. In such cases the only possible way to trace is through the wives and descendants of the principals, and that is work that requires the greatest care.

#### QUERIES.

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26. MCNAIR-GAINOR—Who can give me information of McNair and Gainor families of North Carolina, about time of the Revolution and before? Want parentage of Agnes McNair, born about 1710-20, and of Anne Gainor, born about 1750.

P. M. S.

27. BRYAN—Sarah Maule married Joseph Bryan, and her niece Penelope Maule married a Bryan near Newbern, N. C., and their descendants are supposed to live in Georgia and Florida. Would like to hear from some of the Bryans about these descendants. Am compiling a genealogy of the Bryans.

J. B. W.

#### ANSWERS.

8. GREENE—Ancestry and descendants of General Nathaniel Greene. Nathaniel Greene, the Quaker, was great-grandson of James Greene, of Warwick, born 1626, died 1698, and his wife, Deliverance, daughter of Robert Porter, great-great-grandson of John Greene, of Salisbury (Wilts, born 1597, married November 4, 1619, Jane Tattershall, who died 1643) who, with his wife and children, arrived at Boston June 3, 1635, and settled in Providence, R. I.; will proved January 7, 1660.

John Greene, of Salisbury, was the son of Richard Greene, of Bouridge Hill, grandson of Richard Greene, Sr., of Bouridge Hill, great-grandson of Robert Greene,

of Gillingham, Dorsetshire, 1545, and great-grandson of Thomas Greene, descended from Sir Henry de Greene, lord chief justice of England 1353.

Nathaniel Greene, born 1701, died 1770, a Quaker preacher, married as his second wife Mary Mott, in 1739, and had first, Jacob Greene, of Coventry, R. I.; died 1805, commissary of purchases in the American army; second, William, died unmarried; third, Perry Greene; fourth, Elihu Greene, who married a grand niece of Benjamin Franklin; fifth, Christopher, who married two daughters of Governor Ward, and had issue; sixth, Major General Nathaniel Greene, of the continental army, born May 27, 1747, died June 19, 1786; married July 20, 1774, Catherine, daughter of John Littlefield, of Newshoreham, and had first, George Washington Greene, died unmarried; second, Martha Washington Greene, married first John Nightingale, and had Joseph, Phineas and Catherine; second, Dr. Henry Thorne and had Martha, Julia, Emily and Louisa; third, Cornelia Lott Greene, who married first Peyton Skipwith, of Maury county, Tennessee, and had George Greene Skipwith, died in 1853, in Hinds county, Mississippi, who married Mary Ann, daughter of William Newsom and Sallie, his wife, daughter of Wilson Carey and Jean B., daughter of Dabney Carr, and a niece of President Jefferson, and had seven children: First, Jane Carey, wife of Judge Greene P. Foute, of Memphis; second, Cornelia Skipwith, married James Bowling Ross, of Hinds county, Mississippi; third, Lelia Lucher Skipwith, married Sidney T. Deeson, of Bolivar, Miss.; fourth, Sally Newsom Skipwith, first wife of Benjamin Greene, of Augusta; fifth, Mary, wife of Percy Roberts, of New Orleans, La.; sixth, Katherine Peyton Skipwith, of Delton, La.: married Bettie, daughter of Dr. T. P. Richardson, of Monroe, La., and had Mary and John.

2. Peyton H. Skipwith, of Oxford, Miss., married first Kate Anderson, sister to Generals Patton and Butler Anderson; second, Fanny, daughter of Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, D.D., bishop of Louisiana. By his first wife he had Cornelia Greene, Mary Cabell, Peyton H. Skipwith, of

St. Louis, Mo., and Adair Skipwith, of Oxford, Miss. By his second wife had Kate and Frank.

3. Grey Skipwith, lieutenant in United States navy, resigned in 1838, married Virginia, daughter of Miles Carey, of Virginia, and had Peyton, of Memphis, and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. James Wilson, of Mississippi.

4. Cornelia Lott Greene, married secondly Edward Littlefield, and had first, William; second, Cornelia; third, Martha; fourth, Edward.

5. Nathaniel Ray Greene married Anne Maria Clarke, and had, first, Dr. Nathaniel Greene, of Newport, R. I.; Professor George Washington Greene, the father of three daughters, and Nathaniel Greene, of New York.

6. Louise Catherine Greene married, but died without issue.

9. CALLOWAY—On July 7, 1776, Elizabeth and Frances, daughters of Colonel Richard Calloway, and Jemima, daughter of Daniel Boone, the first grown and the other two about fourteen years of age, were captured by five Indians from a cave in the Kentucky river, within sight of Boonesboro. Their fathers, with a party of men, pursued and recaptured them next day, unhurt, about thirty miles distant. Among the rescuing party were Samuel Henderson and Captain John Holder, recognized as the lovers of the two Calloway girls. On August 6th, same year, being the first marriage solemnized in Kentucky, Henderson and Elizabeth were married. The others were married later.

10. MARION'S MEN—In article two weeks ago on this subject were some important typographical errors, due doubtless to my poor chirography, which I beg to correct. Henry Monzoa, captain, should be Monzow, and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Harvy should be Horry. This is the Peter Horry who wrote the "Life of Francis Marion.

Respectfully,

HUGER W. JOHNSTONE.

Gordon county, Georgia, May 15th.

## CHAPTER VII.

This chapter returns thanks to Mrs. Karow, the patriotic regent of Savannah, for a splendid picture of Joseph Habersham, from the original in the Historical Society. Such graceful amenities are very becoming in the descendants of those men and women whose greatest strength consisted in their unity of purpose. When our beautiful Continental hall is built, the Joseph Habersham chapter will see to it that one of the most conspicuous places in it is allotted to their patron saint, than whose bravery none was more conspicuous. Speaking of Continental hall, our state regent, Mrs. R. E. Park, has just sent a letter to every chapter, asking for contributions to the building fund. There should be a generous response from this section, not so much that the building funds needs it as that we owe it to ourselves to take an interest in this temple of fame, built by the women of America and dedicated to the noble few who defended themselves against the greatest nation on earth. The South must demand room in that building for all the splendid Revolutionary heroes that are hers, and not leave it to posterity to say what most of the histories now say: "See how these brave Yankees whipped the British." At the last congress the following contributions from Georgia chapters were received:

Joseph Habersham . . . . .	\$100
Augusta . . . . .	25
Columbus . . . . .	15
Piedmont Continental . . . . .	5
Mrs. R. E. Park . . . . .	10
Mrs. John M. Slaton . . . . .	5
Mrs. Mary Washington . . . . .	5
Total . . . . .	\$165

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 QUERIES.
 

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28. MILNER—Captain John Milner came to Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1784. Died there in 1812. Was born in England; son of John Milner and Widow Pitt; married



in Virginia Elizabeth Godwin, of Portsmouth; fought in South Carolina under Pickens and Sumter. Two of his sons married daughters of Captain John Holmes. He had a brother, Willis, who remained in Virginia. Further than this it is difficult to place John Milner, as it seems there were several by the same name. All his descendants are known. His son John was born 1775.

In 1624 John Milner was witness to a will in London, middle temple. In 1722 John Milner and John Holmes are among the inhabitants of Charleston, S. C., who signed a petition to the crown. In 1733 John Milner is witness to will in Chowan county, North Carolina. In 1734 among contributors to parishes, etc., from parishes St. Lawrence, St. Mary Magdalene, Mille St. London are Mr. Holmes, one franc, one shilling, John Milner, Esq., five francs, one shilling. These amounts were, among others, sent to early parishes in Georgia, and are found in state papers on record. In 1744 John Milner surveyed the town of Suffolk, Va. Now this is the question: Were the Holmeses and Milners living in Charleston in 1722, in London in 1733, sending money to Georgia, and in Georgia in 1744 the same pair? Who will throw light on this interesting subject?

F. S.

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29. HOLMES—Captain John Holmes, "gentleman," came to Georgia from "Carolina" in 1760. Died in Wilkes county, Georgia, 1806. John Holmes was living in Charleston, 1722. John Holmes, son of John and Susannah Poinsett, perhaps the same, was living there in 1759. In 1760 he receives grant in St. Andrews Parish, Georgia; 1766 licensed to teach English and Latin in Savannah by Sir James Wright, governor. In 1768 moved to Florida (many went there at this time, thinking to escape the depredations of the Indians, but soon returned); J. P. St. George parish in 1774. In 1776 he was rector of a church in Burke county and enlisted as chaplain First Georgia Regiment February 16th of that year. In 1784 he moved to Wilkes county at the same time that John Milner did and shortly before his death he united with the Baptist church, 1801. He was one of the

founders of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati. Two of his daughters married sons of John Milner. His wife was Chloe Bentley, daughter of Captain Bentley, a soldier of the Revolution. John Holmes left four daughters and four sons, one of whom was named John. Not all of his descendants are known, but there are hundreds of them in Georgia and Alabama. Now the question is this: Can the ancestry of Captain John Holmes be traced? Parents of Chloe Bently, and where was she from? F. S.

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30. NOBLE—Wanted information as to the Noble family, of Morgan county, and especially the names of members of the family who lived there about 1824, or prior to that time. Would like to get address of living descendants. L. A. S.

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ANSWERS.

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11. GOODALL—In answer to the inquiry of the registrar of the New York City chapter after Pleasant Goodall, I would say that he is given in White's statistics as in Burke county before the Revolution. Served in army. Indorsed by John Twiggs, brigadier general; Miss Jessie Goodall, Macon, Ga., might give information.

K. R. P.

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12. CRUTCHFIELD—John Crutchfield from Wilkes county, served in Revolution. Papers signed Elijah Clark, colonel.

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The following letter from North Carolina, which explains itself, will be hailed with delight by many interested:

"Heretofore, as you doubtless know, there has been practically no record of the service of the soldiers of this state in the Revolutionary War other than traditionary accounts which were compiled in the DeSaussure roll. I do not find there the name of Harrell or Eldredge, but, as you know, it is very inaccurate, and only purports to give a portion of the officers.

“It is practically impossible at this time to furnish any other information. However, there has recently been discovered in a rubbish room in the state house what is believed to be a full roll of the state militia, but they are in such a chaotic condition that it is impossible to secure any information from them until they are indexed, and this will require a great many months of hard work, and may extend into years. If you will write me at some future time, it will give me pleasure to advise you as to the progress of this indexing.

“M. R. COOPER, Secretary of State.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

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Some years ago when Mr. Bayard was minister at the Court of St. James, he presented the Virginia Historical Society with forty-four volumes of the collection of the Royal Manuscript Society of Great Britain. These books were full of valuable information relative to the early history and settlement of Virginia.

The South Carolina Historical Society is now engaged in an effort to secure similar documents from England, and with the increased interest in such subjects, which has been aroused by the appearance of the magazine, will doubtless be able to accomplish something great for Carolina.

Our patriotic Governor Candler, who is intensely alive to the historical interests of the state, has for some time had inquiries on foot with reference to the status of Georgia records now preserved in English collections. That there are many papers there of vast consequence to the people of this state we all know. The condition of these records, whether they are still in manuscript or in some of the published collections of the Royal Manuscript Society, we do not know. Governor Candler will leave no stone unturned to ascertain the location and condition of such documents and papers as have any bearing upon Georgia affairs, and the readers of this column will be kept duly posted as to the progress of this work.



QUERIES.

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Will you please print the note enclosed in your column devoted to genealogy. My knowledge of my ancestors is so meager, think probably someone will answer and give information. Your paper has such a wide circulation I am sure this particular department is highly appreciated. It is bound to do good, as 'twas so badly needed.

31. PHILLIPS-HORNE—Can any one give information or pedigree of William Phillips, who left either North or South Carolina about the year of 1840 and married Miss Harriet Horne, of Florida; or pedigree of the Horne family? Wasn't there an officer in the Revolutionary war by the name of Early Horne? MARY.

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32. DAVIDSON-SMITH—Who can give names of ancestors of John Davidson who married Lincie Smith, both of Wilkinson county, Georgia, about the year 1820; both were Scotch, but came to America before the union of states? Don't know the name of Lincie Smith's father. On account of being a money lender he was called "Old Ready Money." He had a son who was called "Colonel John." E. L.

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33. WILLS IN ENGLAND—To whom must one address a letter asking for a copy of a will on file in the prerogative court of Canterbury, at Somerset House in London, and what is the usual fee for copying a will? I understand most of the English wills are either on file in Somerset House, London, or in the Mansion House, Bristol, and when one knows the date of a will wanted, it is rather expensive to employ a professional genealogist, who won't look at a query for less than \$25. Hence I want to know how to get to the "fountain head."

OLD WILL.

ANSWERS.

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13. HOLMES—John Holmes settled at Woodstock, Conn., in 1686 and had, among others, a son David, who

had sons, Dr. David and Moses. Dr. David Holmes was father of Rev. Abiel Holmes, who once taught school in Georgia, and was father of Oliver Wendall Holmes. The latter, however, was not born in Georgia.

What connection was this Connecticut family with the "Francis Holmes, of Boston," who moved to Charleston, S.C., in 1702, and had four sons, among whom was Hon. Isaac Holmes, the father of Isaac, who had sons, John B., Isaac and William?

Was Mr. James Holmes, of Sunbury, Ga., 1803, who married Miss Kell and had Rev. Adam Tunno H., Dr. James H., Captain Isaac and others, of this Charleston family?

Who was David Holmes, governor of Mississippi 1809-19?

Who was Governor Gabriel Holmes, of North Carolina, 1769-1829?

Who was Rev. John Holmes, chaplain in Georgia Continental line?  
D. H.

14. CATLETT—As a partial answer to a query in issue of May 13th, I take this from my notes; John Catlett lived in Essex county, Virginia, 1650. His grand-daughter, Rebecca, married Francis Conway, ancestor of President Madison. Mariam, daughter of William Calmes and Lucy Neville, married Henry Catlett; also Ann, sister of William Calmes and daughter of Marquis Calmes and Winifred Waller, married first, Peter Catlett, and second, Captain William Helm. Yours truly, G. N. HOBBS.

Cincinnati, O.

## CHAPTER IX.

### ANSWERS.

15. BARRY—Our entire space this week is given to a sketch of the Barry family in answer to a question from Auburn, Ala., which appeared in our issue of April 10th:

Rover, Ark., February 9, 1895.—My Dear Cousin: You write me for a history of the Barry family, to which my cousin, Dr. Barry, and myself belong. To begin, our grandfather, Andrew Barry, with four brothers, came from Pennsylvania about the year 1760. He, Richard and John settled in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, on Tyger river, not far south of old Nazareth Presbyterian church, which church was organized about the year 1762. Andrew Barry had two other brothers, one of whom named Hugh came at the same time and settled in Mecklenburg, N. C., the other named James, settled in York district, South Carolina. Our grandfather, Andrew, had five sisters, but I think they remained in Pennsylvania. The reason they migrated to South Carolina was because some of them had been sureties on a sheriff's bond in Pennsylvania, and had it to pay, which so injured their estate that they, with many others of their Scotch-Irish neighbors, the Collins, Moores, the Caldwells, the Pedans, and others formed a colony of Presbyterians and about the first thing they did after locating was to choose a site for old Nazareth. This they did by the one who had located the farthest north in the settlement, and the one who had settled the farthest south commencing at a certain hour and minute, on a chosen day, to step the distance until they should meet each other. They met right where they located Nazareth church. Andrew Barry was the first name on that church's record, and its elder, and since then either one of his grandsons have been an elder in that church to this day. My brother Charles is now an elder, and he and his son Richard are the only members of the Barry family living in Spartanburg. Hugh Barry, our grandfather's brother, who settled in Mecklenburg, N. C., must have been an older brother, for Richard Barry, who signed the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, was his son, and must have been of age in 1775, when he signed it. Andrew was born in 1745, and was only about thirty-one when the Revolutionary War broke out. Andrew Barry was a magistrate under George III., before the war of 1776. Brother Charles now has his commission, which I often read, and which my father carefully preserved

during his life time. My father preserved his sword, which he used as captain of the South Carolina Rangers during the Revolutionary War. I often handled this sword, and it had an interesting history. The Tories had managed to get possession of the sword Governor Rutledge had furnished him, so he being a skilled blacksmith made this sword with his own hands, and used it after the Tories had ransacked his house and taken his sword. Governor Rutledge recommissioned Andrew Barry captain of South Carolina Rangers at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and he served in that capacity during the whole war. He was in many battles with the Tories, who plundered the country mercilessly during the whole time the British held Charleston and Savannah. His company, under General Pickens, was in the fore front in Morgan's three lines of battle at the Cowpens, and he and his brother-in-law, Thomas Moore, and an Irishman, greatly distinguished themselves in that celebrated battle.

I said our Barry family was Scotch-Irish. Many Scotch people settled in Ulster, one of the provinces of Ireland, after Cromwell's day, and held the land they occupied under a London company or guild, and suffering unfair treatment from this company, finally many of them left Ireland and came to America. It was this that brought our great-grandfather to Pennsylvania. He, like our grandfather, Andrew, his son, had five sons and five daughters, but I do not remember the names of his daughters. Andrew, Richard, John, Hugh and James were the names of his sons, and wherever I find a Barry with either of these given names I am sure he is a relation. Dr. Andrew Barry Crook, when a medical student at Lexington, Ky., about the year 1835-36, was told by a classmate that if he was really a blood relation of the Barrys of South Carolina, I can guess your given name in three guesses. He said: "It is either Andrew, Dick or Hugh," thus guessing it the first guess. Andrew Barry, our grandfather, wrote a beautiful, legible, proportionate hand. My father preserved much of his writing, which I often read. I could write page after page of the tradi-



tional history of our grandfather, but I am not writing a book for you, which you do not expect, and will now tell you about Margaret Barry, nee Margaret Moore, alias, the celebrated "Kate Barry," our famous grandmother.

Before beginning our grandmother Margaret's history, since rereading your kind letter, find I have omitted what you wish concerning our grandparents' children. John was the oldest son. He was born about the year 1775 or earlier. I have forgotten whom he married. Charles was the second son, born in 1777. My father, Andrew, was born in August, 1787, just about the time of the adoption of the United States Constitution, and died a few days before the secession of South Carolina, December, 1860. He was in the war of 1812, but never heard the report of the enemy's guns during his life. Uncle Richard was the fourth son, and Uncle Hugh, Dr. W. H. Barry's father, was the youngest of the sons. I think our aunts came in this order: Mary, who married a Lawson and moved to North Carolina; Peggy, who married a Thomas (David) and went to Illinois about the time I was born; Katy married Jesse Crook; Violet married James Hanna, of York district, and Alice married Forest Allgood, of Laurens, S. C. I think Mary, Peggy and Katy were born between Uncle Charles and my father—that is, between 1777 and 1887. I would like to tell what a brave woman Aunt Peggy Thomas's mother-in-law was during the war of 1776. She and an Irishman held a fort at Timmon's old field after it had been given up by the Whigs against a strong force of British and Tories. She told the Whigs that she would hold the fort and only surrender it with her life. The Irishman above remained with her. She loaded, and the Irishman fired so rapidly that the enemy abandoned their efforts to take the fort. I have seen the spot where she held this fort. At another time, when the British were at Fort Ninety-Six, she, having visited their camp, learned that a force next morning at daylight would surprise the Whigs camped at Cedar Springs. She mounted her horse after sunrise, and as soon as she could get out of the British camp she rode to Cedar Springs, a distance of

seventy miles, in time to give warning. The Whigs built fires and spread their blankets and concealed themselves in the timber and waited for their surprise party. They came and charged the camps, but to their surprise the Whigs, having the advantage of the light of their camp fires, gave them a terrible defeat. This place is only eight miles from where I was raised, and I have often passed it.

I forgot to tell you about John Barry, our grandfather's brother, who settled near old Nazareth, when Richard and our grandfather settled a little further south. Each of these brothers had a son named Richard. To distinguish them, our uncle Richard was nicknamed "Shot-bag." Richard's son was called "Gentleman Dick" by the people of the community in which they lived. "Gentleman Dick" and his brother, William Taylor Barry, went to Kentucky about the time I was born, and afterwards William Taylor became Jackson's postmaster general and minister to Spain.

Having told you about the male part of the Barry family, as I learned it on my father's knees and sitting at his feet, I now will tell you all I learned of him about our grandmother, Margaret Barry. She was the daughter of Charles Moore, who, I think, came from Pennsylvania with or about the same time our grandfather did. He was also Scotch-Irish. I do not know how many children he had. Thomas Moore, her brother, was twenty-two years old at the time of the battle of Cowpens. He distinguished himself in that great battle. He also distinguished himself in Georgia, with the Triggs, who were noted patriots. He, through mistake, killed his best friend in a battle near Cashville, in Spartanburg, S. C. This friend was a brother of Major Crawford. They were both members of our grandfather's company. The company was to rendezvous at the junction of the two roads above Cashville. In gathering, the company came together in two lines. They met unexpectedly and each mistook the other for the enemy. Thomas Moore took deliberate aim at and killed Mr. Crawford in the fight. The fight continued till our grandfather's noted dog trotted

between the combatants, and seeing old Hunter, as the dog was called, they at once realized their mistake and ceased firing. Mr. Crawford's name was never mentioned afterwards in Thomas Moore's presence without bringing tears to his eyes. This Thomas Moore afterward commanded all the South Carolina troops, stationed at Charleston, during the war of 1812, and my father was under him. He represented the old Pinckney district in congress as long as he lived. Dr. Andrew Barry Moore was another of our grandmother's brothers. I closed his eyes, and helped to dress him for the coffin about the year 1852. Our grandfather's brother, Richard, married Rosa Moore, our grandmother's sister. She was the most pious and best of women. I well remember her kind and loving words to me when I was a little boy. She had only one son, "Devil Dick," and one daughter, who married Colonel Isaac Smith. I will never forget "Letty," a twin daughter of hers, whom I loved in my boyhood and which was returned on her part. This may have been "puppy" love on both our parts, but it will never be forgotten by either of us. Our grandmother died before I was born, I think in the year 1820. She and her husband, Andrew Barry, lie buried at Walnut Grove on Colonel Tom J. Moore's farm. She planted the grove of walnuts by dropping the walnuts in burrows laid off for the purpose. The grove is there yet, and must be 100 years old. The Moore and Barry families were all buried there up till 1836. The first burial I ever attended was that of Dr. W. H. Barry's little brother, buried at that place when I was a little boy. The tombstones of all are there, speaking their silent language, but it has been very many years since I visited that sacred spot.

Margaret Barry, our grandmother, was a most remarkable woman. She knew no fear. Where duty pointed, she dared to go. Where her love and affection were centered she would risk any and all dangers to guard and protect that which she loved and those whom she loved. She was as remarkable for her piety as for her patriotism. During the war of 1776 she acted as a volunteer scout.



for the patriot Whigs of South Carolina, and was so effective that the patriot bands were never taken by surprise. She was the idol of her husband's company of Rangers, and any one of them would have given his own life to have saved hers. After the war Major Crawford came to Andrew Barry and said: "It is your duty to kill Elliott, the Tory, who struck Margaret Barry one cut with a whip to intimidate her and make her tell where the patriots had encamped, but if you will not, then I will kill him, for no man shall be allowed to live who struck Margaret Barry." Such was the feeling of all the patriots towards Margaret Barry. Eleven men, including our grandfather and Major Crawford, then went in search for Elliot. They found him at a neighborhood gathering. So soon as they were seen approaching, Elliot fled in the house and hid under the bed. The doors were closed, and after parleying with our grandfather, it was agreed that he alone, unarmed, might enter the house and see Elliot with the promise that he would not kill him. He entered, the doors were again closed. Elliot came out from under the bed. At once grandfather seized a three-legged stool, with which he struck Elliot senseless to the floor. He struck only one blow, exclaiming, "I am now satisfied. I will not take his life." When General Green, after Gates' defeat at Camden, was placed in command, he sent General Morgan into South Carolina to gather up the scattered patriots preparatory to reclaiming South Carolina, which, after Gates' defeat and Buford's annihilation at the Waxhaws, lay bleeding at the feet of the British lion. It was then that Margaret Barry, in her voluntary capacity as scout for General Morgan, hunted up the patriot bands and hurried them on to Morgan. In a short time Morgan found him. If with a sufficient force, added to the little force of 400 regulars, to give battle to Tarleton at the Cowpens. To hurry up the South Carolina Rangers, she swam rivers, evaded the Tories, encountered a thousand dangers, but succeeded in recruiting Morgan's little army with sufficient patriot force to bring off the best fought battle of the Revolutionary War, and at a time when all seemed lost to the patriots' cause. So South Carolina's redemption followed King's Mountain, and Yorktown followed as a result of this wondrous battle. Who knew

but that Margaret Barry's prayers were answered when Broad river suddenly rose to cut off Cornwallis's pursuing army after the Cowpens? The same happened at the Catawba, and the same sudden rise happened at Yadkin. Morgan made good his retreat to Grange, near Guilford courthouse. Now, my dear cousin, as I have written you a part only of the life of Margaret Barry, is it any wonder that Dr. Barry and I thank God for such a grandmother?

I hope to see you and Cousin William in the summer at your home. Tomorrow is my seventieth birthday. You must excuse pencil and paper as I have no other. Much love to you and Cousin William and family.

Affectionately, H. T. BARRY, by L. S.

P. S.—I am not sure of what I said of James and Hugh Barry, of Mecklenburg, but I think it is true.

#### ANSWERS.

16. HUGUENOTS—In reply to J. De la P. D., I wish to state that I have in my possession a pamphlet which gives a list of the French and Swiss Protestants in Charleston, on the Santee, and at Orange Quarter, in Carolina, who desired naturalization in 1695-6. This pamphlet was published by Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, in 1867, and contains about 150 families with places of their nativity. The following is an index to the names, and I will cheerfully furnish further data about any one of them on request. H. M. PRESCOTT.

Atlanta, Ga.

List of French Huguenots who desired naturalization in Carolina:

Jean Annant.

Pierre Bacot, Isaac Bacon, Alard Belain, Jacques Banoit, Jean Berteand, Ellye Bisset, Abel Bochet, Nocholas Bochet, Jean Boisseau, Jonas Bonhoste, Anthoine Bonneau, Daniel Bonnel, Nicholas Bowchet, Jacques de Bourdaux, Anthoine Boureau, Gabriel Boyd, Jacques Boyd, Jean Boyd, Saloman Bremar, Mayse Brigand, veuve de; Marye Brugnet, veuve; Henry Bruneau, Paul Bruneau, Pierre Buretel.

Isaac Caillabeuf, Jean Carriere, Moise Carion, Claude Car-

ron, Alexandre Thesee Chataigner, Henry Auguste Chataigner, Pierre C. Chevallier, Pierre Collin, Anthoine Cordes, Jeremie Conthoueau, Pierre Couillandean, Pierre Coulандаux.

Jacques De Bourdeaux, De la Pleine, Nicholas l'aine De Longemare, Francais De Rousserye, Louis De St. Julien, Pierre De St. Julien, Jean Doucet, Samuel Du Bourdieu, Isaac Du Bosc, Jacques Du Bosc, Pierre Dugue, Daniel Ducouzeaux, Louis Dutarque, Pierre Dutartre.

Charles Fancherand, Abraham Fleury, Isaac Fleury, Marie Fougerat, veuve; Charles Fromaget.

**1136312**

Joachim Gaillard, Pierre Gaillard, Jacques Gallopin, Daniel Garnier, Elizabeth Garnier, veuve; Jean Gentron, Phillippe Grendon, Jean Francais Gignilliat, Jean Girardeau, Pierre Girard, Louis Gourdam, Mathurin Guerin, Pierre Guerri, Francais Guerriam, Jean Guibal.

Jean Heraud, Daniel Horry, veuve de; Elye Horry, Suzane Horry, veuve; Daniel Huger.

Jodon, Daniel Jouet, George Juing.

Jacques Lardan, Pierre La Salle, Jacques Le Bas, Jean Lebert, Moyse Le Breun, Pierre Le Chevallier, Daniel Le Gendre, Nicholas Le Nud, Jacques Le Serrurier, Abraham Le Sueur.

Malacare, Gabriel Manigaud, Pierre Manigaud, Joseph Maebeuf, Benjamin Marion, Jacques Marseau, Isaac Mazicg, Jean Melet, Auguste Memin, Honore Michaud, Pierre Michaud, Francoise Mounart, veuve; Pierre Mounier.

Jaques Nicholas, Philipe Normande.

Louis Pasquerean, Jean Pecontal, Jean Pierre Pele, Paul Pepin, Henry Peronneau, Anthoine Poideuin, Pierre Poinset, Paine le'jeune; Anthoine Poiteuin, Pierre Poiteuin, Anthoine Poiteum, Isaac Porcher, Porell, Jean Potell, Nicholas Potell, veuve; Rev. Elias Proileau, Jean Prou.

Rene Ravenel, Andre Rembert, Gabriel Ribouteau, Rev. Pierre Robert, Noe Roger, l'aine le jeune.

Etienne Tampie, Estienne Tample, Estienne Tauvron, Marie Tauvron, veuve; Louis Thibou, Jean Thomas, Florent Trouillard, Rev. Phillippe, Daniel Trazevant.

Jacques Varin, veuve; Pierre Videaul, Anne Vignaud, veuve.

There is also an index of the female heads of families by their maiden names.

17. LAWSON—Mr. Barry Moore wishes to know if Andrew Barry Lawson was a grandson of Captain Andrew Barry. He was. I have the family Bible of Thompson Lawson, who was my wife's great-grandfather. On December 13, 1792, Thomas Lawson married Mary Barry, daughter of Captain Andrew Barry. Their first child was Andrew Barry Lawson, who was born February 27, 1794. Their second child, Betsy Hannah Lawson, was born April 6, 1796. Their third child, Margaret Moore Lawson, named after her grandmother, Margaret Moore, wife of Captain Andrew Barry, was born May 11, 1798. Their fourth child, Mary Barry Lawson, named after her grandmother, Mary Barry, daughter of Captain Andrew Barry, was born December 28, 1802.

Whether they had other children I can not say. Right below the entry of Mary Barry Lawson's birth there are some traces of other entries in this old Bible, but they were either erased or effaced by time. Those above given are perfectly legible, being in a handwriting as plain as print.

Thomson Lawson was again married to Mary Eakin on May 24, 1808. So his first wife, Mary Barry, must have died between 1802, the date of birth of her last child, whose birth is recorded in this Bible, and 1808, when Thomson Lawson married again.

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## CHAPTER X.

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So much is being said of late about our fellowship with the English, that perhaps it would be as well to consider our obligations to the French. It is generally conceded that but for the intervention of Lafayette and his gallant compatriots the Revolutionary War might have had a very different termination. In those days we stood very close to the Frenchmen. The Order of the Cincinnati was in part the suggestion of Major L'Enfant, in order to bind more closely for all time the men and their descendants who stood shoulder to shoulder. It was he who designed the beautiful insignia of the order, which was the only foreign decoration ever allowed at the



court of France. Major L'Enfant also laid out the city of Washington.

On the fourth of July, which will be United States day at the Paris exposition, many patriotic demonstrations will occur, the climax of which will be the unveiling of the Lafayette monument, erected by the American people. It is a matter of pride that this beautiful idea had birth in the brain of one of our patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, so well known and beloved in Atlanta. The monument will be unveiled by Mrs. Daniel Manning, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the flag with which it will be draped is the property of the Meriam chapter of Pennsylvania, which has been sent to Paris for that purpose. This flag was the first stars and stripes which ever waved over Porto Rico, and at the end of the Spanish-American war was returned to the chapter as a relic. Every patriotic organization in the United States will be represented on that occasion, and the Daughters of the American Revolution especially will have special ceremonies of their own, in a hall which they have secured for the occasion. Hundreds of men and women in France are eligible to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and it is hoped that the interest aroused by these societies will do much to create an era of good feeling.

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QUERIES.

34. TRAPP—Will some of your readers kindly tell me something of two maiden ladies of this name, who lived "before the war" near Midway or Milledgeville. One was named Rachel, and they were people of wealth, and lived to a great age. Can any old settler of Baldwin county give me any information of these ladies or their ancestry?

Respectfully,

JENNIE D.

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ANSWERS.

18. DOOLY—Although I can not give Dr. J. R. B. Hathaway the information asked for in your issue of May 12th about William Dooly and Thomas Bearly Dooly, I have a few

notes which may encourage some one else to answer fully. The Dooly family came from Ireland at an early day and settled in North Carolina. At the beginning of the Revolution Colonel John Dooly, for whom Dooly county was named, settled in Georgia. He was Captain in continental line, and afterwards Colonel of Wilkes county militia. He was killed by Tories. Captain Thomas Dooly, his brother, was a brave soldier, killed by Indians. His son, Judge John Mitchell Dooly, died in 1827. He was one of the most gifted sons of Georgia, and the stories told of him would fill a volume. One will suffice. On one occasion, having been challenged for the third time to fight a duel, and getting out of it every time by some witty technicality, his adversary (Judge Tait) finally accused him of cowardice and threatened to publish him. To this the reply of the brilliant judge was characteristic, "I would rather," said he, "fill every column of every newspaper in the land than fill one coffin."

S. H. HENDERSON.

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19. I noticed that the Oglethorpe chapter, D. A. R., gets credit for only \$15 to the Continental hall fund. I gave in \$30 as regent of that chapter. I am sorry this mistake was made, as for the credit of the state after the donation of \$2,000 for Meadow Garden farm, it would be better to give as large a sum as possible. I am still writing and trying to find some more names of soldiers, but the burning of the courthouse has interfered very much with researches. The courthouse was burned in 1837. Wishing you great success in your most noble work, cordially,

MRS. E. P. DISMUKES.

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1509 Third Avenue, Columbus, Ga.

(The statement made was copied from the printed report of proceedings of congress, where the amount given was put down as \$15 and \$15 promised. The amount promised was not included in the amount given actually, as reported in the American Monthly Magazine. It gives us pleasure to make this explanation, in justice to the patriotic Oglethorpe chapter.—Editor.)

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20. GREENE—We are pleased to publish the following letter, which contains so much of local interest:

"The Constitution Genealogical Department: In the issue of your paper of May 20th, in giving the genealogy of General Nathaniel Greene's family, there are mistakes and omissions which I beg to correct.

1. Martha Washington Greene married second Dr. Henry Turner, not Dr. Henry Thorne.

2. Cornelia Lolt Greene married Peyton Skipwith, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, not of Maury county, Tennessee.

3. In naming children of George Green Skipwith you omit Virginia Grey, sixth child, who married John Withers Greene, now of Atlanta, late general manager of the Georgia railroad.

4. The seventh child of G. G. S. Katherine Peyton married Dr. D. R. Lemon, of Jackson, Miss.

5. Nathaniel Greene Skipwith, only son of G. G. S., married Bethi Richardson, of Monroe, La.

6. Returning to children of Martha Washington Greene, and her children by her second marriage to Dr. Turner, Louisa married Mr. Morel, and two daughters of this marriage, Miss Amy and Miss Mattie Morel, are residents of Atlanta, as well as their nephews, the two young Grants, grandsons of Col. L. P. Grant, who donated Grant park to the city of Atlanta.

Respectfully, MARY SKIPWITH ROBERTS.

Mississippi City, June 3, 1900.

21. We are indebted to Hon. Edmund W. Martin for the following list of the original members of "The Georgia Society of Cincinnati," in reply to B. S., April 2d.

Generals—Samuel Elbert, Lacilin McIntosh, George Matthews, Anthony Wayne.

Colonel—Richard Wylley.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Joseph Habersham, John McIntosh.

Majors—John Berrien, Jacob Brice, Ichabod Burnett, John Burroughs, Richard Call, Alexander Daniel Cuthbert, John Skye Eustace, Benjamin Fishbourne, Robert Forsythe, John Habersham, Phillip Lowe, John Lucas, William McIntosh, Nathaniel Pendleton, Emanuel Pearce de la Plaigne, John Carroway Smith.

Captains—Edward Cowan, John Du Coins, Francis Ten-



nill, James Gunn, Lachlin McIntosh, John Martin, John Meanly, John Milton, Ferdinand O'Neal, Edward White.

First Lieutenants—Cornelius Collins, James Field, Benjamin Loyd, Edward Loyd, Nathaniel Pearce, John Peter Ward.

Second Lieutenants—Paul de la Beaume d'Angely, Baron de Malves, Arthur Haynes, Christian Hillary, William Jordan, Frederick Shick, John Peter Wagon.

Ensign—Charles Jackson.

Brigade Chaplains—Abraham Baldwin, John Holmes.

Surgeons—James Hunter, James B. Sharpe, Benjamin Tedard, Goodwin Wilson, Jr.

#### THE SHIVERS FAMILY.

22. Editor Constitution:—Some time ago an inquiry appeared in your paper from Mr. Dunwoody, asking for information about the "Shivers family" and about Jonas Shivers. In my readings of Georgia History I have read of Jonas Shivers in the historical data of Warren county, Georgia, a statement as follows:

"Jonas Shivers died on the 12th of November, 1826, aged seventy-seven, a soldier of the Revolution."

The following statement is copied from a letter written by Mrs. M. V. Waller, postoffice box 8, Yoakum Bend, San Antonio, Tex., to her brother in Atlanta. She was a Shivers before she married Waller. She is a sister of Mr. John A. Shivers, who lives at No. 59 Jett street, in Atlanta, Ga. They are of the Shivers family who were about Warrenton and Sparta, in Warren and Hancock counties, Georgia. The letter of Mrs. Waller is dated San Antonio, June 4, 1900, addressed "My Darling Old Brother."

The portion of her letter about the family of "Shivers" is as follows:

"Now I will tell you all I know about our father's family. I have heard mother say that our father's father was named Jonas, and came to Virginia, where most of his children were born, but they came to Georgia after that. I am almost sure that he came from England to Virginia or his father did. The Shivers we knew in Sparta were distant relatives of our

father. Our father had a brother named Jonas, who once lived in Monroe county, for after they were married mother and father went there on a visit to his brother Jonas. That is all I know, only that the Shivers family were a wealthy family in those days. The poet the gentleman speaks of, Chivers, is of a different family, as I have inquired in the past if his real name was Shivers, and some one told me that his name was Chivers, and not related to the Shivers family."

This memorandum of quotation from Mrs. Waller's letter is made by me this 13th day of June, 1900. The letter was brought to me by Mr. John A. Shivers, to whom it was sent by his sister, Mrs. Waller. It may give some information in answer to the inquiry made by Mr. Dunwoody through The Constitution a few weeks ago about Jonas Shivers.

I suggest an examination of the records in the offices of the clerk and of the ordinary in Warren county, for the name of Jonas Shivers. If he had any estate it may appear on the records.

Very cordially yours,

ROBERT L. RODGERS.

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#### REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

23. Editor Constitution:—In your issue of yesterday, Sunday, I observed the matters of historical department of the Joseph Habersham Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. My own genealogical connection and historical interest in such matters cause me to offer response to some of the questions. I cannot give full details of matters, and this response may not be fully satisfactory, but it may give some information by which further inquiry or research may be directed, so as to lead to the truth of history.

The first question: Can anyone give a history of Fort Wilkinson? In what part of Georgia was it situated?

Fort Wilkinson was situated on, or very near, the Oconee river, about three miles southeast of Milledgeville or about east of Midway, near the point where Fishing Creek flows into the Oconee river, in Baldwin county, Georgia. The fort is famous as the place where a treaty was held and consummated with the Creek Indians in 1802. This treaty was for the

purpose of defining the line for limits between the United States and the Creek Nation of Indians. It occurred on the 16th day of June, in 1802, and was ratified on the 11th of January, 1803.

The commissioners on the part of the United States were James Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins and Andrew Pickens. The treaty was signed by forty Indian chiefs and warriors. The county of Wilkinson is named in honor of General James Wilkinson, who was the United States commissioner in the treaty at Fort Wilkinson. I think the fort was named for him.

Old Fort Hawkins, in that part of our state, which was in 1822 laid out as Crawford county, was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, who was appointed by General Washington as superintendent of Indian affairs South and was one of the United States commissioners in the treaty at Fort Wilkinson in 1802.

Pickens county is named in honor of General Andrew Pickens, who was also one of the commissioners in the treaty at Fort Wilkinson.

I have no information at present as to Richard Barry in question.

In the inquiry No. 3, as to Alexander Thompson, I am not prepared to give any account of his service in the Revolutionary War. Before the opening of the war, when there was much discussion among the Georgia colonists about the oppressive treatment of them by the British government, the name of Alexander Thompson appears among those on the Georgia roll who subscribed to the oath of allegiance which was prescribed by the British parliament to be taken to support the king, George III, as an amendment to an act made in the sixth year of his reign. There were two oaths to be taken. In the second oath there appears this as sworn to by the subscribers, viz.: "And I do swear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to his majesty, King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his person, crown or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to his majesty and his successors all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or any

of them \* \* \* and all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to those express words by me spoken, and according to the plain common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation or secret reservation whatsoever, and I do make this recognition, acknowledgement, abjuration, renunciation and promise, heartily, willingly and truly, upon the faith of a Christian. So help me, God."

Then follow many names of subscribers and amongst them is that of Alexander Thompson twice, first as justice of the peace for the parish of Christ church, 17th of November, 1771, and again as collector of customs, Savannah, 25th of January 1773.

The name "Alexander Thompson" also appears in the list of those who dissented from the resolutions entered into at Savannah on the 16th of August, 1774, by the remonstrance of the inhabitants of this province against the imposition of several acts of the British parliament. The resolutions of remonstrance against the acts of the crown were very caustic in their terms. There was a meeting of the inhabitants on the 27th of July, 1774, and they resolved to postpone action until the 10th of August, 1774. In that list of names of those who were on the committee to meet others in Savannah appears the name of Joseph Habersham, whose name now is borne by the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They met in pursuance of such notice of July 27th on the 10th of August. The dissenters held a meeting, and their resolutions read now very much like some of the political speeches of the present times against the secret actions of caucuses and cliques. Studying the history of those days, and viewing the names of those dissenters against the resolutions of the committee of August 10th, we find their names are not among those who subsequently were conspicuous on the side of the colonists in the Revolution.

In July, 1780, there was an act passed by Sir James Wright and the crown council to disqualify certain persons therein named and designated, on account of conduct which was considered as rebellious and traitorous against the authorities of the king. In that list of one hundred and fifty-one names the name of Alexander Thompson does not appear, although such



non-appearance of name may not be taken as conclusive that he was not a soldier of the Revolution. Amongst those who were thus proclaimed as being disqualified was the name of Joseph Habersham and many others who were later prominent leaders in the affairs of Georgia as an independent state, such as John Adam Grantlen, George Walton, Edward Telfair, John Milledge, Jr.

In response to question five: Yes, there was a governor of Georgia named John Martin, but he was not elected governor until 1782, which was after the period when Georgia was considered as a colony. That was after the declaration of independence. I do not know whether or not he was the same as Captain John Martin, one of the founders of the Georgia Society of Cincinnati. I have been informed that Hon. John Tyler Cooper, ex-mayor of Atlanta, is a member of that society, and he may be able to impart the desired information. I beg pardon, if this communication may be too lengthy for your space. If you can use it, do so with my best wishes for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT L. RODGERS.

Atlanta, Ga., April 9, 1900.

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## CHAPTER XI.

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Very valuable sources of information have been the histories of different religious denominations. The history of the German Lutheran settlement at Ebenezer, Rev. James Stacy's history of the old Midway church, the history of Georgia Baptists, are all replete with interest to the student of Georgia colonial and Revolutionary history. We cannot too highly commend Mrs. Loulie Gordon's plan to secure a library that shall be as complete as possible a record of the brave and heroic deeds of Georgia pioneers. Families who are the possessors of rare old books of this kind would be both patriotic and politic to deposit such books where they would be accessible to appreciative readers. Patriotic, because they contribute to the pub-

lic good ; politic, for the days of large private libraries are past. We are a restless people ; families are scattered, and it is not unusual to find books from the collections of a noted man for sale in second-band book stores. Far better to have them in the hands of appreciative people, who would tenderly care for them.

The colonial and Revolutionary records of North Carolina, in eighteen volumes, have been secured to Georgia through the patriotic efforts of Miss Nina Hornady, of this chapter, and will soon be found on the shelves of our state library. The last volume will contain the index, and as many in this section emigrated from North Carolina, their coming will be hailed with delight.

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QUERIES.

35. MCINTOSH—Will some reader of this valuable column give us the name of the wife of General Lachlan McIntosh? Also his mother's name? S. L. M.

36. CHAPMAN—Wanted, information about this family, which settled in Massachusetts and many members were afterwards among the early settlers of Georgia.

37. PEARRE—Can any reader of this column give information in regard to the Pearre (pronounced Perry) family that once lived in Wilkes county? It is believed that Mr. M. R. Edwards, formerly with The Constitution, and the late Mrs. Robert Connor, of Tuskegee, Ala., are descendants of this family. Was there not a Pearre prominently in the Revolution? ELLEN H.

38. LAWSON—Was Andrew Barry Lawson a grandson of Captain Andrew Barry? Is Maurice Barryman the real or stage name of the actor? BARRY MOORE.

39. HUGUENOT LIST—Will some one kindly give me the list of the French Huguenot refugees that came to Virginia and South Carolina. J. E. LAP. D.

40. Will you kindly answer through your valuable columns the following questions? If it is in your power to furnish this information it will be highly appreciated.

Mrs. P. M.

(a) How can one become a Colonial Dame?

(b) Can you give me a list of the members of the Society of the Cincinnati in North Carolina as originally founded?

(c) Where can I obtain the names of the father and mother of my ancestor, Major Daniel Williams, who was one of the founders?

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ANSWERS.

24. CATLETT—The Marquis de la Calmes, a French Huguenot nobleman, came with his brother William to America at an early period, and was with the La Bues and other Huguenot families, among the first settlers of the valley of the Virginia, in what is now Clarke county, on the Shenandoah river, some twenty miles south of Harper's Ferry. His farm, now in possession of G. W. Burwell, still retains the name "Virginia Farm." His brother William settled in South Carolina.

The marquis had two sons, Marquis and William, and three daughters, Mrs. Helm, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Catlett. Of these Marquis had no children. William married Lucy Neville, daughter of an English gentleman, from whom the Lucy Nevilles in our family derive their name.

William and Lucy had six sons, Marquis, William, George, Spencer, Neville, Fielding and Harry; and two daughters, Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Catlett.

General Marquis Calmes, the oldest brother, distinguished himself as an officer in the Revolutionary War, and also with his brother, General Harry Calmes, as a formidable Indian fighter. Both at an early period emigrated and settled in Kentucky. Spencer Neville Calmes removed from Frederick (now Clarke county), married Henrietta Burk, and settled in Kentucky. It will be observed that the eldest son of the family to the third generation continued their titled signature as a proper name (Marquis).

The six brothers were remarkable for their great size, being tall and fleshy; were very sociable in disposition, indifferent to the accumulation of wealth, but withal a proud, high-spirited, chivalrous race.

The large, flat tombstones within a few yards of the Shen-



andoah river at the "Virginia Farm" mark the resting place of the earlier generations of the family.

Our great grandmother, Blakemore, whom father recollects as an active, cheerful old lady at the age of ninety-two, was Ann Neville, sister of Lucy Neville, who married William Calmes, and hence the family connection.

LUCY R. BUCK.

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Marquis de la Calmes married Winifred Waller and had William Calmes, married Lucy Neville.

George Neville and Ann Burroughs had 1. John Neville (John Neville, General Presley Neville); 2. Joseph Neville; 3. George Neville and Mary Gibbs had Millie, married James Barnett; and Mollie married John Roper; Sukie married James Hampton; Betsie married Solomon Jones; Lettie married William Helm; Ann married Thomas Blackmore; Judy married Ambrose Barnett; Joanna married James Hathaway, Lucy, William Calmes, and had 1. Marquis; 2. George; 3. Marion Benson; 4. William; 5. Fielding Gibbs; 6. Isabella Catlett; 7. Henry Walker; 8. Spencer Neville Calmes, married Henrietta Chew Buck, and had: 1. Ann Buck-Coleman; 2. Lucy Wight; 3. Franklin; 4. Juliet; 5. Marion Buck; 6. Henrietta Buck; 7. Marcus Neville; 8. Spencer Neville; 9. Henry Buck; 10. Letitia A. Bristol; 11. Isaac Newton; 12. Charles Henry; 13. Marion V.; 14. Augustus; 15. Herbert; 16. Emma Blackmore-Campbell; 17. William Waller Calmes, married Susan Harris Sterling, and had: Cornelia Augustus Calmes, married W. E. Black.

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#### THE SHIVERS FAMILY.

Editor Constitution—The readers of your paper will probably remember my letter to you, published in your Sunday issue of June 17, 1900, of "The Shivers Family," wherein I suggested an examination of the records in Warren county. My suggestion has been adopted, and the following letter, containing specific information, was received by me from Dr. R. W. Hubert, of Warrenton. His letter presents the facts, and if you will publish it, it may develop some interesting history for persons who may be concerned about genealogy and kinship of families. Copy of the letter is as follows:

"Warrenton, Ga., June 28, 1900.—Robert L. Rogers, Esq. Dear Sir: About a week ago I saw in *The Constitution* your article on "The Shivers Family." You suggest an examination of the records in this, Warren county, for the name of Jonas Shivers, and if he had any estate, etc."

"My wife was named Laura Shivers and she was a daughter of Thomas Shivers, son of Jonas Shivers. The will of Jonas Shivers is on record in the office of the ordinary in this county. He died, as stated in 1826. His will was probated in common form, December 4, 1826. I extract the following bequests from said will: He gave to Barnaby, his son, \$1,000; to Willis, his son, \$100; to William, his son, \$100; to Thomas, his son, \$1,000; to Jonas, son of Barnaby, \$500; to Martha Hibber, a granddaughter of Jonas and daughter of William Shivers, a negro girl, Mourning, and her increase; to Nancy Shivers, granddaughter of Jonas and daughter of William Shivers, Dorcas; to G. W. C. Shivers, a grandson and son of Willis, \$500; to Obadiah Shivers, grandson of Jonas and son of Willis Shivers, \$500; to James Shivers, son of Jonas Shivers, about forty slaves, all named in the will. He gave him also two tracts of land in Warren, and one in Hancock county, and everything besides that he owned or possessed, stock, household furniture and the residue of his estate.

"Who is Dunwoody, and why does he seek such information? Who is John A. Shivers, of Atlanta—whose son? This writer is the father of Dr. Pierce Hubert, who was the grand secretary of the Grand Council of the American Legion of Honor in Georgia. So much by way of identification. I remember you very well.

"Very respectfully,

R. W. HUBERT."

If these letters may be the means of bringing about a recognition of people who may be related, and who have not known of it before, I shall be glad of my participation in the study of genealogy, conducted under the auspices of the Joseph Habersham Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. With good wishes I am very cordially yours,

ROBERT L. RODGERS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 29, 1900.

## CHAPTER XII.

The Virginia Historical Society is engaged in the stupendous and expensive task of indexing all old Virginia records attainable, both public and private, from which eventually they will be able to supply genealogical data with much more precision and dispatch.

## QUERIES.

41. WARE—Who can tell me something about the Ware family of Virginia, for which was named Ware's neck, Ware river and Ware parish in Gloucester county? Has a pedigree of this family ever been published, and where can I get it? I want the ancestry of Lieutenant James Ware, of the Revolution, who was born 1745 in Albemarle county, Virginia. Was he related to Captain Robert Ware, who moved from Caroline county, Virginia, to Edgefield, S. C., and whose son, Nicholas, was a doctor, state senator and Mayor of Augusta about 1820? Were there other brothers in the Georgia continental line named Henry, John, James, Nicholas and Edward?

E. H. M.

42. BURROUGHS—Wanted, parentage and Revolutionary services of Henry Burroughs, of Laurens district, South Carolina. Where are some of his descendants by the name of Burroughs?

AMY.

43. INMAN—Will some one direct me to a history of the Inman family who came from North Carolina to Georgia? What was the name of Daniel Inman's father? Daniel Inman lived in Burke county. Any information concerning the Inman family in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee will be gratefully received.

MRS. V. L. D.

44. BARRY—Which of the brothers named Barry, who came from Pennsylvania in 1760 and settled in North and South Carolina, was the ancestor of our branch of the family? My great-grandfather was William Lawson Barry, born in 1776 and died, aged ninety-eight, in St. Louis, Mo., in 1874.

His wife was Nancy Goodrich, of North Carolina, and he had brothers, James, John and Dick, and a sister, Mary (called Polly or Peggy,) who married a Mr. Wylie, of Maury county, Tennessee. John and Dick both had daughters named Margaret, and James had sons, Andrew and William, a daughter (who married a Clayton, of Missouri,) and son, John, who had children named Tennessee, Loulie, William and Mary, (who married a Wallace of Holly Springs, Miss.) William Lawson Barry and Nancy Goodrich (above) had sons, Dick, David, James and William, and daughters, Mary, Jeanne, Peggy and Sarah. My grandfather was Dick, born 1821 in Sumner City, Tenn. I know William Taylor Barry was my great-grandfather's cousin, but do not know how near.

Tennessee.

P. B. M.

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ANSWERS.

25. (c) Captain Daniel Williams, one of the founders of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, appears, from the records, to have been a resident of Duplin county, as we find him obtaining leave to temporarily return to Duplin county. If Mrs. M. P. M. will apply to the clerk of the court of Duplin county, at Kenansville, he may find the father of Daniel Williams by searching the old wills of the Williams family. We are indebted to Mr. Marshall De Lancey Haywood, secretary of the North Carolina Society of Cincinnati, for this information. Mr. Haywood is a fine genealogist, and has shown much kindness to the Joseph Habersham chapter, both individually and collectively.

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CHAPTER XIII.

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The Texas Historical Society gets out a fine quarterly, now in its third year. It has proven very popular and a successful venture.

In January when the South Carolina State Historical Society began its quarterly, they had ninety-seven members. They now have over 300, although but two numbers of the magazine have as yet appeared.



These facts are encouraging, and show the awakening of the South to the importance of historical collections. When will our Georgia society awaken to the great opportunity that lies before them and bring out a Georgia quarterly that would do a great work for the State?

The Joseph Habersham chapter takes great pleasure in announcing that seventeen volumes of North Carolina records have been received by the State of Georgia, and are now in the state library. Mr. M. O. Sherrill, the state librarian of North Carolina, has spared no labor to have these books sent us without delay. It is a sincere pleasure to acknowledge publicly our indebtedness for this inestimable kindness. Our own courteous librarian, Mr. Brown, has done much to aid in securing this valuable addition to our state library.

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QUERIES.

45. BRYAN—I am searching for descendants of Esther Bryan, who married Jonathan Smith. She was the ninth child of William Bryan and Elizabeth Smith. William Bryan was the son of Needham Bryan and Ann Rombeau. The Lanes, of Raleigh, etc., intermarried with this branch of the Bryan family. Esther was the grandmother of General Joseph Lane. I am making up a record of the family for publication and want them to complete the record. J. B.

Edenton, N. C., June 10th.

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46. NAPIERS AND CLAIBORNES—Please tell me who was the mother of Martha Claiborne, who married Patrick Napier, of Virginia. The Claibornes (or Claybournes) first settled in Virginia in 1632.

The son of Martha and Patrick Napier, Colonel Richard Napier, of the Revolutionary War, settled in Washington, Ga. Was he not the ancestor of the Napiers who lived near Macon and the two brothers who left Washington, Ga., and bought homes near Nashville, Tenn.? MRS. M. H.

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47. HARRELL—Wanted, the address of some descendant of Hardy Harrell, who lived in Bibb county in 1824; of Mrs. Sarah Jones, who was Hardy Harrell's sister.

48. WASHINGTON-LANIER—Information desired regarding the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of John Washington and Catherine Whiting, to Thomas Lanier, of Virginia. This information will greatly oblige. P. C. L.

Atlanta, July 1, 1900.

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49. LAWSON Will some one give names of children of Hugh Lawson? What relation were the Georgia Lawsons to the Virginia family? What relation to Hugh Lawson White?

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50. DICKSON-SMITH—Can you give further information concerning one David Dickson, who was a Revolutionary soldier and was born in Pendleton county, South Carolina, 1750, and died at Fayetteville, Ga., 1830? He was a son of William Dickson and his brothers were Michael and Hugh. The latter died during the Revolutionary War. David Dickson served as captain at beginning of war and was afterwards made major. He was elected to the Georgia state senate; was appointed and served as general of Georgia state militia.

Also want to know about the Revolutionary services of William Smith, whose father was Nicholas Smith, of North Carolina. William Smith died at Smith's mills, near Greenville, Meriwether county, Ga., about the year 1830. His mother was before marriage Polly Burk from Dublin, Ireland. William Smith married a daughter of John Powell, who was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, and his father, John Powell, Sr., was from Virginia and was first cousin to George Washington. Any information will be greatly appreciated by the writer. MISS L. D. SMITH.

Roanoke, Ala., July 6, 1900.

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#### ANSWERS.

WALTON—In answer to G. H. N., Covington, Ky., in regard to descendants of George Walton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his brothers and sisters.

I am indebted for the data on which this information is based to family tradition; to a history of the Watkins family, by the late Judge Francis N. Watkins, of Farmville, Va.; to a manuscript of information in regard to the Walton family,



prepared by Robert Walton Robertson, formerly of Augusta—a copy of which I have; and to a Walton family tree in the possession of Mr. Lucian L. Knight.

George Walton, the signer, had two children—Thomas and George. Thomas died without children. George Walton, Jr., moved to Florida, and was at one time governor of that State. He married Sallie Walker. Their children were Robert W., who died without children, and Octavia, who married Dr. Henry S. LeVert, of Mobile, Ala. Dr. and Mrs. LeVert had two daughters, Octavia and Celeste, one of whom (I have never been able to learn which) married Mr. L. A. R. Reab, of Augusta, Ga. The other daughter of Dr. and Mrs. LeVert, I am informed, never married. Mr. and Mrs. Reab had one son, George Walton Reab, of Augusta, Ga., who is the only living descendant of George Walton, the signer.

John Walton, brother of George Walton, the signer, married Elizabeth Claiborne. His only child of whom I have ever heard was Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Col. Robert Watkins, of Augusta, Ga., the oldest son of Thomas and Sallie Walton Watkins. The children of Robert and Elizabeth Walton Watkins were: Robert, who married Helen Douglass; Claiborne, who married Miss Gibson; John, who never married, and Martha, who married Charles DeLaigle. I know nothing of the children of Robert Watkins, of this generation, nor of his sister, Martha. Claiborne had two children, Louis and Evelina. Evelina married Major — Young, of Washington City.

Robert Walton, brother of George Walton, the signer, married Miss Carter, of Virginia, and settled in Burke county, Georgia. I know nothing of his children. He, with his two above mentioned brothers—George, the signer, and John—were very active and prominent on the patriotic side in the Revolutionary War. The name of Robert Walton appears as one of the 151 proscribed Rebels whose estates are declared forfeited by the British in 1780. It was either this Robert Walton or a first cousin of same name. The list contains the names of George Walton and Robert Walton; the first as a colonel in the Rebel army, and the second as a commissioner of forfeited estates.

Sallie Walton, the sister of George Walton, the signer,

married Thomas Watkins, the youngest son of "Thomas Watkins, of Chickahominy." The children of Thomas and Sallie Walton Watkins were: First, Robert, referred to above, and who married his cousin, Elizabeth Walton; second, George, who married Polly Early; third, Claiborne, who married Elizabeth Craig; fourth, Anderson, who married Catherine Eve; fifth, Mary, who married Louis Knuckols, of Kentucky; sixth, Isaac, who moved to Arkansas. I never learned who Isaac Watkins married, but among his descendants have been some of the most prominent and distinguished men in Arkansas.

I could not, without making this statement too long, extend the list of descendants of Sallie Walton to a more recent generation. There are more of them many times over than the descendants of all her brothers combined, and they are represented in many well-known families of Georgia, Texas, Arkansas and Kentucky. Her husband, Thomas Watkins, was a Revolutionary soldier, and as such was killed at the post of duty in battle. After the war, she married Joshua Morris, of Kentucky. Of the children of this last marriage, I know practically nothing. One, a son, John Morris, resided in Illinois, and a daughter married Benjamin Craig, of Kentucky.

As to your second inquiry I have to say that I know absolutely nothing of Henry Walton, of Virginia. No such name is among the descendants of George Walton, the signer, or either of his brothers, so far as appears from any book, manuscript or family tree that I ever saw, nor have I ever heard of that name among them. I suggest that as to Henry Walton at least, you inquire of Mr. Knight, or some of the Waltons of Augusta.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY HILLYER.

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26. MCINTOSH—There is a sketch of the McIntosh family in Stacy's History of the Midway Church, page 280. The mother of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh was Margary Fraser. According to White's Statistics, she was a very intelligent woman, and in the biographical sketch of Lachlan McIntosh by C. C. Jones, we are told that she was earnest in imparting the elements of a good English education to her son. The latter

authority also says that he married in New Inverness (or Darien) but does not give the name of his wife.

Auburn, Ala.

MRS. P. H. MELL.

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27. BURROUGHS—In your historical and genealogical department in The Atlanta Constitution of last Sunday, July 8th, I observed an inquiry, No. 52, "Amy," concerning the family name of Burroughs. I would suggest that an inquiry be made of our friend, Dr. W. B. Burroughs, of Brunswick, Glynn county, Georgia. I am of the opinion that he can give important information on this matter. He is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors. He has a fine collection of old records, souvenirs and heirlooms. I think he has in his possession one original gold badge of the Order of Cincinnati. I should think a letter to him would elicit the desired information. The gallant doctor was a good Confederate soldier, and his handsome daughter, Miss Mamie Burroughs, was the sponser for the Georgia division of the Confederate veterans at the recent reunion of United Confederate Veterans at Louisville, Ky.

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28. INMAN—I also observe the inquiry No. 53—"Mrs. V. L. D."—seeking information concerning the Inman family of Burke county, Georgia. I was at one time for several years a resident citizen of Burke county. I know of some of the Inman family there. I do not know the name of the father of Daniel Inman. In a history of Burke county I notice a paragraph which reads as follows:

"Burke jail is noted for a battle which took place in 1779 between the British, commanded by Colonels Brown and McGirth, and the Americans, under the command of Colonels Twiggs and Few, in which the latter were victorious. In this engagement Captain Joshua Inman, of the Americans, killed three of the enemy with his own hand."

It may be that the same Captain Joshua Inman was the father of Daniel Inman. I suggest that, for information about the Inman family, inquiry may be made of Mrs. W. Gainer-Summerlin, Sandersville, Ga.; Mrs. Florence V. Garlick, 259 Glenn Street, Atlanta Ga., and Captain and Mrs. C. T. Belt,

Midville, Ga. These three ladies are relatives. Two of them, Mrs. Garlick and Mrs. Belt, were Innans, and I think they are sisters. I also think that their father was named Daniel Inman. I think that one Daniel Inman was once a resident of Washington county, and died there in the vicinity of Davisborough. Washington county is my native county.

I suggest an examination of the records in Burke, Jefferson and Washington counties, where you may find records of wills or of administrations of estates of some of the Innans. I do not know whether or not those Innans of Middle and Eastern Georgia are of any connection with those of North Carolina and Tennessee. These Georgia Innans, to whom I refer in this letter, have always been prominent and influential people and good citizens. In the old times, before the civil war, they owned large plantations, numerous negro slaves and made great crops of cotton. Inquiries directed as I have suggested may bring out more definite information and interesting development of genealogy. Very cordially yours,

ROBERT L. RODGERS.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

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"A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants."—Macaulay.

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### QUERIES.

51. WADE-HAMPTON—Wanted, the parentage of Horatio Wade and Sarah Hampton. Tradition says the father of each was in the Revolution. I wish proof and their names. J. M.

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52. REYNOLDS—Can any one tell me who were the parents of Nancy A. Reynolds who married the Rev. Josiah Wright in Tennessee about 1820? Was she not a Georgian and descended from Joseph Reynolds, a delegate to the first provincial congress of Georgia in 1775? Was Ephraim Reynolds, one of the Georgia Revolutionary pensioners, a brother of this

Joseph Reynolds? Would like to get the address of some living descendant of above Joseph and Ephraim Reynolds.

N. A. R.

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53. SORRELLS—Wanted, the parentage of three Sorrell sisters who married three brothers named Ware in the early part of this century and lived in North Georgia.

M. S.

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Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R.—Will you please print the inquires inclosed in your column devoted to genealogy? The Constitution is wide-awake and so generally read throughout the South.

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54. JONES-FLORENCE—Can any one give information concerning Mose Jones and Mary Florence, his wife? The Joneses are Welsh descent—the Florences Scotch. Sarah Jones, a daughter, married John Mays.

M. E.

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55. SUMMERLINE-BROUGHTON—Can any one give information concerning Henry Summerline and his wife, Frances Broughton? About 1771 or 1774 they lived in Wilkes county, Georgia. I think they both came from North Carolina.

A. A. B.

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56. MAYS-WADKINS—Who can give names of ancestors of William Mays and Mary Wadkins, his wife? I think they lived in Wilkes county, Georgia, at the time of the War of the Revolution. John Mays, one of their sons, married Sarah Jones.

M. E.

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From Mr. Ingraham, of Ohio, who is compiling the history of the Ingrahams, we have received the following query:

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57. HOLT-FLEMING-INGRAM—Miss Fleming was reared in Macon, Ga., by her relatives, the Holts. She was married to the Rev. J. L. Ingram, a prominent Baptist minister and a very distinguished educator, and had one son, Edward Ingraham. Desired, the names of Miss Fleming's parents and her relationship to the Holt family?



58. Will you please add to your list of Huguenots the maiden names of their wives?

GINDRAB.

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ANSWERS.

29. CHIPMAN—Chipman, John, of Barnstable, had been at Plymouth, or Yarmouth, a few years before 1650, and may have resided at other towns, since he said, February 8, 1652, it was twenty-one years ago that he came from England and was now thirty-seven years old. So that it seems probable he came with Allerton on the White Angel, or the Friendship that had sailed at the same time from Barnstable or Devon, but had put back and so reached here a few days later. He married Hope, second daughter of John Howland; had Elizabeth, born June 24, 1647, at P., baptized at B., August, 1650, besides one or two more, for he speaks of more than one before Hope, August 13th, baptized September 5, 1652; Lydia, born December 25, 1654; John, March 2, 1657, died in three months; Hannah, January 14, 1659; Samuel, April 15, 1662; Ruth, December, 1663; Bethia, July 1, 1666; Mercy, February 6, 1668; John, again, March 3, 1670, and Desire, February 26, 1673. His father, Thomas, had good estate near Dorchester, in Dorset county. He was long ruling elder and representative 1663 to 1669, every year except 1667, and died January 8, 1684. Elizabeth married Hosea Joyce, of Yarmouth; Hope married August 10, 1670, John Hucksens, and died November 10, 1678; Lydia married John Sargent, of Malden; Hannah married May 1, 1680, Thomas Hucksens, and died November 4, 1696. John Barnstable, son of the preceding, had John, who died young; James, born December 18, 1694; John, again, September 18, 1697; Mary and Bethia, twins, December 11, 1699; Perez, September 28, 1702; Deborah, December 6, 1704; Stephen and Lydia, twins, June 9, 1708, and Ebenezer, November 13, 1709, all by first wife, and by second wife, whose name is unknown, as well as the former's had Hendley, August 31, 1717, and Rebecca, November 10, 1719. John, Mary, Bethia, Stephen, Lydia and Ebenezer were baptized on May 18, 1716, so that other children of first wife may probably have died. Samuel, of Barnstable, brother of the preceding, married December 27, 1686, Sarah Cobb, daughter of Henry or



James, but of which is not told; had Thomas, born November 17, 1687; Samuel, August 6, 1689; both baptized August 30, 1691; And also at the same time was baptized John, born February 16, 1691, H. C. 1711, min. of Beverly, which died March 23, 1775; Joseph, baptized March, 1692, probably 6th, certainly not (as tradition gives) 4th; Mary, June 5, 1692; Jacob, born August 30th, baptized October 6, 1695; Seth, February 24th, baptized April 4, 1697; Hannah, born September 24, 1699; Sarah, November 1, 1701, and Barnabas, March 24th, baptized April 26, 1702, and died 1723. His widow survived to January 8, 1742.

Three errors are observed in an affectionate writer's first three lines in Geneal. Reg., VI. 272, where he makes Rev. John to be son of that John which married Hope Howland, and is here seen to be grandson, and makes Elizabeth, her mother, to be daughter of Carver, instead of Tilley (but that was the common error ten years ago) and also makes Bethia to be his sister when she was his aunt.

Of this name, in 1834, were five graduated at Harvard, one at Yale, and two at Dart.

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30. COLONIAL DAMES—To become a Colonial Dame it is necessary to be invited by some member of this organization who, with a second voucher, being thoroughly satisfied with the genealogical record and personal acceptability of their friend, writes a formal application to the board of management of the Dames, stating the colonial services of the applicant's ancestors, accompanied with documentary evidence and their personal knowledge of her character. These applications are considered only twice a year and the accepted number is limited.

The regulations of the society require that the ancestor of the person who is under consideration for membership shall have been established in the colony anterior to 1750 and have rendered important services to the colony. The states differ in the requirements of the colonial ancestors, but in the main they are similar.

Kindly publish enclosed. If the two officers whose names were omitted left male descendants, it will be pleasant for them to know that they may join this time-honored society, the oldest

and most select in the United States. Originally fourteen states in the United States and one for France—no other country permitted to join.

Yours truly,

W. B. BURROUGHS.

In your department of June 17th in giving the names of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia you omitted the names of two officers, namely Surgeon Peter Fayeroux and Second Lieutenant Ebenezer Jackson. The society of Georgia consisted of fifty-four members originally, among them being many of the most patriotic officers of the continental army.

The Georgia society was organized in 1783. Among its honored members was Gen. John Sevier, one of the heroes of King's Mountain. The society sent delegates to the triennial meetings of the general society in 1784, 1787 and 1790. I enclose you copy of the original manuscript of the officers in 1790:

"At an anniversary meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Georgia, at Brown's coffee house, in the city of Savannah, 5th day of July (the 4th being Sunday), 1790, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz., Major-General Anthony Wayne, president; Lieutenant-Colonel John McIntosh, vice-president; Major John Berrien, secretary; Colonel Richard Wylly, treasurer; Dr. Sharp, assistant secretary; Lieutenant Edward Lloyd, assistant treasurer. Extracts from the minutes.

"JOHN BERRIEN, Sec."

Circular—

"Sir: Agreeable to a rule of our society, I have the honor to transmit to you a list of its officers, in the state society of Georgia for the coming year. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"JOHN BERRIEN, Sec."

"Address, Savannah, July 25, 1790."

The Hon. Major-General Knox, Secretary General of the Society of Cincinnati, New York, via Philadelphia.

About 1824 this society's fund was turned into the United States treasury. In 1851 it was absorbed by the general society. At Savannah, Ga., in 1898, this society was revived and reorganized and officers duly elected. Mr. William Harden,

the courteous librarian of the Georgia Historical Society, was elected secretary, which office he now holds with honor to the society.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM BERRIEN BURROUGHS.

Brunswick, Ga., July 12, 1900.

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D. A. R. WORK IN GEORGIA.

The readers of *The Constitution* have heard of the purchase of War Hill, the scene of the battle of Kettle Creek, by the Wilkes county chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The indefatigable historian of the chapter, Mrs. T. M. Green, now the regent, since the recent resignation of Mrs. Hattie C. Kemme, is engaged in making out a list of the soldiers who fought at Kettle Creek.

"The list does not profess to be entirely accurate, nor by any means complete," says the *Washington Gazette*. "It has been compiled mainly from White's *Historical Collections*, McCall's *History* and Miss Bowen's "*History of Wilkes County*."

Elija Clarke, John Dooley, Micajah Williamson, John Dooley, George Dooley, Thomas Dooley, John Freeman, Daniel Freeman, Coldrup Freeman, Hallman Freeman, James Freeman, William Freeman, Stephen Heard, Barnard Heard, John Heard, Jesse Heard, Austin Dabney, James Williams, Nathaniel Durker, Samuel Whatley, William Whatley, Benjamin Wilkinson, Benjamin Hart, Morgan Hart, Nancy Hart, Elisha Wilkinson, John Nelson, — Staples, Joe Phillips, Zachariah Phillips, James Little, Joseph Pickens, Colonel Pickens, of South Carolina; John Clark, Owen Fluker, John Fluker, R. Sutton, Will Fluker, Wylie Pope, William Pope, Henry Pope, John Pope, Burwell Pope, Richard Tyner, Absalom Bedell, Benjamin Catchings, William Downs, Henry Manadue, Joseph Scott Redden, Scott Redden, George Redden, Jacob McLendon, George Walton, Jesse Walton, John Walton, Nathaniel Walton, Robert Walton, Daniel Burnett, Ichabod Burnett, John Burnett, Richard Aycock, Robert Day, Joseph Day, John Gorham, Dionysius Oliver, Daniel Coleman, Thomas Coleman, Benjamin Coleman, John Coleman, Thomas Stroud, James McLean, Jacob Ferrington, William Bailey, John Glass, Thomas Glass,

Charley Beddingfield, William Harper, Robert Harper, John Crutchfield, Francis Triplett, James Alexander, John Chandler, — Cade, — Bridges, Captain Anderson, Ambrose Beasley, Jeter Stubblefield, John Lamar, James Lamar, Zachariah Lamar, Basil Lamar, L. Williamson, — Saffold, — Finley, John Hill, John Lindsey, William Morgan, William Terrell, John Colley, Nathan Smith, — Marbury, — Walker, — Combs, Stephen Evans, William Evans, John Evans, — Cosby, — Foster, — Montgomery, James White, — Arnold, — Truitt, — Snow, John Chandler.

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## CHAPTER XV.

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There are in Atlanta now four volumes of the "Southern Confederacy," a paper published here during the war. These papers are in perfect condition and are a valuable find for the student of history. Will some patriotic citizen buy them and present them to the state library? It would be a great addition to our present historical collection.

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## QUERIES.

59. ELLIS—I would like to find the record of the Ellis family of Georgia. My great-grandmother was Sarah Ellis, who married Major John Hardee, father of General Hardee and six other children. Sarah Ellis, so our record shows, was a granddaughter of Governor Ellis of Georgia, 1757-61. She was the daughter of Thomas Ellis, a distinguished planter. I would like to know who Thomas Ellis married and anything concerning the Ellis family of Georgia. I can say, however, I have some little data I would be glad to give anyone who is interested in this line.

MRS. C. G. GODFREY.

Regent D. A. R., Covington.

60. AYRES-SPENCER—Information desired on the Ayres-Spencer family of Florida and Georgia.

Samuel Ayres Spencer went to Florida from Buckingham county, Virginia, with his family in 1827.

He was the son of Moses Spencer and Judith Ayres, of Buckingham county, Virginia.

Any information on his ancestry and descent will be highly appreciated.

Mrs. J. H. C.

240 Lee St., Atlanta, Ga.

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61. WILLIAMS—Wanted, the ancestry of Mary Williams, who married James Crook, the father of Jesse Crook, who married Margaret Kate Barry. James Crook was born in Mecklenberg county, Virginia, May 27, 1746; moved to North Carolina, then to Spartanburg, S. C., settled near Bethel church. Who were his parents?

J. E. M.

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62. INDIAN MISSIONS—Can anyone give me a brief sketch of a missionary station, or mission to the Indians, which was situated midway between what are now the towns of Calhoun and Adairsville, in Gordon county (once a part of Cass county), Georgia? The missionaries at this station were Rev. and Mrs. Gamboll. He died and is buried just back of the old orchard. There were two of the original buildings, the main body of which was standing a few years ago. The mission was located on the great wagon road from Tennessee to Georgia.

It was sold to my grandfather, Thomas Stevens, about 1833. Give date, if possible, of establishment of mission, the names of all missionaries and teachers employed, and the date of abandonment and sale.

Decatur, Ga.

MISSOURI H. STEVENS.

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63. STEVENS.—Can anyone trace to earlier dates the genealogy of that branch of the Stevens (or Stephens) family of whom Thomas Stevens, Sr., came from Virginia to South Carolina, soon after the Revolutionary War. He had married, in Virginia, Annie Pierce. He had a brother, John, whose eldest son, John Washington Stevens, was a Revolutionary soldier. His wife was Sallie Purnell, of Virginia. Give the Virginia ancestry.

M. H. S.

Decatur, Ga.



64. CAPERS—Can any one give me any information concerning the Capers family of South Carolina? I would like to get the address of William Henry Capers, an Episcopal minister.

Respectfully,

F. E. ELLIS.

65. POWELL-BRIDGES—Information is very much desired of the present location of any member of the family of Quinny or Quincy Powell and wife, Martha or "Patsy," and son, Milton Powell (possibly there were other children), who for many years lived in Green or Hancock counties; also Thompson Powell and wife, Charlotte Bridges, Hancock county, 1790 to 1840, and an unmarried brother, Hugh Powell. Information will be appreciated by a kinsman.

T. M. G.

#### ANSWERS.

31. BRYAN—J. B. asks for descendants of Esther Bryan. General Joseph Lane, of Raleigh, N. C., was the grandson of Esther. He was born 1710, married Patience Quincy at Hallifax, N. C., 1730. The names of the sons of this union were Joel, colonel in Revolutionary War; Jonathan, Joseph and Jesse, all beginning with J. Some of the descendants of the sons are Charles and Richard Lane, soldiers in Revolutionary War; Governor David Swain, North Carolina; Governor Joseph E. Lane, Oregon; Governor Henry Lane, Indiana; Governor Alfred H. Colquitt, Georgia; Hon. Hector D. Lane, Alabama; Dr. Sterling Lane, Tuskegee, Ala.; Fletcher Leftwich Yarbrough, Opelika, Ala.; Hon. James Nutting, Atlanta, Ga.; John F. Yarbrough, M. D., Columbia, Ala.; Mrs. Eudocia Hill, LaGrange, Ga.; Miss A. Eudocia Leftwich Phillips, Opelika, Ala.; Mrs. (Judge) William Ezzard, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. (Dr.) Crawford Long, Athens, Ga.; Mrs. (Dr.) O. M. Steadham, Auburn, Ala.; Mrs. Raleigh Greene, Selma, Ala.; Mrs. Loula K. Rogers, Barnesville, Ga.; Mrs. (Dr.) Evans and Mrs. Bishop Haygood, of Oxford, Ga.; Julian C. Phillips, Opelika, Ala.; George Yarbrough, D. D., T. R. Kendall, D. D., North Georgia Conference; Charles Leftwich Phillips, Elberton, Ala.; Mrs. Lillie Yarbrough Warren, Loachapoka, Ala.; Mrs. (Captain) Newell, Milledgeville, Ga. The entire record is too long for



publication in this column. Will mail it to J. B. if he will send address.

MRS T. E. CULBREATH.

Palmetto, Ga.

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32. WASHINGTON-LANIER—In answer to the inquiry of "P. C. L.," in your genealogical column, regarding the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of John Washington and Catherine Whiting, of Gloucester county, Virginia, to Thos. Lanier, I transmit the following, though I fear "P. C. L." will have some trouble in straightening out his family tree. There seems to have existed in his family the same error that for years has existed in many sections throughout the South. For some time I have had in my possession a document drawn up on ordinary size note paper which purports to give the history of the Washington-Lanier and Harris family from 1183. This paper bears on the back these words: "Record of the Washington, Lanier and Harris families from 1183. This record is made up principally from transcript from the records of George D. Custis, of Arlington, the adopted son of General George Washington. It was furnished Hon. Sampson Harris, representative in United States congress from Alabama by Custis." Opening this old paper, the reader will see that it is a history, principally of the early members of the Washington family and that it traces the line of descent from Lawrence Washington, of Grav's Inn, to John Washington, who immediately immigrated to America "in the year 1657 or thereabouts." John Washington, the immigrant, married Anne Pope, and had several children, among them a son, Lawrence Washington, who married Mildred Warner, and their son, John Washington, married Catherine Whiting, of Gloucester county, Va. It is with the line or at least the children of John Washington and Catherine Whiting that this article mostly deals. The paper in my possession says "Elizabeth Washington, daughter of John Washington and Catherine Whiting, married Thomas Lanier and had the following children, viz: Richard, Elizabeth and Sampson."

Possessing this ancient paper on the Washington family, given to Hon. Sampson Harris by Mr. Custis, and containing the line of descent as given above, I naturally thought that it

must be correct in every detail, as Mr. Custis, the adopted son of General Washington, had access to numerous papers in the General's library; accordingly I claimed for some members of the family in Georgia their descent from the Washington family.

One evening when talking with a friend on the subject of family history, I alluded to numerous descendants of the Lanier family throughout the South who were very proud of their descent from "Elizabeth, daughter of John Washington and Catherine Whiting, and Thomas Lanier, her husband." When I concluded my remarks my friend seemed perfectly amazed and told me that there had been a mistake somewhere, for the Elizabeth Washington from whom this line of descent was traced had never been married. I at once referred to my "document" on the Washington family, which not only stated that this Elizabeth Washington married Thomas Lanier, but named their children. But my friend still persisted that a mistake had occurred somewhere. Thinking that my friend had made the mistake in denouncing the paper in my possession, I let the matter drop and did not think of it again until one day on the street I was stopped by this friend and was made to promise that I would look into the matter. The lady referred me to a book in my possession in which was a genealogy of the Washington family, written by George Washington himself. This time I decided to examine well and give both sides a fair chance.

Upon my return home, I went immediately for the book referred to. It was a volume which for some time had stood on the shelf immediately above my desk, and never had I dreamed that a look into its contents would immediately decide a question of importance, then uppermost in my mind, or that it would furnish information that would shake the foundations of a strongly built mansion of genealogical traditions.

The reading of the genealogy of the Washington family, as compiled by General Washington, will show that never in the history of the family did any such event take place as the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine (Whiting) Washington. If it had taken place Washington would have it recorded in his genealogy.

I will produce such proof, showing that for years persons

have claimed, like myself, descent from Elizabeth Washington and Thomas Lanier, when this identical Elizabeth Washington from whom descent is claimed was never married, and, further still, her own tombstone states this fact—"she died a maiden."

First of all, I do not ask, neither do I expect, the public or the persons concerned in the matter to believe my statements, but beg that they investigate the books herein referred to and abide by what they say.

In a letter dated "2 May, 1792," and written by General George Washington to Sir Isaac Heard, garter principal king-at-arms, was enclosed a document which contained all information at that time in the possession of General Washington regarding his family. A copy of this document (with other interesting data), will be found in the "Writings of Washington," by Sparks, Vol. I., pp. 547-551.

On page 548 of the above named volume, in the third paragraph, is this statement:

"John Washington, eldest son of Mildred and Lawrence (Washington) married Catherine Whiting, of Gloucester county, Va. \* \* \* They had two sons, Warner and Henry, and three daughters, Mildred, Elizabeth and Catherine, all of whom are now dead." Further down this page (548) we find in the last paragraph, "Elizabeth (daughter of John and Catherine Washington) never was married." We here see that George Washington states most positively and decidedly that the identical Elizabeth Washington whom we for years have had married to Thomas Lanier, never was married. Some one may say, though, "that Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine Washington, married after the General's death." But that could not be, for General Washington says, after naming the children of John Washington and Catherine Whiting (among them Elizabeth), "all of whom are now dead;" and the inscription on the tombstone of Elizabeth Washington says that she died February 5, 1736, which was exactly sixty-six years and nearly three months before George Washington wrote his genealogy.

Continuing my research, I found the inscription on the tombstone of Elizabeth Washington, "William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. II., No. 4, p. 226, April, 1894, gives the inscription as follows:

In a Well Grounded  
 Certainty of an Immortal  
 Resurrection,  
 Here Lyes the Remains  
 of Elizabeth, the  
 Daughter of John and Catherine  
 Washington.  
 She Was a Maiden,  
 Virtuous without Reservedness,  
 Wise without Affectation,  
 Beautiful without Knowing It.  
 She Left This Life on the Fifth Day of February, in the Year  
 MDCCXXXVI, in the Twentieth Year of Her Age.

This mistake has been preserved in many families for years as an authentic statement, and it is my earnest hope that every person who has made this great error, which I have tried to explain away in this article, will from henceforth aid me in its correction.

WILLIAM CLAYTON-TORRENCE.

Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1900.

## CHAPTER XVI.

We are glad to hear that the second number of The North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register is in the hands of the printer, and that it will contain extracts from about 1,000 wills executed prior to 1760, marriage bonds from 1741 to 1800, a sketch of the first church built in North Carolina, organization of the first Baptist church and miscellaneous items from court records of Albemarle county. Also a sketch of the Lilljohn family and several pages of queries.

Another interesting work, just published is "The Cradle of the Republic, Jamestown and James River," by Lyon G. Tyler, LL.D., Williamsburg, Va.

### ANSWERS.

33. NAPIER—The family of Napier is said to be descended from the ancient Thanes of Lennox, but assumed the name of



Napier from the following event: One of the ancient earls of Lennox had three sons. The eldest succeeded him in the earldom. The second was named Donald, and the third Gilchrist. The then king of Scots being engaged in war, and having convoked his subjects to battle, the Earl of Lennox was called for among others to send such forces as he could collect to the king's assistance, which he accordingly did, keeping his eldest son at home with him and putting his men under the command of his two younger sons. The battle went hard with the Scots, who were not only forced to lose ground, but were actually running away when Donald snatched his father's standard from the bearer, charged the enemy with the Lennox men, changed the fortune of the day and obtained a victory. After the battle, as the custom was, every one reported his acts, when the king said: "Ye have all done valiantly, but there is one among you who hath nae peer" (that is, no equal), and calling Donald to him commanded him to change his name from Lennox to that of Napier and bestowed upon him the lands of Gosford and lands in Fife.

From Debrett—The family of Napier is thought to have been Norman-French originally and to have gone to England at the time of the conquest. From Patrick Napier, a surveyor who immigrated to this country, the American branch is descended. Patrick Napier was the father of Rene Napier; Rene Napier, of Thomas Napier, of Macon, Ga. Thomas Napier's sons and daughters have numerous descendants.

Thomas Napier married a Miss Easter, of Maryland or Virginia. Rene Napier married Miss Rebecca Hurt, who was educated by her uncle, a colonial nobleman, Sir Meriwether Skelton, who disinherited her on account of her marriage. The name of Skelton is still kept in the Napier family.

Lord Robert Napier called upon Miss Munro, one of Mr. Thomas Napier's granddaughters, while she was visiting in England, acknowledging his relationship with the American branch of the family. The minister to the United States from England, another Lord Napier, made quite a pet of Miss Napier, his beautiful young American cousin. He used to say that she resembled the ancestral portraits on his walls at home more than did his own sisters.

The Hamiltons, Shorters and Mortons are related to the Napiers.

BLANCH MONROE KELL.

(Mrs. McIntosh Kell.)

More information in regard to this distinguished family will be given.

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34. MCINTOSH—"Touch me not but without the glove" is the motto of the McIntosh family. General Lachlan McIntosh married Miss Sarah Threadcraft. His son, Hampden, married Catherine Clifford Nephew. His two sons died; his daughter, Mary, married a Mr. Winston, and Marie married Mr. William Mell.

MRS. MCINTOSH KELL.

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35. INGRAHAM—The first Mrs. John S. Ingraham was Ellen Fleming, daughter of John and Martha Fleming, who were cousins. Mrs. Fleming was a sister of Mrs. T. G. Holt, wife of Judge Holt. After Mrs. Fleming's husband died she and her daughter, Eilen, lived at Judge Holt's until the latter's marriage to Rev. J. G. Ingraham. Her son, Edward, a bright and beautiful boy, lived with the Holts until his father's second marriage. Leaving them, he left a heart-broken household. He died of fever in Albany, Ga., a young, brilliant and successful physician.

FLORINE HOLT.

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36. JONES—In reading over The Constitution I notice some one wishes to know of Mose Jones and his wife. I am his daughter, Clara Jones. I married Dr. Wynn. I am now a widow. My father, Mose Jones, is dead, and so is his wife; he died in 1864, she in 1871. They have four living children. Aunt Sarah Jones Mays and her husband have both passed away. Some of Uncle John Mays's grandchildren live in New Orleans, and one lives in Atlanta.

The Jones family came from Wilkes county, but died in Harris county, Georgia. Further information will be most gladly furnished if you will write me. I am much gratified to know my honored parents are held in remembrance. Address

MRS. CLARA JONES WYNN.

Albany, Ga.



37. CAPERS Bishop Ellison Capers' address is Columbia, S. C. His half-sister, Anna White Capers, married my mother's first cousin, Rev. William Holmes Ellison, who at one time was president of the Wesleyan College at Macon, Ga. She was the only child of Bishop William Capers (born 1790) by his first wife, Anna White. The Bishop's father was William Capers (born 1758), a Revolutionary soldier; and his mother the first wife of William Capers, was Mary Singletary, daughter of John and Sarah Singletary. William Capers' father was Richard Capers, son of Richard, the immigrant who came from France. The life of Bishop William Capers, by Whiteman, contains a good deal about the family. I have also the proofs of Revolutionary service of this family.

MRS. J. E. MARTIN.

38. In reply to Gindrab, I present the maiden names of the females, the French and Swiss Protestants, who settled in the Santee, South Carolina:

Catherine Allaire, Adrienne Archegene, Magdelaine Ardouin, Anne Arrine, Madam Bacot, Esther Balluet, Judith Balluet, Judith Bandon, Jeane Bayer, Elizabeth Belong, Jeanne Berchand, Gabrillo Beron, Sara Bertomea, Jeanne Bilbau, Jeanne Billebaud, Marye Billon, Anne Bonmau, Marie Bonneau, Elizabeth Bossa, Larra Bonhier, Perinne Bonlignon, Jeanne Braud, Anne Bressau, Marie Brigeaud, Marye Brugnet, Jeanne Broussard, Elizabeth Buretel, Madelaine Burgand, Jeanne Burgand, Marie Callard, Marie Chabossiere, Catherine Challion, Madeline Chardon, Marie Chruyer, Claud Cheriny, Marie Cheallier, Elizabeth Chintrie, Jeanne Collin, Susanne Couillandau, Cottin, Marie Coracier, Ester Dallain, Marguerite de Bordeaux, Marguerite de Bourdes, Suzanne Dehays, Marie Delorne, Marie Depeach, Susanne Deshais, Charlotte de St. Julien, Marye de Ville, Elizabeth Du Bliss, Jeanne DuBois, Marie DuBois, Du Prenne, Elizabeth Duge, Sibelle Dumas, Anne Dupon, Elizabeth Dupuy, Elizabeth Fantin, Rachel Fantin, Marie Fascal, Suzanne Ferre, Elizabeth Foucheraud, Sara Foucherereau, Marie Fougernaut, Catherine Fresne, Judith Fruschar, Madelenne Garillond, Marie Garlin, Elizabeth Garnier, Leonore Gast, Marie Genne, Ester Gilliet, Catherine Girardt, Judith Giton, Anne Gobard, Margarette Gourdain,

Jeanne Guernier, Susanna Hugla, Marie Izambert, Ester Jodon, Jacquete Jolain, Elizabeth Jouet, Elizabeth Join, Marie la Count, Marie Lalong, Catherine Lareme, Esther LeCert, Elizabeth Leclair, Marie LeConte, Marie LeCoure, Jeanne LeFebare, Elizabeth Lege, Martha LeGrand, Marie LeNain, Andree LeProu, Suzanne LeRiche, Anne LeRoy, Damahis E. LeSerurier, Marianne LeSerurier, Susanne LeSurier, Marie LeSteade, Louise Malherree, Charlotte Marrette, Elizabeth Marlinaux, Marye Maseot, Susanne Maulard, Madeleine Masset, Gabriella Mercier, Jacquine Mercier, Jeanne Merlat, Elizabeth Messett, Jeanne Modemen, Jeanne Moreau, Martha Moreau, Sarra Mounie, Marie Nicollan, Elizabeth Nombret, Anne Nonnelle, Ester Paparel, Magdeleine Pasquereau, Magdeleine Panin, Marguerite Perdrian, Anne Perrotau, Marguerette Petit, Marye Redenin. Jeanne Reneau, Benoite Pitauer, Jeanne Poinsett, Catherine Poinsett, Annie Poitenin, Marie Postal. Madeleine Potet, Marie Poulart, Jeanne Prinseaud, Annie Rassin, Annie Renault, Marie Rendon, Annie Rebouteau, Marguerite Robert, Ester Robin, Louise Robinet, Catherine Roe, Annie Samborne, Madeline Saulnier, Madeleine Saunier, Marie Sauragat, Marett Senee, Madelaine Soubmain, Marye Souchard, Madeleine Soupzmain, Marie Soyer, Marie Suranne. Louise Thoury, Helesabeth Vanewick, Judith Vaslean, Annie Vignaud, Judith Voyenne.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

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We would like to call attention to a publication which was dedicated a few years ago to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and which is very interesting reading to those whose patriotism and pride of ancestry is something nobler than a mere certificate of membership in one of these societies.

It is a "History of the Great Seal of the United States" in two small volumes by Professor C. A. L. Totten, of New Haven, Conn. The first volume deals entirely with historical data and the second with its heraldic symbology.

This is the first and only history which has been written of

the seal, an emblem fully as important to our national dignity as our flag, while the significance of its make-up is far more comprehensive than the stars and stripes.

In his preface the author says: "Our ancestors chose emblems that were of national and immediate signification to them; nevertheless, they labored to evolve such a system of symbology as should be appropriate to the substance of their hopes, to-wit, their posterity. Thus the inheritance comes down to us for verification, and it is our duty quite as much as our pleasant task in this present study to produce sufficient evidence to show not only that they wrought well and wisely, but perchance wiser than they knew."

Are not all the Daughters of the American Revolution interested in this coat of arms that was adopted by our forefathers, and the supreme idea of which is "divine right of liberty in man—every color means liberty, every emblem means liberty."

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QUERIES.

66. LEIGH—Were the Leighs and Lees of Virginia related? I want the parentage of one Thomas Lee (sometimes spelled Leigh), of James City county, Virginia, who married and settled in North Carolina about 1700 and had sons, Thomas and Stephen. M. M.

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67. LOCKHART-HAMILTON—Wanted descendants of Samuel Lockhart, of North Carolina. Wanted descendants of John Hamilton, who was a Revolutionary patriot. J. H. L.

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68. SASNETT—Wanted Revolutionary service of Richard Sasnett, of Edgecombe county, North Carolina. M. K. A.

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69. JETER—Wanted Revolutionary service of John Jeter, of Amelia county, Virginia. M. K. A.

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70. PARKER-TURNER—Wanted Revolutionary service of Jacob Parker and Zadoc Turner, thought to have been in the second or third Maryland regiment. M. K. A.

71. HUNT—Wanted names of descendants of Jonathan Hunt, of Rowan county, North Carolina. M. K. A.  
Auburn, Ala., July 25th.

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## ANSWERS.

39. WASHINGTON-LANIER—I beg to refer Mr. Clayton Torrence and "P. C. L.," to William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 4, page 35, for a record of Surry county Washingtons from whom Laniers descend. According to this record, John Washington, whose relationship to the family of George Washington has never been established, married in 1658, Mary Flood, widow of Richard Blunt, and had a son Richard, who died in 1755. He married Elizabeth Jordan, who died in 1755, and their children were George, Richard, John, William, Thomas (who died in 1749), Jane, Arthur, Elizabeth (who married Lanier), Pricilla, Faith and Mary. All this is also in New England His. and Gen. Register, Vol. 44, page 307. H. M.

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40. POWELL-BRIDGES—I find in your issue of yesterday that T. M. G. desires to be informed of the present location of any member of the family of Quinn Powell and Thompson Powell and wife, Charlotte Bridges. The latter were my grandparents on the paternal side. My father's name was Hugh Thompson Powell, who died about forty years ago. I have one brother and sister living in this state. Oliver Powell, a brother of my father, has one daughter, Mrs. Skrine, living near Mount Zion, Hancock county, Georgia. I think there are no nearer relatives living. J. A. WIEBERLY.

Hawkinsville, Ga., Pulaski county.

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41. SMITH—William Smith was a sergeant in Captain John Brown's company, Fifth regiment, North Carolina Continental line. He enlisted August 1, 1777, and served for three years.

(See North Carolina state records, Vol. 16, page 1152.)

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42. NAPIER—From York Records: Elizabeth Booth, daughter of Robert Booth, clerk of York county, married Dr. Patrick Napier, and had 1, Robert; 2, Frances. Robert had 1,



Booth, born February 1, 1692, and other children. (See St. Peter's Parish Register.)

It is supposed that Dr. Patrick Napier is the ancestor of Reni Napier. Reni Napier came from Goochland county, Virginia, and settled in Elbert county, Georgia, where he died in 1807. His brothers were Champion and Thomas; his sisters, Betty and Chloe.

Reni's children were three sons, Skelton, Thomas and Walker; four daughters, Lucy, Sallie, married to Captain Matthew Duncan; Chloe, married to Noah Kelsey; Dolly, married to James Shorter, a brother of Hon. Eli Shorter, of Alabama. Thomas's children were Thomas, Leroy, Skelton, a daughter married to Harvey; Martha, married to Hendley Vanner; Tabitha, married to Nathan C. Monroe, and William, the only child of a second marriage. Chloe, a sister of Reni, married her cousin, Thomas Napier. It is through this branch that the Randolphs, Hamiltons and Porters come in. There are also the Ectors and Stones, who can trace back to the parent stem. Reni and his son Thomas were Revolutionary soldiers and located their warrants in Washington county, Georgia. Thomas, the son of Reni, moved to Putnam county in 1803.

There have been found grants of land to Richard, Robert Patrick, Booth, John, Thomas and Reni Napier.

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43. HOLT-FLEMING-INGRAHAM—A slight error crept in the reply to the above. Miss Ellen Fleming was the sister of Mrs. Holt, wife of Judge Holt, of Macon, Ga., instead of her niece, as was stated.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

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"He who careth not whence he came careth little whither he goeth." How many of our Daughters of the Revolution in Georgia are taking *The American Monthly*, our official organ, which beams with historic information that we all would like to know? The June number contains several good articles on colonial history and people, and one on "Family Trees" that is both amusing and instructive. In the latter, genealogists are



referred to first as "amateurs"—generally ladies—who admit in moments of relaxation from the severe mental strain, that it is "most bewitching," and their delight in finding "another ancestor" is often unbounded. Then there is the kind enthusiast who enters on the task for a very dear friend, and who proclaims a victory with as great delight and pride as could be realized by the dove which returned to the ark bearing the welcome olive branch. The expert genealogist forms another element, and is to be seen anxiously plodding his weary way through the vast intricacies by which the pursuit is surrounded, and examining "with eagle eye and gigantic brain," voluminous records, like Diogenes trying to find a man, or like Darwin the missing link.

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QUERIES.

72. STARKE—Wanted information as to the descendants of Gen. Edward Starke, C. S. A. E. S. W.

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73. HAMMOCK—Wanted the address of some member of the Hammock family who used to live in Crawford county, near Hickorynut Grove.

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74. PARKHURST—Joseph Parkhurst and Elizabeth Lewis were married in New York or Vermont. Their daughter, Lydia, married Mr. Beadle and went to Kentucky. Can further information be given?

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ANSWERS.

44. JONES-MAYS—In reply to M. E., in a recent issue of The Constitution, I am very much interested, as I am alone in Georgia, as to my relatives. My father was John Mays, and my mother was Frances Jones. Grandpa Mays was named William, and he moved to Louisiana with his family before I was born. My family died soon after my birth in Sparta, Bienville parish, Louisiana, and my mother, Frances Jones Mays, came back to Georgia and died, leaving me alone one year old. I have never seen any of my relatives. Captain Mays, who was connected with the railroad, was a cousin of mine, but I have never met him. I refer you to an uncle of mine, Mr. Willis Jones Hamilton, Harris county, Georgia.

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Perhaps he would know a good deal about the family, as he is a very old man. He has a son named Moses Jones, for some of his ancestors. I know our grandparents once lived in Wilkes county, Georgia, and I think Moses Jones and Mary Florence were my mother's parents. They had a daughter named Mary Florence, who married her cousin, Willis Jones, who lives at Hamilton. Hoping to hear something more of the family,

MRS. JENNIE MAYS BRANTLEY.

500 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

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45. LEIGH—In reply to the query in regard to the Leigh family, we copy the following from an old paper from an old scrapbook now in possession of a member of the Joseph Habersham chapter:

“The name Leigh is found in Virginia from a very early date, but whether all those who bore it were of the same family is not known. Captain William Leigh, probably of York, was in Virginia in 1640, and in 1642 patented 1,000 acres on the north side of Charles river. From the looseness with which the situation was then given, and the fact that its branches were then regarded as part of the Charles river, now York river, this land may have been within the present counties of King William or King and Queen. Colonel William Leigh was burgess for King and William county in 1692; recommended as one of those ‘gentlemen of state and standing’ suitable for appointment to the council; was county lieutenant of King and Queen for 1700. Francis Leigh was a member of the council in 1688. Major John Leigh, of King and Queen, was alive in 1707. Francis Leigh was justice of Warwick in 1764. Ferdinand Leigh, of King William county, married Mary, widow of — West, and daughter of William Cole, of Warwick, and had issue: 1. Mary, married William Claiborne. 2. Rev. William, of Dale parish, Chesterfield, born 1740, died 1787, married a daughter of Benjamin Watkins, of Chesterfield, and had issue: 1. William, of Halifax, member of the convention of 1829 and judge of the circuit court, married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Watkins; 2. Benjamin Watkins, born June 18, 1781, died February, 1841; one of the ablest and greatest lawyers the state ever produced; member of the convention of 1829, United States senator 1834-1836, author of ‘Leigh’s Reports;’ mar-

ried, first, Thurcatt; second, Susan Colton; 3. daughter, married Finnie; 4. daughter, married Harris."

From *The Standard*, 1888:

"Benjamin Watkins Leigh married Susannah, the third child of Raleigh Colston, both born May 10, 1749; agent abroad during the Revolution; married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas Marshall, of Oak Hill, and sister of the chief justice, and died July 26, 1823."

It is an old and distinguished family. Before the war, there was a family of the name of Leigh living in Coweta county. It was one of great wealth. Another Leigh, the head of the family, was probably one of the largest land and slave owners in the county. If M. M. will write to Mrs. Ellen Leigh Potts, Newnan, Ga., she can probably obtain much interesting information in regard to the Leighs. The old Leigh home-  
stead is, we believe, still in existence near Newnan.

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## CHAPTER XIX.

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"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations; ask thy father, and he will show thee thy elders, and they will tell thee." Deuteronomy xxxii, 7.

An eminent fin de siecle lecturer says: "Every one of our patriotic societies are the symptoms of coming events. Their sudden and spontaneous springing up are significant signs of the times that now are and have been premonitions of those that are ahead of us. They are instructive, patriotic awakenings, born of a common impulse and of an ill-defined necessity to rally back to first principles. As there is some common impulse in it, there will be some positive outcome from it; and as all things work together for good, those who rally to the standards of the patriotic orders of our land need have no misgivings as to the parts they must play for true America when the time comes for the renewal of her youth."

It devolves upon us who are descendants of those sturdy pioneers to study their lives and recover the mainspring of their fortitude. It was the Bible that pioneered most of them west, and on it they founded their government, and our so-

cieties ought not to be regarded as "a mere incorporated boast of vain genealogies," but as promulgators of the principles upon which the germ of the republic was nourished.

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## QUERIES.

Editor Genealogical Department: In your issue of last Sunday I find a list of the maiden names of the women of the Huguenot colony that settled on Santee river, in South Carolina, in 1686.

I should be pleased to know the source of your information. If obtained from a book, is the book now extant? If from any colonial record, can other information be gained from the same source?

Rev. Pierre Robert was the pastor of that colony. The maiden name of his wife was Jeanne Bayer, as correctly stated in The Constitution.

Very respectfully,

R. W. BURTON.

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76. Box—Information desired about the descendants of Philip Box, a member of the provincial congress of Georgia. His daughter, Sarah Mary Box, married Joseph Day, a captain in the Fourth Continental Georgia. Did Captain Joseph Day and his wife have a daughter, Mary Ann Day, who married Thomas McCormick, also a Revolutionary soldier?

Any information as to ancestry and descent will be highly appreciated.

L. D.

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77. DORTCH-DABNEY—Wanted the descendants of the two daughters of Governor Willie Blount, of Tennessee, who married men named Dortch and Dabney. Would like addresses of some of the present generations.

M. M.

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78. HOLLIDAY—Can any one give me some account of the Holliday family of Winchester, Va., to which belonged Governor Holliday of Virginia? They are not related to the Hollidays of Tidewater, Va., and I am anxious to get their origin in this country.

M. M.

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79. HAWKINS—Mr. John Daves, treasurer of the Society of Cincinnati, of North Carolina, writes to us from Baltimore,



Md., inquiring in regard to the descendants of Col. Benjamin Hawkins, of Revolutionary fame. Colonel Hawkins was Indian agent for the states south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Dr. T. J. Carr, of Coffeyville, Miss., and W. O. Carr, of Water Valley, Miss., are grandson and great-grandson of Colonel Hawkins through his daughter, Virginia Hawkins. Are there not some descendants of his son still retaining the name of Hawkins?

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ANSWERS.

46. CAPERS—F. E. Ellis, in your genealogical column, asks for information of the Capers family, of South Carolina, and for the address of Rev. Wm. Henry Capers, an Episcopal clergyman.

In the office of the secretary of state of South Carolina is to be seen an old parchment, upon which, in the quaint phraseology of old English, is a grant of land in "ye plantation of Carolina," from the king of England to William Capers, in 1690. From this William sprang the Capers family in South Carolina. There are several branches from this parent stem. To trace them all would consume more space than your column admits of. One branch, confined to the seacoast islands, were for many years known as rice planters. Another branch remained for generations on the mainland, west of Capers island, and were also rice and cotton planters. Of the island branch, in later generations, Mr. Gabriel Capers, of Beaufort, was a prominent representative, being for years a senator and representative in the state legislature. Of this branch Dr. Frank Capers, of St. Helena island, is the only living representative. Of the branch on the mainland, passing by several generations and coming down to the period of the American Revolution, we have Major William Capers, son of Richard, who was born in 1758. He became distinguished in the war for independence as a partisan leader, and is mentioned in James's history as one of Marion's captains. He married Mary Wragg. His children were: Gabriel, William, John, Benjamin, LeGrand, Samuel and Sarah. Gabriel married a Miss Humphries and moved to Alabama in 1830; died at Mobile. William became a Methodist minister and a distinguished bishop of the Methodist church. John died in early life. LeGrand became a United States judge.



moved to New York in 1846. Sarah married Mr. LeGrand Guerry. None of this generation are in life. The family of Gabriel is represented by Mr. Gabriel Capers, of Pass Christian, Miss. Of William, by the beloved Bishop Ellison Capers, of the diocese of South Carolina, whose home is at Columbia. The family of Benjamin, by Judge Richard Capers, of Memphis, Tenn.; of Samuel, by F. E. Capers, of Prosperity, S. C.; of LeGrand, by Mr. William Worth Capers, of New York.

Bishop William Capers had several children. Anna married to Dr. William Ellison, of Macon, Ga., deceased. Francis Withers, well known to the older people of Georgia and South Carolina as General Capers and superintendent of the South Carolina and Georgia Military Institute. He married a Miss Rutledge, of Charleston, S. C. William Tertius married Miss Austin, of South Carolina. Henry married Miss Means, of Georgia. Bishop Ellison Capers married Miss Charlotte Palmer, of South Carolina. Theo. LeGrand, killed in battle of Manassas, Va. Susan married Professor Geo. W. Stone, of Oxford, Ga. Emma Haslope married Rev. Samuel Barksdale, of South Carolina. Sarah Branham married William Montague Sager, of Charleston. Mary Singletary married Bishop Faysoux Stevins, of South Carolina. Of this generation I am informed there is living only Bishop Ellison Capers, of Columbia, S. C., Mrs. Stone, of Oxford, Ga., and Colonel Henry Capers.

The Rev. William Henry Capers, of whom particular inquiry is made, is the son of Mr. Thomas Farr Capers, of Charleston, S. C., long since deceased. He is rector of a parish in Connecticut. His address can be ascertained by referring to the calendar of the Episcopal church. If living he must be advanced in life. His mother was a Miss Heyward, of South Carolina.

It would be impossible, in a short space, to give the collateral branches of a family running through more than two centuries and embracing at least eight generations. If special inquiry is made, any living representative of this old family will no doubt be pleased to answer.

MRS. MILDRED C. GUERRY.

Hampton Court, S. C.

## CHAPTER XX.

We desire to make our best bow to Mrs. Clark Waring, state regent of South Carolina, for a very cordial and sympathetic letter in which she congratulates us on our patriotic work, and promises her assistance. Our column is so largely read in South Carolina that we hope to be able to inspire them with new interest in the work of the Daughters, and that Mrs. Waring may have twice as many members to report at the next congress as she had at the last. South Carolina, with her splendid Revolutionary history, should stand in the very first rank in all such movements, and we hope the day is not far distant when her patriotic sons and daughters will take this view of it.

## QUERIES.

80. BARRY—I have been told that recently, two months or six weeks ago, you published a sketch of the Barry family, headed 'Old Family History,' by one of the Barrys of Mississippi. I write to ask if it is possible to obtain a copy of the number above mentioned. If so, please send copy and give price. I will remit next mail. I am working up the Peden history, and I am told that said sketch tells of them, as the Barrys were fellow emigrants. Please reply.

(MISS) ELLA M. HEWELL.

12 Anderson St., Greenville, S. C.

(The Barry sketch appeared in The Constitution of June 24th, which can be obtained from the business office on receipt of ten cents.)

81. HARRIS—I am much entertained in reading the historical and genealogical column of your Sunday's edition. I wish some information in that line, and do not know who to address, so I submit the question to you and you will please give it proper direction.

Question: Will any one inform me of the whereabouts of the family or descendants of William Crawford Harris, who was a son of General Buckner Harris and Nancy Early, the oldest son of Walton Harris and Rebecca Lanier?

82. Will you please give me the address and annual subscription of The American Magazine, the official organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution, referred to in last Sunday's Constitution. We have no regular book-store here of which I could learn this, or I would not trouble you.

Respectfully, C. H. ANDREWS.

Milledgeville, Ga., August 20, 1900.

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83. WILLIS—I wish to have the address of Mrs. Elizabeth Louise Hammond Willis, No. 462, Daughter of the American Revolution.

Respectfully,

Oxford, Miss.

MRS. C. K. WARDLAW.

This inquiry is forwarded by our honored State Regent, Mrs. Park, and we hope that some of our readers will be able to furnish the desired information.

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84. COFFEE—Please enter the following query in next Sunday's Constitution. Wanted, the ancestry of General John Coffee, of Telfair county, Georgia, and also Revolutionary services of either branch of the family. General Coffee married Miss Bryant. His sisters married C. Daniel, T. Ligon, Abram Heard, George Heard, James Kennedy, of Tennessee; T. Randall, William Harris, H. Gibson and Thomas Stocks.

N. J.

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85. HARRELL—Can any of your readers give me information of Captain John Harrell, referred to in McCall's history of Georgia, Gossing and James, also of his wife, Sarah A. Smith.

M.

Auburn, Ala., August 21, 1900.

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#### ANSWERS.

One of our correspondents, Mr. G. N. Hobbs, of Covington, Ky., will soon issue from the press a very interesting book containing detailed accounts of the following families principally from Maryland and Virginia: Butler, Massachusetts; Davis, Dudley, Griffith, Goodwin, South Carolina; Harpending, Helm, Hobbs, Kincheloe, Nuchols, Ogden, New Jersey; Pope, Walton, Watkins.

47. FRENCH HUGUENOTS—In reply to R. W. Burton, the lists of Huguenots published in our column July 8th and August 5th were taken from the index to an old pamphlet published in Charleston, S. C., in 1868, by "William G. Mazyck, book and job printer," and presented to a member of the family by Daniel Ravenel, who seems to have been the compiler. The title page reads:

"Liste des Francois et Suisses.  
From an old Manuscript list of  
French and Swiss Protestants,  
settled  
In Charleston, on the Santee, and at  
Orange Quarter, in Carolina,  
Who desired Naturalization.  
Prepared probably about  
1695-96.  
With Introductory Remarks."

In his preface Mr. Ravenel explains that the list was "originally published in 'The Southern Intelligencer,' Charleston, 1822, and republished in May, 1826, in 'The City Gazette,' of Charleston." I doubt if the pamphlet can be bought now, and I know of but one other copy, which belongs to Mrs. J. E. Martin, Columbus, Ga. To the names of persons on the list are added their places of nativity, their parentage, the persons they married, the children born before and those born after their arrival in Carolina, and the mothers and wives are, with few exceptions, mentioned by their maiden names. As previously stated, I will furnish further information about any name in the list upon request with stamps for reply.

Atlanta, Ga.

H. M. PRESCOTT.

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48. CLARKE—In reply to inquiry for information concerning Clarke who married Miss Harman: William Clarke married Rebecca Clarke, of Monroe county, Georgia. She moved to Georgia from North Carolina, was a daughter of Zachariah Harman and Rebecca Petty, his wife. Her brother Zachariah Harman, married Harriet Scott King, daughter of Dr. Miller King, of South Carolina. Hezekiah, another brother, and a sister, Elizabeth (Betsey), who married James Green. Wil-



liam Clarke has a granddaughter living in Gainesville, Ga., Mrs. Howard Thompson, who might know how her grandfather was related to General Elijah Clarke.

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49. SHIVERS—Jonas Shivers, son of Jonas and Patience, his wife, was born October 14, 1750, in Isle of Wight county, Virginia; married Lilory Godwind, of Barnaby and Wilkinora Godwind. He died November 12, 1825.

His son, Barnaby Shivers, was born July 29, 1775, Isle of Wight county, Virginia; married Rachael Cowin, daughter of George Cowin; died December 31, 1851. Their son, Jonas Shivers, born August 21, 1801, married, first, Martha M. Denson; married, second, Sarah W. Milner; married, third, Sarah R. Kendrick. He died July 28, 1861. Children: Sarah, M. D. (daughter of Martha Denson), Christopher C., Barnaby, Jonas Cowin, Liliory, Rachel, Eunice, Jabez, S. (children of Sarah Milner), Washington L., Francis M., Zachery T., William Thomas, Cornelia R., Randolph (children of Sarah B. Kendrick).

I send you this record of Jonas Shivers, taken from an old Milner family Bible, which may throw light on the inquiries for information concerning Jonas Shivers. Dates of all births and deaths are recorded, most of which I have omitted, but will gladly furnish any one interested or related. Elizabeth Shivers, daughter of Jonas Shivers, first married John Carroway Smith, then Rev. Joshua S. Callaway. Can anyone tell me if this John Carroway Smith was related to Major John Carroway Smith, who was an original member of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati? It seems quite possible, as Rev. Joshua Callaway's first wife, Mary Milner, was a granddaughter of Rev. John Holmes and Chloe Bentley, his (Chloe Bentley) had a brother, Captain Bentley. Rev. John Holmes was in command of a fort, to which his wife fled for protection. Their son, James Holmes, was born in this fort at that time.

Among the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati are the names of Chaplain John Holmes, Major John Carroway Smith, Captain William Bentley. Can any one furnish any information relative to any of them? M.



CHAPTER XXI.

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In answer to the request for the address of *The American Magazine*, it gives us great pleasure to say that this historical periodical may be had of Miss Lockwood, 902 F street, Washington, D. C. As the official organ of 30,000 Daughters of the American Revolution, this publication should be found filled with good things to suit every American, and as a review of current events in historical research and progress, it is simply invaluable. If more Southern writers would contribute to it, it would be a great thing for this section. The management has lately added an inquiry department similar to this column, and persons desiring to know something of their Revolutionary ancestry by sending their inquiries there may be assured of receiving courteous attention. For strictly Southern pedigrees however, the editors of this column have superior advantages for securing valuable data.

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In the September number of *The American Magazine* Miss Elizabeth Clifford Neff, in a fine article on "Heraldry," discusses some of its abuses as follows:

"That there is no established college of heraldry provided by the government must be a matter of pride to the patriotic American. The badge of freedom inherited from Revolutionary ancestors will always be of prime importance. Only as a fitting symbol of what is past can heraldry now be considered; as such it should be cherished as a connecting link and its established rules respected. To assist in this the author in a brochure recently published called attention to the ways in which the laws have been ignored, and suggested the proper method. First, there being no established college of heraldry in America, the individual for a specified sum, obtains a coat of arms, crest and motto, all new and fresh from some foreign herald. Second, the American finding in a foreign land a coat of arms bearing his own name, in a locality that he thought his ancestors came from, adopts that design as his own. The genealogist is not at hand to point out the break in the line of descent, and he believes that he really is entitled to that coat of arms. Third, another way of settling the question comes from direct inheritance, but from the mother's side of the house.

Thus X bears the arms of the Z family. The X family married into the Z family, and having no inherited coat of arms, the descendants who bear the name of XX being descended from Z, also have adopted from a maternal ancestor the Z's coat of arms. This method can surely be termed American. Fourth, the true method to be followed consists in proving descent from an ancestor of the same name who bore a coat of arms."

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## QUERIES.

86. PICKENS—Can any one give information of Sarah Pickens, wife of William Henry? Who were her parents, sisters and brothers? Her daughter was born in Pendleton district, S. C., in 1804 (according to the family Bible). Any information concerning the Pickens family will be gladly received.

Respectfully,

M. P.

Palmetto, Ga., September 11, 1900.

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87. INGRAM—Have you access to records from which you can give me the following information without too much trouble? Rev. Ingram, who came over with General Oglethorpe from England and fought in the first Spanish-American war, is supposed to have settled in Virginia after the war, and that Jeremiah Ingram, a soldier of the Revolution, was his son, from whom I am fourth in descent. From the time of my great-great-grandfather, John Ingram, the last name has been spelled with an "I" instead of an "A" in the last syllable. Can you tell me Rev. Ingram's given name, the time of his death and where? Any particulars will be greatly appreciated.

M. H. I.

Winamac, Ind., September 1, 1900.

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88. SIMS—Can some one give information of the various Sims families of South Carolina? Sims is old Saxon and means "shelf or cornice." The Sims are descendants of Simeon and were originally Welsh. Early in 1700 Matthew Sims came to Hanover county, Virginia, from Somerset, England. He was called James River Meat to distinguish him from his nephew, who was called Roanoke Meat. He came to Union county, South Carolina, after the Revolution and has many de-

scendants living there now. There was a Dromgoole Sims in Darlington county, a congressman and man of some prominence in his day. Dr. J. Marion Sims was from Lancaster county, but if related to each other they do not seem to have been of the Matthew Sims family. William Gilmore Sims spelled his name differently and may have been of another family still. Will anyone give us some Sims genealogy? Some of the name moved to Alabama and Mississippi. Were there ever any Sims in Edgefield district, South Carolina?

SIMS.

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89. POPE—Wanted ancestry of Thomas Pope, of Wilkes county. Was he not the first of the name in Georgia? His wife was Priscilla Wootten. Who was her father?

S. D.

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90. FOX-BALAM—I would be glad to know something of the Fox and Balam families of Virginia. Both have many descendants in Georgia.

ANNA J.

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91. WILLIAMS-LANE—Who was the father of Theophilus Williams, who lived near Fayetteville, N. C., and married a Miss Elizabeth James Lane, of Raleigh?

LANE.

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92. ALEXANDER—Can some one give ancestry of Edmund Alexander, who came from Virginia or North Carolina shortly after the Revolution and settled in Alabama?

A.

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ANSWERS.

50. HUGUENOTS—The book that is asked for by R. W. Burton in the last issue of this paper is "Transactions No. 5" of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. It can be obtained at small cost by applying to Dr. Daniel Ravenel, Charleston, S. C. I will be pleased, however, to give any information it may contain about the family he is interested in.

FRAMPTON E. ELLIS.

193 Washington St., Atlanta, Ga.

51. WILLIS—The address of Mrs. Elizabeth Louise Hammond Willis, No. 462 Daughters of the American Revolution, is 72 Tradd street, Charleston, S. C. It can be found in the Daughters of the American Revolution directory.

MRS. P. H. MELL.

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52. HOWELL—I find the query I sent so unlike in print I rewrite it. It should be of Captain John Howell; the references McCall's History of Georgia, Lossing's field book of Rev. and C. C. Jones's History of Georgia.

OTIS TRUITT.

Auburn, Ala., September 10, 1900.

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53. BOX—In response to a question for information of descendants of Philip Box, a member of the provincial congress from Georgia, I would say that I knew for many years a Philip N. Box, who was beyond doubt a descendant. I knew him from 1851 at least till 1882. He lived in Savannah, but I take it for granted that he is dead by this time, though he may have survived some years after 1882. My recollection is that the family were Episcopalians, and it is likely that the records of Christ church, Savannah, will afford some information about them. At any rate, L. D. would do well not only to resort to those records, but also to have the inquiry published in the Savannah News. There ought to be perhaps some old people in Savannah who may be able to give the information desired. Phil. N. Box was a very zealous member of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, and L. D. may be able to find out something about him from the older members of that corps, or from their records, if those have been preserved. Major Thomas Screven is now their commanding officer.

W. S. B.

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## CHAPTER XXII.

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The following sketch of one of the most noted Southern families is given in answer to repeated requests. The sketch is sent by a correspondent from Montgomery, and is made up of extracts from family papers and from different old books

mostly out of print. It will be of interest to hundreds of descendants of the Hamptons, who are to be found in every state of the Union, and to hundreds of other readers who are fond of Revolutionary history. On this account we give our entire space this week, and hope that our numerous correspondents will not get impatient.

#### THE HAMPTON FAMILY.

State of South Carolina, Executive Department, Office of Secretary of State, Columbia, S. C., May 11, 1895.—Mrs. Annie H. Hamilton, 2224 Monterey Street, San Antonio, Tex.—Dear Madam: In replying to your letter of inquiry of 6th inst., would say that record in the office of Revolutionary officers (Book of Society of Cincinnati) shows in 'List of officers of the militia of South Carolina line upon continental establishment during the War of the Revolution, 1775-1783:

"Hampton, John, captain regiment of Light Dragoons; Hampton, Richard, lieutenant colonel regiment Light Dragoons; Hampton, Wade, lieutenant colonel regiment Light Dragoons; and among 'List of officers of the militia of South Carolina who took part in War of Revolution, 1775-1783,' Hampton, Edward, captain; Hampton, Henry, captain. Expedition under Major Williamson.

"Hope the above is what you desire.

"The militia record for 1812 is not in this office.

"Respectfully,

"D. H. TOMPKINS, Sec. State.

"Per Means."

In "Heitman's Historical Register," to be found at the record and pension office, war department, Washington, D. C., is reported the following:

"John Hampton, captain South Carolina Dragoons, 1779 to —."

Extracts from historical works in relation to the Hampton family:

Dr. Joseph Johnson, in his "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution," at page 442 gives the following account of the Hampton family:

"Anthony Hampton, the father of General Wade Hampton, was among the first emigrants from Virginia to the upper part of South Carolina. He settled with his family on Tyger



river, in Spartanburg. At the commencement of the Revolution it was of the utmost importance to the frontier inhabitants that the Cherokee Indians should be conciliated and kept in peace. To effect this object Edward, Henry and Richard Hampton—sons of Anthony—were sent by their neighbors to invite the nation to a ‘talk at any convenient town they might propose.’ But the British emissaries had been before them and already induced the Cherokees to make an inroad into the upper part of the state. This took place in July, 1776, and, after destroying several families, they attacked the family of Mr. Hampton, killed him, his wife, his son Preston, his infant grandson, Harrison, burnt his house and carried off a boy named John Bynum. Mrs. Harrison, his daughter, and her husband were absent at a neighbor’s but returned in the midst of the conflagration and were also in great danger. Edward, Henry and Wade—his other sons—were also absent, and thus preserved to avenge the deed. His son-in-law, James Harrison, also joined zealously and bravely with his neighbors, after providing for the safety of his family, and was in most of the hard fought battles.

“Captain Henry Hampton behaved nobly under General Williamson in his second battle against the Cherokee Indians. He ordered his company to fire in platoons and then fall to the ground and reload, while the rest advanced in the smoke. He thus led them to the charge, advancing in the smoke, then firing and reloading on their backs.

“When he came near enough he charged bayonet and the enemy fled. He himself captured an Indian, wearing the coat of his brother Preston, who had no doubt been murdered by this man when they destroyed his father’s family.

“Edward Hampton, who also engaged in this battle and after it, when the Indians were closely pursued, they began to first kill their prisoners and then their own aged and wounded friends. Following close on the Indian trail, Edward Hampton came to the body of a white woman, recently murdered by them and left shockingly exposed. He alighted, and in the hurry of the moment, covered the body with his own shirt—the only one he had—drew it under a bush and resumed his pursuit. He was afterwards killed by the Tories, in the year 1781, when, in their bloody scout, they assumed the distin-

guished badge of the Whigs and went from house to house destroying and burning everything habitable and killing whole families.

"General Wade Hampton distinguished himself on many occasions by the bravery and energy of his character and his acuteness in partisan warfare. Colonel Thomas Taylor, of Columbia, told us that Wade Hampton was once taken prisoner and they were sending him down to the prisonship under an officer and file of men, but did not confine his hands or feet. When the party stopped for refreshment he was made to stand in one corner of a room; the arms were leaning in the opposite corner diagonally and the guard sat down between them in the middle of the room. Hampton shuffled a little from his corner, sometimes to the right and then to the left; at last he made a spring, seized the arms and made his guard his prisoners. He then paroled them, armed and mounted himself and rode off."

The following note is to be found in Draper's work, "King's Mountain and Its Heroes," page 63:

"McCall's Georgia, II, 312-13; and MSS. pension statement of Jesse Neville, one of Hampton's party. It may not be inappropriate in this connection to add a few words relative to the hero of this courageous exploit. Captain Edward Hampton was a brother of Colonel Wade, Richard and Henry Hampton, of Sumter's army. He was a very active partisan and reputed one of the best horsemen of his time. In May, 1775, with his brother, Preston Hampton, he was delegated by the people of the frontiers of South Carolina to visit the Cherokees and see if, by suitable 'talk' they could not be made to comprehend the growing differences between the colonies and the mother country. They met with a rude reception, Cameron and the British emissaries instigating the Indians to oppose their views, and Cameron made them prisoners, giving their horses, a gun, a case of pistols and holsters to the Indians. By some means they escaped with their lives.

"The following year, 1776, while Edward Hampton, with his wife, was on a visit to her father, Baylis Earle, on North Pacolet, the Cherokees made an incursion into the valleys of the Tyger, massacring Preston Hampton, his aged parents and a young grandchild of theirs.

"Edward Hampton served on Williamson's expedition against the Cherokees in the summer and autumn of that year, and though only a lieutenant, he had the command of his company, and distinguished himself in the battle with the enemy, receiving the special thanks of his general for his bravery and good conduct on the occasion.

"After the destruction of the Hampton family, on the middle fork of the Tyger, where he resided, he seems to have made his home for a season on a plantation he possessed at Earle's Ford, where his father-in-law, Mr. Earle, resided. That he was the Captain Hampton who led the dashing foray against Dunlap on his retreat to Prince's Fort is partially corroborated by Dr. Howe in his 'History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina,' page 542, though erroneous as to the place of the occurrence; but Jesse Neville's pension statement renders the matter conclusive, supplying the first name of his captain, which McCall fails to give in his details of that affair.

"Captain Hampton was killed the ensuing October, at or near Fair Forest creek, in the bosom of his family, by Bill Cunningham's notorious 'bloody scout.' He was in the prime of life and in his death his country lost a bold cavalier. He was the idol of his family and friends. His descendants in Georgia, Mississippi and Texas are among the worthiest of people. Baylis Earle became one of the early judges of Spartanburg district and was living 1826, in his eighty-ninth year—MSS. statement of Colonel John Carter, Watauga, May 30, 1775; MSS. letter of Colonel Elijah Clarke to General Sumter, October 29, 1780; Governor Perry's sketch of the Hampton family in the *Magnolia Magazine*, June, 1843, with a continuation, which appeared in the South Carolina papers in 1843, written by Colonel Wade Hampton, Sr., father of the present senator of that state."

Colonel James Williams had been appointed brigadier general by Governor Rutledge in August, 1780, under circumstances which will be found detailed by Draper in "King's Mountain and Its Heroes," on page 168. Professor Draper thus continues:

"Sumter, his officers and men were unanimous in resolving to have nothing to do with Williams. They regarded his conduct in leaving camp as he did the preceding month as treach-

erous and unbecoming an honorable officer. Williams, meeting with such a reception—and he could hardly have expected any other—was not slow to take his departure. A council of the field officers of Sumter's command was soon after convened, in which it was judged best to make a full representation to Governor Rutledge of the condition of the brigade and their reasons for refusing to accept Williams as their commander. Five prominent officers were accordingly selected to wait upon the governor at Hillsboro, four of whom were Colonels Richard Winn, Henry Hampton, John Thomas, Jr., and Charles S. Middleton; Colonel Thomas Taylor was probably the other. Meanwhile, it was agreed that Sumter should retire until a decision was reached and the difficulty settled, Colonels Lacy and Hill to command the troops in the interim."

Colonel Wade Hampton did not at first espouse the cause of the Revolution. As late as the 19th of September, 1780, his name appears in a list published in the Royal Gazette at Charleston of those who were well affected to his majesty, and whose sincerity to the royal cause was certified by citizens of known loyalty and integrity.

That this was so also appears in the following letter to be found in Gibbes' Documentary History of South Carolina, 1781-82:

COLONEL RICHARD HAMPTON TO MAJOR JOHN HAMPTON.

"April 2, 1781.

"Dear Brother:—For news I give you the following, viz.: Brother Wade has joined General Sumter, and has left all his property in the possession of the British and Tories; he now fights them hard. Brother Henry is raising a regular regiment of light horse, as also Col. Middleton, Hawthorn Hill. I have accepted the majority in Middleton's regiment. Brother Wade, I believe, will also raise a regiment. It will not be amiss to mention the terms on which they are to be raised, and the number each regiment is to consist of. The troops are to enlist for ten months, each regiment to have one lieutenant colonel, one major, five sergeants, ten lieutenants; each company, two sergeants, twenty-five privates; the pay to be as follows:

"Each colonel to receive three grown negroes and one small negro.

"Major to receive three grown negroes.



"Captain two grown negroes.

"Lieutenants, one large and one small negro.

"The staff, one large and one small negro.

"The sergeants, one and a \*quarter negroes.

"Each private, one grown negro.

"And to be furnished with one coat, two waistcoats, two pairs overalls, two shirts, two pair of stockings, one pair of shoes and spurs; one horseman's cap, one blanket (and one-half bushel salt, to those who have families) with two-thirds of all articles captured from the enemy, except negroes and military stores; and salvage allowed them for all the articles belonging to our friends which we may capture from the enemy, and to be equipped with a sword, pistols, horse, saddle, bridle, etc. Should you meet with any young men who are willing to turn into this kind of service, you may assure them that the terms will be strictly complied with, and the General directs that any who may think proper to come out with the wagons to join said service are to be served with provisions for themselves and horses.

"Brother Wade has brought one of your negro fellows with him (Jacob). We are all in high spirits. I am, dear brother, yours sincerely,

R. HAMPTON."

During the last two years of the war—1781-1782—three Hamptons commanded regiments in the service—Colonel Henry Hampton, Colonel Wade Hampton and Colonel Richard Hampton. Colonel Henry Hampton's regiment was the first. It was organized under Sumter, a part of that gallant band of patriots who when the state was abandoned by the continental armies, after the fall of Charleston, in 1760, rose and, without a government behind them, stemmed the tide of British conquest and laid the foundation of its recovery by General Greene, with the support of Sumter and Marion.

The regiments of Colonels Wade and Richard Hampton were organized by Governor Rutledge upon his return to the state in 1781, as a part of the state's regular force. Wade Hampton's regiment was subsequently taken into the continental line.

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\*Under ten years or over forty was a half negro, a full negro being valued at \$400.



John Hampton was major in Colonel Middleton's regiment.

(Edward Hampton was killed, as appears in the foregoing note.)

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## CHAPTER XXIII.

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It gives us great pleasure to print the following from the noble state regent of the Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution. We bid them Godspeed in their efforts to secure a medium of communication such as we have, and we hope that when they hold their state conference they will be sure to send us a full account of all the good work that has been going on, in order that their sisters over the border may profit by their experience.

"Birmingham, September 21, 1900.—My Dear Mrs. Peel: The Historical and Genealogical Department of The Constitution, conducted by your chapter, is of so much interest and importance to me I am constrained to write you. We have for years regularly read The Sunday Constitution, and I confess it is more to me now than it has ever been, and when it comes I turn first to your column.

"To have The Constitution, a paper of such high standing and wide circulation as the medium of intercourse between the D. A. Rs. of the state, and to have this medium for promoting the work is a great privilege.

"The state officers of Alabama hope to make arrangements for a 'Query Column' in one of our papers. Georgia is our neighbor and we have very kindly feelings for her and are proud of the growth of the society of D. A. R. in her midst. We are also proud that she is a colonial state and rich in historical spots, although we are so poor. Our state historian, Mrs. P. H. Mell, is fraternal delegate to the Alabama Historical Society; we feel that this society and the Alabama D. A. Rs. will be mutually beneficial. Mrs. Mell, as you well know, is a Georgian. She is patiently searching for the graves of

Revolutionary soldiers, and at our coming D. A. R. conference in November I think we will be surprised at the number she will report found. It may be we can place D. A. R. markers on them.

"Believe me, very truly yours,

KATE DUNCAN SMITH.

"(Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.)"

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The following from Miss Anna Caroline Benning, whose distinguished connection with all patriotic work is well known, we publish by request, and with pleasure:

"A good deal has been written lately about the colonial records of Georgia, the details of which vary somewhat, but the main facts appear the same from every point of view; namely that these records are in London; that the state in 1837 commissioned the Rev. Charles Wallace Howard to go there and copy them; that he did so at a cost of \$7,000. This copy was in twenty-two volumes of folio manuscript. From them Bishop Stevens, the Rev. George White and Mr. Charles C. Jones obtained the data for their valuable histories.

"There seems to be a difference of opinion as to their whereabouts at times. For the most part they were in the custody of the Georgia Historical Library in Savannah, then they are said to have been in Milledgeville. Miss Howard thinks her father had them at his plantation, 'Spring Bank,' in Bartow county. Mr. Jones had them in Augusta. He, it seems, was instructed to send them to Atlanta to be stored with the archives of the state. When Mr. Scomp, then of Oxford, Ga., now of Harriman, Tenn., wished to consult them, they were nowhere to be found. After three months' search, chance directed him to the attic of the old capitol, where they had been dumped to await the convenience of the janitor for a general burning of old papers. Yellowed with age, stained and moth eaten, some of them were hardly decipherable.

"The reverend doctor carried them to Oxford and collated from them matter for several magazine articles. He had the promise of the co-operation of a number of our leading editors in his efforts to induce the state to publish them. Governor Northen had declared his purpose to send a special message in their behalf. But it seems that fate had destined them to the

flames, for the Scomp residence was burned the very day that the Governor entered the list as the champion of history and the apostles of education.

"It is no use crying over spilt milk. Milk the com again and churn before the pail is upset. Georgia can send another agent to London, get the records and publish her history.

"In 1898 she appropriated \$2,178,702.59 for education. The best gift she can make to her children is the story of her own genesis; lest they believe the assertion that her founders were thieves and debtors; lest they credit the charge that her closets are so full of skeletons she dare not unlock the doors. Savants from other states complain that they cannot find materials relative to the early life of Gorgia. They know that these can be found, but it must be admitted that our histories are by no means in every book case.

"North Carolina has ten volumes of magnificent colonial records.

"It is said that Georgia's will make five. Is the Empire State of the South to allow any other to lead the van? She expends more money per capita for education than any other state in the Union, yet when her children wish to write prize essays on 'Colonial Days' they have to cross the Hudson river to find subject matter. Publish the records and put a set in each county, and in the public libraries at home. Then give or sell to the libraries of other states, so that the authors of history may have access to them.

"Let their writings be as minute about the sailing of the Anne, as of the Mayflower. The story of her voyage and the time and place where her passengers landed are just as interesting as similar details of the advent of the Pilgrims. Let us hear as much of Tomochichi as of Pocahontas. Some would like to have more than three lines accorded to the capture of Savannah by the British in 1778, and feel that it would be seemly to mention the siege and battle of that city in 1779, which, in mortality, was second only to Bunker's Hill.

"Georgia Daughters of the Revolution have been humiliated in the sessions of their continental congress by questions such as this: 'Is Meadow Garden (the home of George Walton, the signer) the only place in Georgia of Revolutionary interest?'

“Georgia has been so busy making history she has not had time to write it, and valor with her sons is so much a matter of course that they would as quickly think of proclaiming breath. The women delight to dwell on the darings of the men, and for the sake of the past and the future, they will ask the legislature to bear in mind the words of King Solomon, ‘Children’s children are the crown of old men, and the glory of the children is their fathers,’ and to publish the records, that the children of Georgia may be able intelligently to glory in the deeds of their fathers.”

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QUERIES.

93. DANIEL—John Daniel died in Prince Edward county, Virginia. His will is on record there. In it are named several children and grandchildren. Of the former was Betsy Ann, who married William Redd, of Washington county, in 1898, and they moved to Greene county, Georgia. The children of John Daniel were James Kelso and Samuel. His wife is said to have been Sarah Cunningham. Tradition says he served in the Revolution; of so, he was a youth. Wanted: Names of John Daniel’s parents, and facts concerning early history of family. Did John Daniel, or his father, serve in the Revolution?

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94. CHRISTIAN—Can you help me in tracing the Christian family of Virginia?

Elijah Christian, of Virginia, married Brit, moved to Georgia. His father was Rufus Christian.

Elizabeth Christian, daughter of Elijah Christian, was born November 5, 1797; died September 20, 1842.

53 Ashby St.

M. B. C.

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95. LOVE—Joseph Love, a “ruling elder” in the Presbyterian church, married Mary Taze, daughter of Jane, both of Augusta county, Virginia. After the Revolution they moved to Elbert county, Ga., then to Tennessee, where Mary (Mrs. Joseph Love) died.

Among their children were:

1. Esther Love, who was born January 14, 1770; married to William Steele, of Mecklenburg, July 22, 1788, and died in

South Carolina, November 18, 1850, and was buried at the old stone church at Pendleton, S.C.

2. Polly Love (daughter of Joseph and Mary Love) married "Stuttering Billy" Calhoun, uncle of John C. Calhoun.

3. A son was killed at Cowpens, or King's Mountain.

4. A son was killed at Bloody Harps.

Can any one give further information of the Love family?

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96. STEELE—William Steele, or some of his family, served in North Carolina during the Revolution. Wanted: the record of such service. M. B. C.

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#### ANSWERS.

54. CALLAWAY—Several months ago a request appeared in this column asking information about the ancestors of this large and prominent family, scattered over nearly all the Southern States. The other day I happened to come across these notes in an old scrapbook, and send them in the hope that they may reach the eye of some interested.

In the register of Christ church, Middlesex, Va., lately issued by the Colonial Dames of Virginia, I find that John Vanse married Elizabeth Callaway in June 1697. Who was Elizabeth and where did she come from? Perhaps some Vanse descendants may be able to trace back to this marriage.

Colonel Richard Callaway, Sr., had a son, Cabel. Would this point to a connection—remote, of course—to Cabel Callaway, whose name is found in North Carolina in 1662—a Burgess for Albermarle county, North Carolina, 1667; justice, 1693; chief justice from 1696 to 1699, whose wife was named Elizabeth; who had a son, Cabel, and two daughters? Colonel Richard Callaway, Sr., had a son, Zachariah. Would this point to a connection, still more remote, to a Zachariah Callaway to whom a daughter, Anne, was born in 1643 in Hampshire, England?

Some time ago a correspondent stated that Elizabeth Callaway, captured by the Indians with her sister, Fanny, and Jemima Boone, was not the daughter of Colonel Richard Callaway. What proof has she for this statement?

As far as I can learn, there were five brothers—Thomas, William, Richard, Francis and James, and two sisters, Ann and



Elizabeth. William was ancestor of the long Virginia line; Richard of the Kentucky line. The descendants of the others are not known to me. James is said to have died young. Francis is well known. Indley and Chesley were Revolutionary soldiers, but whose children were they?

There was a Joshua Callaway in North Carolina in 1704 to 1724. A Thomas from 1727 to 1740. A Joseph and a Caleb in 1740. There was an Anthony in Maryland in 1652. In Hampshire, England, I find Callaways as early as 1598, and the familiar names of Richard, John, William, Ann, Thomas, Zachary from 1632 to 1643. Will some one give ancestry of Georgia family?

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55. CHAPMAN—A large Chapman genealogy has been published giving the history of the Massachusetts and Connecticut families. Robert Chapman was the first settler; he was born in 1616 and died in 1637; his wife was named Ann Bliss. He came from England to Boston in August, 1635, and went in November to Saybrook. He was a member of the legislature at more sessions than any other man from the settlement of Saybrook to the present time. The place where he lived is still in possession of the family, descending from the youngest son of the youngest son down to this date without sale.

MRS. P. H. MELL.

Auburn, Ala.

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56. SIMS—At your request for Sims data I send enclosed notes. The records of Brunswick county, Virginia, show that William Sims married Elizabeth Wall, April 23, 1770. In December, 1798, Richard Sims married Rebecca Dromgoole. These latter were perhaps the parents of Dromgoole Sims, who was M. C. for South Carolina.

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57. HOLMES—In answer to your question published some weeks ago, "Who was Governor Gabriel Holmes, of North Carolina," I find the will of John Holmes, of Edgecombe county, is on file, dated February 8, 1735-36. Wife, Tamar; daughters, Ann, Sanders and Charity Brown; son John, daughter, Devotion Davis; sons, Hardy Execution. Test. Edward Buxton, William Davis, Elizabeth Welch. Could this Gabriel have been the man who was afterwards governor?

CHAPTER XXIV.

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"There be some of them who have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. And some there be who having no memorial are perished as though they had never been born."

Among the tributes of praise paid to this column, none are more gratifying than such as the following, which is from another state, and a sample of such as are received every day. It nerves the arm and strengthens the heart to receive such tokens of appreciation:

Editor Genealogical Department:—Please allow me to thank you for the work which you have done for the Daughters of the American Revolution whose purse and time would not admit of any expenditure, though they might be ever so much interested. You have helped those who were not able to help themselves, and deserve the thanks of all persons interested in the work. Will you please be so kind as to let me know where I can procure a copy of the names of Georgia Revolutionary soldiers, as my ancestors were Georgians, and I am anxious to get a copy.

MRS. L. G.

(The list which was collected by some of the Atlanta Daughters was presented to the State of Georgia. Rev. George Smith, in his "Story of Georgia," just from the press, was permitted to copy our list, so that every name found so far in the state department and collected into a roll appears in the appendix of Dr. Smith's book. In the original list, however, presented to the state, every name has its voucher, while in the appendix these are omitted for the sake of brevity.)

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QUERIES.

97. JACK—Will some one give information of the Jacks of North Carolina and Georgia. James Jack, who carried Mecklenburg declaration to Philadelphia, was of this family. His son was Colonel Patrick Jack, of Georgia, in the Eighth Infantry, war of 1812.

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98. HARVEY—Who was Thomas Harvey, whose sons were James, John, Michael and Evan, of North Carolina? James died in Georgia in 1808. He married Sarah Clark, daughter

of John and Judith Clark. Was he of the Harvey family of Perquimans county, North Carolina?

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99. BULLOCK—Can any one give ancestry of Archibald Bullock, president of Georgia, etc., 1776-77? Was he not the ancestor of Theodore Roosevelt?

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100. RABUN—Information of Mathew Rabun, who moved to Georgia about 1784 from Halifax, N. C. Was not the name also spelled Reyburn or Ryburn? Was this the family of Governor Rabun? Will some old citizen tell me what they know of this?

J. M. B.

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101. ORDER OF THE CROWN—What is the society, "Order of the Crown," and what constitutes eligibility?

PATRIOTIC.

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102. HOLLIDAY—Wanted, the ancestors of Elijah Holliday and his wife, Margaret Johnson, of Georgia. Elijah Holliday was in the Revolution. Also ancestors of Mary Holliday, of Wilkes county, Georgia, who married Joseph Catchings. Want her grandparents.

M. C. T.

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103. READE—I am writing a book of the descendants of Colonel George Reade, of Virginia, and request that any persons knowing of their descent from George Reade will send me their line of descent as soon as possible with their address. Information wanted of the Torrances, of North Carolina and Georgia, and their relationship to the Earles and Napiers. Any information regarding the above families will greatly oblige  
Piedmont Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. W. W. C. T.

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104. EARLY COUNTY RECORDS—I notice with pleasure the interest of the Joseph Habersham chapter in the matter of records. Will you tell me how far back the records of Early county go—the first deeds, first wills, etc? Also are there any marriage records to be found there? Are not licenses recorded in the ordinary's office? How early was this the custom, or has it always been so?

Yours truly,

S. M. F.

## ANSWERS.

58. Box—The Box family came originally from England and dates back in Georgia before the Revolutionary War. According to the records, James Box was the first of the name in Georgia. One of his daughters, Maria Frances Box, married John Mullryne Tattnall, brother of Governor Tattnall and son of Josiah Tattnall and Miss Mullryne, daughter of Colonel Mullryne. Phillip Box, the son of James Box, was a prominent patriot in 1776, and member of the council of safety. He married Elizabeth Rigbye, of Harrock Hall, England, and the Box family lived at a place called Harrock Hall, near Savannah, Georgia. Philip and Elizabeth Rigbye Box had issue—

1. Thomas Rigbye Box married Ann Netherclift, daughter of Captain Thomas Netherclift, of the Light Infantry company; his name is found among others taking the oath of allegiance to King George III. in Georgia about 1770-75. This family is allied to the families of McQueen, Waldburg, Morels and Jenkins, as a Netherclift married into each of the above families.

2. Sarah M. Box married Major Day. (No children mentioned.)

3. Martha Box married Major Peter DeVeaux. (Children.) Thomas (or Philip) Box married Miss Heineman,

1. Thomas, (or Philip) Box married Miss Heineman, daughter of a Hessian officer, and had

Philip Box, married—

2. Charles (or Thomas) Box married Miss Netherclift and had:

1. Thomas Netherclift Box married his cousin, Charlotte Marie DeVeaux.

2. Elizabeth Ann, married first Moses Herbert; second, Major Charles Stephens. (No children mentioned.)

3. Maria Box, married James Folker. (Children.)

Thomas Netherclift Box and Charlotte Maria DeVeaux had issue—

1. Charlotte Elizabeth Box, married James A. Gervin. (Children.)

2. Florence DeVeaux Box, married E. W. Hanes. (Children.)

3. Maria Ann Box, married Edward B. Folker. (Children.)

dren.) We presume that Dr. James Box Young was of this family; also Gen. B. M. Box Young, late minister abroad.

This information was copied from "Memoirs of the Families of Bellinger and DeVeaux." MRS. P. H. MELL.

Auburn, Alabama.

(The name of the late General Young was Pierce Mills Butler Young, and not Box.)

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59. CHRISTIAN—In reply to M. C. B., 53 Ashby street, I would give the following information about the Virginia Christians, which M. B. C., may follow up by inquiries in the several counties: The Christians are universally styled by British chroniclers as "the ancient family" of Ewanrigg Hall in Cumberland, and Millertown and Ronaldsway in the Isle of Man. During the troublous times of Cromwell several members of this family came over to this country and settled in Virginia, and we find from the records of the Virginia land office in Richmond that as early as the year 1657 one of them named Thomas Christian obtained a grant for land in James City county, then the very heart of the colony, and that between the years 1657 and 1764 numerous tracts, containing several thousand acres, were granted to different members of this same family in the counties of Charles City, Henrico, Goochland, Albemarle and Augusta. One of these tracts in Charles City county, which was granted to Thomas Christian in 1657, has been owned and occupied by members of the same family ever since, and is now owned and occupied by Captain T. L. Christian, a gallant Confederate soldier, and his wife, Louisa Christian, who was also a Christian and a lineal descendant of the original grantee.

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60. HAMILTON—In reply to J. H. L., I find in Bladen county, North Carolina, records of a will of a John Hamilton, date October 22, 1765, in which he mentions "wife Esther, son John, daughter Esebel and William McRee, executor." The "son John" was probably the Revolutionary patriot, but I have no record of his descendants. H. M.

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61. HUNT—The will of Thomas Hunt, of Pasquotank county, North Carolina, 1659, shows that he came from County Bucks, England, where his younger brother, Andrew still lived. There is also the will of John Hunt, 1710, but neither of these had a son Jonathan.



## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

## AN INTERESTING EPISODE OF A SHIPWRECK.

Of late we have seen much in the newspapers about the Southern ancestry of the newly-elected president all of which runs back to Rev. Archibald Stobo in the year 1700 and stops at one of the most remarkable and interesting episodes in the history of the colonies, and in which Roosevelt's ancestor, Rev. Archibald Stobo, was the central figure.

On New Year's day, 1700, or possibly the day before, a British ship loaded with about 300 emigrants arrived early in the afternoon off the harbor of Charlestown, now Charleston, South Carolina, and cast anchor. There was a couple to be married in the little village of Charlestown that night and were to be married by a "squire," as there was no ordained minister in the village nor anywhere within reach. The couple to be married were of the elite and it was a little distasteful to them and their friends for them to be married by a "justice of the peace," but there seemed to be no alternative. When this emigrant ship hove in sight the hope sprang up that possibly there was an ordained minister aboard of her, and without delay two young men, friends of the bridegroom, secured a little sailboat and were soon alongside of her inquiring if there was an ordained minister aboard of her. They were happy on being informed that there was, and soon were aboard of her and were presented to Rev. Archibald Stobo, a Scotch Presbyterian minister. They made known to him the fact that the couple were to be married that evening and their aversion to being married by a "squire," and that they had come to ascertain if there was an ordained minister aboard, and if so to solicit his services on the occasion, and that they would be happy to entertain him till morning and would then, with pleasure, return him to his vessel. He consented to go over and marry the couple and soon they were off with him. He carried with him nothing but his form book, from which he was to read the ceremony. Everything moved forward handsomely, for all were happy at the providential supply of an ordained minister to take the place of the "squire."

The wedding festivities passed off with but one thing to mar the pleasures of the evening—a terrific storm, such as we

now call cyclones. The next morning when they were arranging to return Rev. Archibald Stobo to his ship, his ship was gone! The storm had sunk the ship and every person on board was lost—not one of them surviving. Rev. Archibald Stobo was saved, as above narrated, and every one else lost. He saved nothing except that little form and the suit of clothes he had on. That book is now in the hands of the descendants of Mr. Stobo in Laurens, South Carolina. He was a young man, unmarried and afterwards married there and spent all his life there as a prominent and useful minister. One year after he came over, the family of Bullochs came over from Scotland, and twenty-six or twenty-eight years afterwards one of the Bullochs married the daughter of Rev. Archibald Stobo, and from that marriage our president descended. Colonel Stobo Farrow, of South Carolina, who was auditor of the treasury for the war department under Mr. Cleveland's last administration, is a descendant of Archibald Stobo and a fourth cousin of Mr. Roosevelt.

All the colonial histories of South Carolina give the details of the loss of that ship and all on board. They might have landed that afternoon, but did not observe the maxim "never put off till tomorrow that which can be done to-day."

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## CHAPTER XXV.

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One of the fairest flowers of the soil is the bloom of the family tree, inspiring genuine respect for our ancestors. Each petal denoting some revered ancestor, each breath of perfume recalling some delightful memory. It is with antiquity as well as with ancestry—nations are proud of one, individuals of the other. He who cares not to learn of his forefathers deprives himself of one of the most interesting forms of human knowledge, and is lost to the details of the past, which have led up to his own life. Ancestry has always been the basis of all true history. The whole structure of Christianity is based upon the established pedigree of its founders.

In deference to the dictates of nature, there lives in us the desire to know the character and history of our immediate pro-

writers. Each life is heir to all the ages—each human being possesses force and qualities that may date back centuries, finding their origin in the life and intellect of remote ancestors. These latent germs oftentimes seek seclusion in the mysteries of life, being silently transmitted from generation to generation, then bursting forth with full force, in glory and power, at perhaps widely separated intervals. Ex.

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QUERIES.

105. ELBERT COUNTY—Will Mrs. Heard or some patriotic citizen of Elbert give us the state of their county records? How far back do they go? D. A. R.

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106. MATHIS—Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1900—Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R.: Can I get any information about Thomas Mathis, who was born in South Carolina and fought in the Revolution when a young man? Would like to know when he was born and what his parents' names were, and if he had brothers and sisters and their names. His daughter, Priscilla, married Jerrett Dean, son of John and Elizabeth Minton Dean, who were North Carolinians, but moved to South Carolina after their children were grown. Any information about the Carolina branches of the Mathis and Dean families will be appreciated. W. M. D.

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107. BRANTLY-PERSONS—Auburn, Ala., October 6, 1900—Can you tell me when and how the two families, Brantly and Persons, became united? Any information will be gratefully received by ANNA PERSONS.

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108. BURROWS—Wanted, information about the Burrows family of South Carolina. Was William Burrows of Charleston, South Carolina, 1748 and '54 the same as William Ward Burrows, who was father of Commodore William Burrows, of the United States navy, 1812? Did William Ward Burrows have a son named Henry? Would like to get the address of some descendants of this family. H. B.

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109. DANIEL—Want the ancestry of Judge John Reeves Jones Daniel, of Halifax, North Carolina. Can any one give it and oblige? J. E. M.

110. ARNOLD-UPDEGRAFF-HEARD—Having for some years wished to trace my ancestry as far back as the first Revolution, and not having means to prosecute the search, I avail myself of the opportunity your chapter gives me through the columns of The Atlanta Constitution. My great grandfather was James Arnold, of Virginia, who married Elizabeth Stroud, Elizabeth, N. C.; that is as far back as I have learned. James Arnold was in the Revolution, and afterward lived in Georgia. My grandmother Elizabeth Ragland Arnold, daughter of James and Elizabeth Arnold, was married to David Updegraff, of Pittsburg, Pa., in either Oglethorpe or Wilkes county, Georgia. My mother, Margaret Elizabeth Updegraff, was married to Joseph Mark Heard, both of Wilkes county, Georgia. David Heard, my father's youngest brother, died in 1895, at or near Washington, Georgia. I wish to join the Daughters of the Revolution, and ask you to kindly trace the records and see if I am eligible. I would like ancestry of the Arnolds, Updegraffs and Heards. It is said my grandfather Updegraff left Pittsburg, Pa., in 1812, as a drummer boy, being at that time only eleven years old. Was his father in the Revolution? By complying with my request you will confer a lasting obligation on yours, very sincerely,

(MRS.) EPATHA R. KREUTNER.

Montgomery, Ala., October 8, 1900.

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#### ANSWERS.

62. INGHAM—I am greatly interested in your column. In answer to question 87, signed "M. H. I., Winamac, Ind.," there was a Rev. Ingham who came with Oglethorpe. There was a Benjamin Ingham who went back to England and married Lady Betty Hastings. He was first a Methodist and then a Moravian.

GEORGE G. SMITH.

Macon, October 2, 1900.

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63. JACK—Patrick Jack was a native of Ireland, and immigrated with several brothers to this country about 1730. His wife was Lily McAdoo. He first settled in Pennsylvania and came to North Carolina in 1760. The Jacks are said to be descended from noble ancestry, but this, perhaps, has not been proven. In 1661 Charles II. ejected from their livings thirteen



Presbyterian ministers in the north of Ireland for non-conformity to the Church of England. The names of these thirteen include Robert Wilson, Robert Craighead, Thomas Drummond, Adam White, ancestor of Hugh Lawson White, and William Jack, ancestor of Patrick and Charles Jack, of Pennsylvania, and other numerous descendants. About the time of the Revolution there came over from the north of Ireland at least two brothers of the name of Jack, kinsmen of Patrick and Charles, and settled in Western Pennsylvania.

The remains of Patrick and Lillis Jack now repose in the old graveyard in Charlotte. They had four sons, James, John, Samuel and Robert, and five daughters. Captain James Jack married Margaret Houston, and is known in history as the brave rider who bore the Mecklenburg declaration from Charlotte to Philadelphia, bearing untold perils and hardships. After the war he moved to Wilkes county, Georgia, thence to Elbert. His oldest son was Col. Patrick Jack, Eighth regiment, United States infantry, in the war of 1812, stationed in Savannah. He sustained an elevated position in society, frequently represented Elbert county in the legislature and died in 1820. Jane, the daughter of Patrick and Lillis McAdoo, married William Barnett, son of John Barnett and Ann Spratt, and became ancestor of the well known Barnett family of Wilkes. Their descendants married into Joyners, Wingfields, Worshams, Stones, Wileys, etc. Further particulars will be given if desired, as all the descendants of Jane and William Barnett are known.

R. S.

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64. STEELE—William Steele, of Rowan county, North Carolina, was the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Steele, who is described in Wheeler's History of North Carolina and in Mrs. Ellett's Women of the Revolution. She entertained General Greene at her home when he was despondent, needy and desperate; she gave him two bags of gold and cheered and encouraged him so that he went on to success. William and Elizabeth Steele had a son, General John Steele, who was a distinguished patriot and statesman.

A. W. M.

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65. BULLOCH—The ancient and honorable family of Bulloch, of Georgia, came originally from Glasgow, Scotland, to



Charleston, S. C., about the year 1728. The Bullochs appear to belong to Baldernock, in Sterlingshire, where the records show the name for at least four hundred years back. "The Bullochs are descended from Donald Bulloch Macdonald, a son of Donald of the Isles." The first of the name in this country was James Bulloch, born 1701 in Scotland; married about 1729, Jean, daughter of Rev. Archibald Stobo, of Scotland, who came to Carolina, founded several churches and was a man of some importance in the colony. James Bulloch was a planter in Carolina in 1730, a justice of the peace for Colleton county in 1735, and afterwards justice for Christ Church parish, in Georgia, in 1767. He was married four times and died in 1780.

His oldest son, Archibald Bulloch, president of Georgia, married Mary DeVeaux. Their son, Captain James Bulloch, married Ann Irvine.

James and Ann Irvine Bulloch had a son, Major James Stephens Bulloch; married for his second wife, Martha Stewart, daughter of General Daniel Stewart, of the Revolution; and their daughter, Martha Bulloch, married Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; they were the parents of Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for the vice-presidency.

Auburn Ala.

A. W. M.

(The following continuation of this interesting story is particularly appropriate at this place.)

66. BULLOCH—Replying to question 106, Sunday's Constitution (Bulloch): I know nothing of the ancestry of Governor Archibald Bulloch. He no doubt had kindred in Charleston, S. C., as I find among my papers that Robert Brewton married Melicent Bulloch, of Charleston, S. C. White's Historical Collections state that "Archibald Bulloch was a native of Charleston, S. C., and moved to Savannah, Ga. In 1775 he was appointed a delegate to represent Georgia in the congress at Philadelphia, Pa. On the 20th of January, 1776, he was elected president of the executive council of Georgia.

"Mr. Bulloch in 1776 read the Declaration of Independence to a large audience, being the first man who read this document in Georgia. Mr. Bulloch died in less than twelve months after the Declaration of Independence."

From my own records I find Archibald Bulloch's son, James, married Miss Annie Irvine, (daughter of Dr. Irvine

and Ann E. Bailie.) They had two sons and one daughter, John Irvine, James Stephen and Jane. Jane married Mr. John Dunwody, of Liberty county, Georgia, (late of Roswell, Cobb County, Georgia). James Stephen married first, Esther Elliott, daughter of Senator John Elliott and Esther Dunwody, of Liberty county, Georgia; one son, Captain James Dunwody Bulloch. James Stephen Bulloch married second, the second wife and widow of his father-in-law, Mr. John Elliott, Patsey (Stewart) Elliott, who was a daughter of General Daniel Stewart, of the Revolution; by this marriage were three children, Anna, Mitty and Irvine. Mittie married Mr. Theo. Roosevelt, Sr., who was the father of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., now governor of New York. Major Jas. Stephen Bulloch was the grandfather of "Teddy." Major Bulloch moved from Savannah, Ga., to Roswell, Ga., where the family was raised, and Mitty married. Major Bulloch died suddenly in church at Roswell, Ga. Governor Archibald Bulloch was the great-great-grandfather of Governor Theodore Roosevelt.

Very respectfully,

DUNWODY JONES.

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## CHAPTER XXVI.

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Many people who read this column from week to week and enjoy it never think of adding to its interest by answering some of the questions. We are collecting unwritten history. Some of these questions can not be answered except by the old, who will soon pass away, and their knowledge with them. It is the duty and should be the pleasure of all to help where they can.

Another thing: We are anxious to have the address of every woman whose father fought in the Revolution, as she is entitled to a gift from the National Daughters of the American Revolution of a handsome silver spoon. Hundreds in the North have received these souvenirs, but few in the South. Why? Because they have never claimed them. The Joseph Habersham chapter gladly undertakes, through the courtesy of The Constitution, to become the standard-bearer of the old

ladies, and would be honored to report, at the next congress, as many as fifty names in all parts of the South. There were Revolutionary soldiers living as late as 1860, and, of course, there are many of their daughters left if only we could find them. Now, please, all who read this, put on your thinking cap, whether in crowded town or remote country, see if you can not find us a real daughter. The Joseph Habersham will guarantee every one of them this handsome, souvenir now awaiting them, which will gladden their old hearts and be left through all the years a precious heirloom and a token of the gratitude of that patriotic body, the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

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A REAL D. A. R.

I find in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin a very entertaining account of a Georgian of formr days, which I am sure will be read with interest by all our people, and especially by the Daughters of the Revolution. It is a contributed article, signed "Thespia," and is as follows:

"Philadelphia must demur to the message sent out from a Western state that within the borders of Indiana lives the only real Daughter of the Revolution, who is also the widow of a hero distinguished in the struggle with Britain during 1812 and 1814. Mrs. Thomas Flournoy, of 3244 Chestnut street, will reach her hundreth birthday anniversary next August, but so quietly carries her laurels toward it that few outside of the Philadelphia chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who have made her their only honorary member, know the history that she has helped to make.

"Petite Catherine Howell was the daughter of Major Reading Howell, when she met the dashing General Flournoy, and subdued that warrior with a glance of her eye. He took his young bride, whi was many years his junior, down to his plantation home in Augusta, Ga. She remained its mistress and the particular bright star in the galaxy of wit and beauty that made the drawing rooms of the old South famous until the civil war opened its cannonades. When the contest closed Mrs. Flournoy came North to her Philadelphia home. Among the souvenirs that she brought with her from the Confederacy were \$5.000 worth of 'pin' money that had become worthless

during the struggle. She presented it to the late Dr. Ruchemberger, who was then affiliated with the Academy of Natural Sciences.

"But from the early Revolutionary days is preserved the relic that Mrs. Flournoy prizes most highly. It is a little mahogany table; and it stood in her father's camp tent when he was a major and quartermaster of the Second regiment of the Huntington, N. J. troops. The sword that he wielded was given to the daughters of the Philadelphia chapter, and tells its own story from the walls of Independence Hall. The old Augusta homestead is said to stand today strengthened for another century's welcome, on what has become one of the most favored sites in the city life of Georgia.

"Sometimes Mrs. Flournoy will follow her fancy back to early century days, and paint in words for a favored companion as deftly as she did with the artist's brush eighty years ago quaint pictures of the salons in which she was hostess or merry visitor in the first years of the new republic. But oftener she prefers to dream them over in her own still thoughts. Her face retains many traces of the old-time beauty that made her the belle of the LaFayette ball and innumerable other functions into which she tiptoed on the arm of dignified General Flournoy. Her features are framed in the softest white curls that fall in thick clusters over her forehead.

"But she never could be persuaded to have her photograph taken, and with the same spirit of modesty she has been so unkind to posterity as to destroy every canvas or folio that preserved the evidence of her girlhood's skill in painting. Her brother was an artist who was less successful in eluding the penalty of his fame, and his methods may be studied by critics to come. There were three daughters in the Howell family, Rebecca was the linguist, Henrietta the embroiderer and piquant Catherine the painter.

"Mrs Flournoy never crossed the ocean, but traveled extensively throughout the states. She attributes her long life to the out-of-door exercise that girls enjoyed in Washington's and Adam's administrations, and to the wholesome, simple foods that they ate instead of bonbons at quilting bees and dinner parties. But she is a woman and therefore takes no special



interest in her age. 'Just wait until I am gone, and then you can find out,' she says with a pert smile to audacious interrogators. She receives few callers, and for thirteen years has not crossed the threshold of her Chestnut street home. Her nearest kinsfolk are a nephew, Mr. John H. Wheeler, and a niece, Mrs. Samuel Wilcox. In the house adjoining her own live her grandnieces and great-grandnieces."

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QUERIES.

III. This is from one of our valued correspondents, who, like us, has to have a newspaper to help her answer her many letters. We hope someone will kindly answer her question:

II2. JONES—I have received many letters concerning my grandparents, Moses Jones and Mary Florence, his wife. Will answer through your columns: Moses Jones and Mary Florence, his wife, died in Wilkes county, Georgia. My grandfather died in 1830; his wife in 1826. His sons' names, Solomon, Mason, Anderson and Moses; daughters, Sarah, married John Mays; Genevieve, Armind, Lucinda. Moses Jones, his youngest son, was my father; died in Harris county, Georgia, in 1864. Now, you say that funds have been in the United States treasury since 1824, and then the society reorganized. I want to know if we will realize anything or not from this. My grandfather was in the Revolution. I am the oldest one of the grand-children living. If we realize, when will we get it?

Respectfully,

CLARA JONES WYNN.

Albany, Ga., October 16, 1900.

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II3. DUDLEY—Will you kindly tell me through your columns the names of publishers or where I can get the history of the Dudley family? I was told you mentioned it in a recent issue. You will greatly oblige,      ONE OF THEM.

Covington, Ga., October 9, 1900.

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II4. LINTON—Am greatly pleased and interested in your department in Sunday's Constitution, and am emboldened by your kindness to others to ask for information which will be gratefully received: First, I would like to know if it is possible to procure a list of the Revolutionary soldiers of Vir-



ginia, and if so, where can it be procured? Second, I am anxious to learn if there is in Georgia any of the Linton family who are descended from William Linton and Anna Aspinwall, who settled in Terre Haute, Ind., and who had ten children. A history of the Aspinwall family in America is about to be published in Washington, D. C., by Algernon Aikin Aspinwall, a member of the "Society of the Mayflower descendants," which has a few missing links—these Lintons being the missing links.

W. V. A.

Kirkwood, Ga., October 13, 1900.

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ANSWERS.

67. EARLE—In last Sunday's Constitution I note the query of "W. W. C. T. U. Piedmont avenue, Atlanta," concerning the Earle family. An account of this family can be found in "American Ancestry," Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., which is in the state library in Atlanta. A better account is contained in the "National Encyclopedia of American Biography," John Howard Brown, of Boston, Mass.

RICHARD H. EARLE,

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EARLY COUNTY RECORDS. S. M. F.—Early county was laid out in 1818. Part of Decatur added 1823. Part of Baker added in 1825. Organized in 1825.

DUNWODY JONES.

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Auburn, Ala., October 8, 1900.—I send you some more replies, although I hardly think it is worth while as all of these items are so well known, or so it appears to me. But I think if any of us can reply to the inquiries which come out in your column that we ought to do so, for we can be of so much help to each other. Please consider yourself at liberty to omit any of the items you please if you have answers better and fuller than mine.

Your column is a great success and is very popular here. With best wishes for continued prosperity.

Yours truly,

(MRS. P. H. MELL.)

A. W. MELL.

## ORDER OF THE CROWN.

68. Order of the Crown and the conditions of eligibility for membership therein: If the writer of this query is like his pseudonym (Patriotic) he will not wish to become a member of the Order of the Crown, which is an association composed of the alleged lineal descendants (legitimate) of some one who once wore a crown as a sovereign.

Probably not a member of this order can prove his or her descent by the legal rules that would be required were inheritance to property involved in the question. Not one of these names, so far as I am aware, is borne in "Burke's Peerage," as entitled to quarter the royal arms by reason of these individuals being descendants of monarch, nor are they recognized, so far as I know, by any books of like character, for any of the European countries. Nine-tenths of the published American genealogies which show descent from any particular European stem are not supported by adequate proof, but are assumed because the Christian names of supposed or proven ancestors are found in European genealogies of the same name. The American and European families of colonial times may not have even been related.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD H. EARLE,

Editor LaGrange Graphic.

[It seems to have escaped the writer's attention that in no case does Burke give every descendant of every family. Usually the immigrants and younger sons do not cut much figure in Burke, while of the same lineage. Nevertheless, it is a matter of fact that many Americans can trace to royalty, lineal and legitimate. John Jacob Astor and his wife are notable examples, both being descendants of King Edward I. of England, in the twenty-first degree. Royal Phelps Carroll and his wife are likewise both descendants from Alfred the Great, he in the twentieth, and she in the twenty-fifth degree. Browning's book, "Americans of Royal Descent," has been much criticised by the critics, and a great deal of it perhaps would not stand. He has a new book now on the same line. Perhaps some of the royalty therein described, if they looked very clearly at their escutcheon might find as Mr. Earle suggests, the "bar sinister."]

## CHAPTER XXVII.

## REAL DAUGHTERS FOUND.

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MRS. OLIVER T. WAY, MRS. MARTHA PENN RODGERS.

Last Sunday we asked for the address of any daughter of a Revolutionary soldier in order that they might receive the handsome souvenir spoon presented to all such by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Since then we have sent in applications for two of these real daughters, and hope that every one who reads these lines will see if they can't find another. This applies to any one anywhere and not in Georgia alone. Will Miss Anna Benning, of Columbus, state historian, or some one who knows, tell us how many real daughters there are in Georgia already placed? Our assistant corresponding secretary, Mrs. Marion L. Cotton, has taken in hand the finding of the old ladies. Please lend us a helping hand.

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## QUERIES.

115. PEARSON—Judge Bird Murphy Pearson was born in 1803 in Union, I believe. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature from Marion district in 1832, and later was a judge of one of the Florida courts. He had a box of family pictures and records burnt in his home in the civil war by United States troops. Our Pearsons were said to be Quakers from Chester, England, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The chief one was Friend William Pearson, of Wales, one of Penn's nearest friends, and came over with him in the ship "Welcome." I have some extracts about him from Sewell's history. A descendant, Enoch Pearson, and his wife, Rachel Byrd, of North Carolina, emigrated to South Carolina before 1750. Then there is an Enoch Pearson and Margaret, his wife, then Tabitha Jecock, daughter of Jonathan and Mary, married an Enoch Pearson; his second wife, I think, was from East New Jersey. Their son Isaac (they had also Mary, Thomas, Margaret, Sarah, Rachel, William, Tabitha, Elizabeth and Hannah) married Elizabeth Murphy, and were the parents of Judge Bird M. Pearson. These facts are copied from old Pearson records said now to be lost.

What I want to know is whether this is the same family as the distinguished Pearsons who lived in Fairfield in early days. I have Huguenot and Cavalier blood in me, but am very proud of my Quaker Pearson blood, and I think the Pearsons are very intellectual and have the gray eyes. We have lost sight of any connection in this state. My grandfather's name has died out. His only living child is my aunt, the wife of ex-Governor F. P. Fleming, of Florida. Some men cousins are in Florida, and some women in Georgia. A branch of our Pearsons went to Nova Scotia, and my mother wrote to them. She died when we were all very young and I neither knew the names nor addresses. Have you read Bishop Gregg's "Old Cheraws"? If not, please do so and tell me if you do not think all those Pearsons and Murfrees are my ancestors. Murfree was afterwards spelled Murphy. My grandfather was named Byrd, but laughed at Americans thinking of family and changed it to Bird. The Pearsons in Craven county, South Carolina, were good patriots, also the Murphys. Do you think the Piersons are the same family? I have been told Abraham or Abram Pearson was the first president of Yale. Please pardon my worrying you and believe a reply will be greatly appreciated by

Yours cordially,  
L. E. C.

Greenville, S. C., October 17, 1900.

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116. CALDWELL—I have recently become a subscriber to the daily and Sunday Constitution and at once became interested in the "Historical and Genealogical Department," and write to know if you or any readers of this column can give me information about the family of Caldwells, who I am told were a famous family in the war of the Revolution. My father, who died when I was quite small, was named David Robert Caldwell, of Cokesbury and Abbeville, S. C., and was known as the "Big Nullifier," was a near relative of the famous statesman, John C. (Caldwell) Calhoun.

My mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Wardlaw, a near relative of Senator Louis Wardlaw, of South Carolina.

I would be thankful for as complete a history of the family as can be given.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. CALDWELL.

117. GIBBS—Having read your interesting article in this morning's Constitution, and being interested in such matters and feeling that I had relatives now living that would interest you, and at the same time gratify a patriot spirit in your humble servant, I write you these few lines. My father, Owen S. Gibbs, was born in South Carolina, September, 1791, and took part in some way against the English, as I can remember when but a boy of hearing him tell us children of the narrow escape he had once of getting caught, and as I have no other way of finding out the truth of such matters, I would be more than pleased if you can give me the required information. He died in 1869 in New Orleans, and I was too young to remember or even care for such matters at that time. My mother is still living in New Orleans at the ripe old age of eighty-three, the 16th of this month, but she, like myself, did not memorize any of my father's war history. If you ladies can give me the date or direct me to the place where such can be found I will remain gratefully yours,

JOHN C. GIBBS.

118. COOK-ANGELL—My great-grandfather, James Cook, is buried on the old Cook plantation in Nottaway county, Virginia. His wife was Susan Angell; her mother Mary George; her mither Joanna Digges. Can you direct me to any records that will give assistance in tracing any one or all of these lines? I see that the Digges family are of royal descent. On my mother's maternal side we have traced back to royalty, and I should very much enjoy going back on her paternal side.

Are the Virginia Cooks descendants of Francis Cooke, of Mayflower fame?

M. T. B.

((Will not Miss M. E. C., of Columbus, answer this query? There were many families of the name among the early settlers of Virginia. It may be that some traced to the Mayflower, but we think not. They were mostly cavaliers.)

#### ANSWERS.

69. VIRGINIA—Washington, D. C., October 24, 1900.—W. V. A. asks in last Sunday's paper if it is possible to procure a list of the Revolutionary soldiers of Virginia, and where it can be procured. There is no complete list of Virginia's Revolutionary soldiers published.



Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War," Saffell's "Records of the Revolutionary War."

"Volume 2, No. 1, of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography," published by Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

"Report Virginia House of Delegates, 1833-34."

"United States Senate Documents, Pension Roll of Twenty-third Congress."

"United States Pension List, January, 1820," published by the secretary of war.

"Virginia State Papers, 1608-1784," eleven volumes.

The above furnishes all that is extant. Most of the military records of Virginia were destroyed during the evacuation fire, 1865. Any of the above books can be obtained from the J. W. Randolph Company, Richmond, Va.

All muster rolls, pay rolls and returns of the Revolutionary War that were preserved are in the United States Pension and Record Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. An inquiry addressed to the chief of the bureau, stating name of soldier, information desired and for what purpose, will secure a certificate of service of the soldier named.

I trust this may be of some service to your readers.

Respectfully,

T. R. RAINES.

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ARCHIBALD BULLOCH.

70. Archibald Bulloch, styled by Stevens and the unpublished manuscript, in Georgia Missionary Society, president and commander-in-chief of Georgia, married Mary, daughter of Hon. Colonel James DeVeaux, senior judge of king's court, and had:

1. James Bulloch, captain and afterwards clerk of superior court in Georgia, married Annie Irvine, daughter of Dr. John Irvine and Ann E. Baillie, daughter of Colonel Kenneth Baillie.

2. Archibald Stobo Bulloch married Sarah Glen (one of the justices of inferior court.)

3. Jane Bulloch married James B. Maxwell.

4. William Bellinger Bulloch, solicitor general of state, United States district attorney, United States senator, married twice and had issue.

James Bulloch (eldest son of the president) and Anne Irvine had:

1. John Irvine Bulloch, attorney at law and clerk of federal court, married Charlotte, daughter of Judge John Glen and Sarah, daughter of Hon. Noble Wymberly Jones.

2. James Stephens Bulloch married first, Hester Elliott, second, Martha (Stewart) Elliott.

3. Jane Bulloch married John Dunwoody and had issue.

4. Ann Bulloch, A. S. P.

John Irvine Bulloch and Charlotte Glen had:

1. William Gaston Bulloch, a graduate of Yale college and of the University of Pennsylvania in medicine, distinguished physician and surgeon and surgeon, rank of major, in Confederates States army. He married Mary Eliza Lewis, a descendant of the Lewises, Adamses and Bellingers of Georgia, and had:

1. J. G. Bulloch, M.D., author of medical, sanitary and other articles, and of several works on genealogy and president of Indiana Medical Association, and a physician in Indian service, who had three sons—Archibald, Gaston and Douglas Bulloch. This is the head or chief of the Bulloch family.

2. R. H. Bulloch, graduate of the University of Virginia, in Plant System of railways as draughtsman.

3. Emma H. Bulloch, a poet and author.

John Irvine Bulloch had, besides others, also Jane Bulloch, married J. H. Colburn and had issue.

Major James Stephens Bulloch, brother of John Irvine Bulloch and second son of James and Annie (Irvine) Bulloch, married, first, Hetty Elliott, daughter of United States Senator John Elliott, and had:

1. Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, Confederate States naval agent abroad, who had "Alabama" built and turned her over to Admiral Semmes. Captain Bulloch married and left issue.

Major James Stephens Bulloch married second the widow of Senator John Elliott by his second marriage, who was Martha, daughter of General Daniel Stewart, and had:

1. Martha Bulloch, married Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and had, besides others, Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.

2. Anne Bulloch, married James K. Gracie, of New York.

3. Irvine Stephens Bulloch, sailing master on the Alabama when she fought the Kearsage. He married and left no issue.

The articles in the Constitution are all correct in the main, only they fail to give eldest line and Governor Bulloch was not president only of executive council, but president and commander-in-chief of Georgia from 1776-'77 and delegate to continental congress and one of the foremost of the Revolutionary patriots of Georgia, the first president of Georgia after she threw off the allegiance to the British crown.

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71. EARLY COUNTY—Answering No. 104 in the Atlanta Constitution, signed "S. M. F." The records in Early county go back to 1820, both in the clerk's office and in the ordinary's. Marriage records are to be found here and are recorded in ordinary's office.

Early county originally comprised the territory now embraced in Decatur, Miller, Baker, Mitchell, Calhoun, Dougherty and parts of Clay and Thomas counties. Many of the records pertaining to lands and other matters in this county are found now in the court-house at Blakely. A history of original Early county was written by Joel W. Perry and was published in The Early County News about twenty years ago.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR GRAY POWELL.

Blakely, Ga.

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72. DUDLEY—In reply to a recent inquiry let me answer that in 1840 Dean Dudley, of Worcester, Mass., published a short "History of the Dudley Family" and in 1890 a very complete one in two volumes, but his account of the large and illustrious family by the name that spread from old Middlesex county, Virginia, all over Kentucky and the South is exceedingly meager.

The writer has the fullest notes of this family extant.

Yours truly,

G. N. H.

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73. CLAIBORNE—(Concluded.) First Generation—Secretary William Claiborne, a colonel of the colonial army, mem-

ber of the executive council of the colony of Virginia, secretary and treasurer, came to Virginia from Westmoreland county, England, in 1621 with Sir Francis Wyatt, colonial governor of Virginia. He married in England and had three sons—William, Jr., Thomas and Leonard—and one daughter, Jane. William, Jr., was a colonel in the colonial army and a man of note. He married and has many descendants in the South, some in Virginia. It is not known who he married. I have in my possession the wills of many of his branch of the family. He inherited Roman-coke and probably died there. Leonard lived in one of the West India islands. I know nothing of his descendants, if he had any—nor do I know anything of Jane. Thomas, the second son of the secretary, was my ancestor, and I give his descendants.

Second Generation—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Claiborne, second son of Secretary William Claiborne, married, but who is not certainly known. I have seen it stated in print that he married a Dandridge. I do not know of but one child that he had—there may have been others. He was killed in early life in a battle with the Pamunky Indians, October, 1683, about five miles west of West Point, in King William county, Virginia. I have seen his grave and read the inscription on the stone, which was very distinct in 1862. The tradition in the family is that he was wounded in the foot with a poisoned arrow and that he requested to be buried where he fell. He was commanding officer in the battle. When he was killed he left a little son five years old, who grew to manhood, and is known in the family pedigree as Captain Thomas Claiborne.

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## CHAPTER XXVIII.

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### NORTH CAROLINA RECORDS.

In response to many inquiries about the remaining volumes of this collection we quote from Mr. M. D. Sherrill, who writes as follows to a member of this chapter under date of October 18th:

“I fear we will not get the other volume of state records and the index volume before next year. If I am left

on here and my life is spared I will not forget to send the two remaining volumes to your state library in remembrance of your earnest desire to have them."

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Editor Genealogical Department—I enclose for publication in *The Constitution* the following very interesting and historical document copied from records in South Carolina by Mr. Langdon Cheves. As it relates to Georgia it is, of course, of interest, especially, too, as it shows that many of the early Georgians were as good blood, if not better, than any other state. Most of these are Scotch gentlemen of highest birth and among them John McIntosh, of Borlum, ancestor of the late Adjutant-General Kell, also John McIntosh, of Holme, who, if there be a descendant of him in Georgia, will as the old gentleman McIntosh, of Holme, dies—he has no issue, be entitled to the appellation of Holmie. "McIntosh of Holme." Kenneth Bailie, too, descends from John Bailie, of Torbeck, and Balrobert or of the same line or lines and directly descended from the great Wallace, Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and the noble house of Grant, Munro, Forbes, the Earl Marishal, etc., and from him descends the Irvines, Bullocks, Dunwoodys, etc., of Georgia, and Governor Roosevelt, of New York.

So, too, do many from the ancient family of Cuthbert. There were McKays in Georgia, McQueens, Dunbars, and no doubt there are many descendants of the McQueens, Cuthberts, Bailies, and McIntoshes in Georgia, and any of these are entitled to the colonial societies, for all aided and were of the best blood. I hope we can have all of the records gathered and that a new historian will spring up. Georgia has also other "blooded stock," and has she not shown her worth?

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## EARLY INVERNESS PIONEERS IN AMERICA.

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### CREEK TREATY.

Inverness, October 27, 1900.

To the editor of the "Northern Chronicle":

DEAR SIR: A correspondent of mine in the Southern States of America sent me lately what is described as "A Mem. Copy,



i. e., Abstract of the Creek Treaty, With all the signatures." The Treaty, dated 11th August, 1739, was one between General James Oglethorpe, on behalf of King George II, and the Lower Creek Indians, and the names are given of a number of prominent Colonists, most of them belonging to Inverness-shire families, who were present when the said Treaty was concluded and signed by the General in their presence.

General Oglethorpe, one of the chief founders of the Colony of Georgia in 1733, was appointed, four years later, to the command of the King's forces in that Colony and Carolina against an expected invasion by the Spaniards.

The Treaty appears to have been recorded in the Books of the Probate Court of Charleston, whence a copy was obtained from a gentleman resident in that city by my correspondent, who traces his descent from the daughter of the Kenneth Baillie mentioned as present on the occasion of the signature.

This Kenneth Baillie, son of John Baillie of Balrobert, was evidently the son of John Baillie in Torbreck, who married Catharine Dunbar, fourth son of Alexander Baillie, ninth of Dunain, by Jean, daughter of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Coul, Bart., and brother of William Baillie of Dunain, who married first, Mary, daughter of Provost William Duff, and secondly, Helen, daughter of Commissary William Baillie. He was an Ensign in the Darien Company Rangers in Georgia in 1735; later, a Captain, Major and Colonel of 2nd Southern Colonial Regiment, and a Trustee of the Town of Sunbury. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Baillie (maiden name Mackay), wrote from Sunbury, 26th March, 1767, to "the Lady Dunain," speaking of the great kindness her children had received from her husband's friends, and particularly from the Dunain family; and Kenneth Baillie himself, in his will, dated 7th July, 1776, directs that the island on which he lived, called "Baillie's Island," should be sold, and how the proceeds were to be divided; further, to his daughter, Ann Elizabeth (my correspondent's ancestor), wife of John Irvine, surgeon in Sunbury, and son of Charles Irvine, of Cults, Aberdeenshire (of the Drum family), he left a plantation called Dunain.

His youngest son, Robert Caruibe Baillie, wrote a letter, dated Sunbury, 3d February, 1770, to Mr. Baillie of Dunain, addressing him as "Dear Uncle," and referred to his own

visit to Scotland. He expressed his own and his mother's thanks for the kindness shown to him by the Laird and Mrs. Baillie, and sent his compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Duff. I take the Laird at this date to have been William of Dunain, the husband of Mary Duff, and the grand-uncle of the lad.

I now give the so-called Abstract of the Treaty above mentioned:—

“Proceedings of the Assembled Estates of all the Lower Creek Nations on Saturday, the 11th day of August, A. D., 1739.

“By powers from His Most Sacred Majesty, George the Second, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, etc., and General James Oglethorpe, being appointed Commissioner, was present on behalf of His Majesty, and opened the Assembly by a speech; there was also present at the said Assembly of Estates the Mico or Chief King of the Coweta town, Malachi Mico, son of Brim, late Emperor of the Creek Nation, and the Chief Warriors of the Coweta Town, and the Mico or King of the Cusitas, and Schiskeligo Mico next to the King of the Cusitas, Iskeigo third Chief Mico of the Cusitas, and the other chief men and warriors of the said Town, and also Ockachpko one of the chief men of the Town of Palachuckuelas, Kelatti chief War Captain, and other chief men and warriors, being deputys sent with full powers, etc., Tawmunene Mico of the Ufawles with several other chief men, etc., Metalcheka War Captain of the Echetses, with several other chief men, and Neathakio, chief man of Vasichees with, etc., Occullaavcche chief man among the Chehaws with several others, etc., Hewanange Thalecko chief man of the Omulgee with several others, etc., the Mico or King of the Oconys with several chief men, etc., Neaachlo, second chief man of the Swages and several others, etc.

“The said Estates being solemnly held and opened at the Square in the Town of the Cowetas, and adjourned from there to the town of the Cusitas and the Deputies having drunk Black Drink together in the Square according to the ancient custom of their Nation, being a Religious form transmitted down by their Ancestors, the whole Estates declared by a General consent without one negative, that they adhered in their ancient Love to the King of Great Britain, and to their agreements

made in the year 1733 with the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, a counterpart of which was then delivered to each town, and the Deputies of the several Towns produced the same. And the said Estates further declared that All the Dominions, Territories and Lands from the River Savannah to the River St. Johns and all the Islands between the said Rivers, and from the River St. Johns to the Bay of Appalatche, within which is all the Appalatche old Fields, and from the Bay of Appalatche to the Mountains doth by ancient Right belong to the Creek Nation, who have maintained possession of the said Right against all oppressors by war and can show the Heaps of the Bones of their enemies slain by them in defence of said lands: And they further etc., etc.

"Given under my hand and seal at the Coweta Town this 21st day of August, A. D., 1739.

(Signed) "JAMES OGLETHORPE."

"This is a true and authentick made in the Square of the Coweta Town and in the Square at the Cusita Town and translated by a sworn Interpreter in the presence of the within mentioned Indians, and undermentioned Britons and by me.

"Lieutenant George Dunbar.

"Ensign John Leman.

"Adjutant Hugh Mackay.

"Eneas McIntosh, Esq., Bror. to the Laird of McIntosh.

"John Cuthbert Esqr., of Drackers (Drakies).

"Thomas Eyres Esqr.

"Anthony Willy Esqr.

"Mr. Robert McPherson, Bror. of Thomas McPherson of Dalirde (? Dalraide.)

"Mr. John McIntosh, son of John McKintosh, of Holmes (Holme.)

"Mr. James Mackqueen, son of James Mackqueen of Cooribrough.

"Mr. Keneth Bailie, son to John Bailie, of Balbrobart (Balrobert).

"Mr. John Mackintosh.

"Mr. George Cuthbert, of the county of Inverness, North Britain.

"which I do certifie.

(Signed)

"THOMAS MARRIOTT,

"Probate Court. Charleston. Book —, p. 424."

Having shown the above to Mr. Fraser Mackintosh, I got a few notes on the above names, viz: Aeneas Mackintosh, late "of Mackintosh," was the husband of Anne Farquharson; Robert Macpherson, brother either to Macpherson, of Dalziel, Parish of Petty, or brother to Malcolm Macpherson, of Shoness; Mr. John Mackintosh, probably John Mor Mackintosh, who went out with Oglethorpe and founded Mackintosh county, Georgia; Mr. George Cuthbert, son of Cuthbert, of Castle Hill. I am, etc.

DOUGLAS WIMBERLY.

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QUERIES.

119. ALLEN-MURFREE-INMAN—Can you or will you direct me to some one who can tell me something of the Allen family, the Murfree family or the Inmans from North Carolina, or Virginia, or on the line of these states?

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120. STEELE—Who was Colonel Steele of South Carolina? Can anyone give his Christian name or his record in the Revolutionary War? His daughter (name unknown) married Col. John White, war of 1812, and came to Georgia. Any partial answer throwing light upon this subject will be greatly appreciated in absence of fuller information.

STEELE.

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121. GRAVES—Martha Graves married W. F. Collingsworth in Putnam county, or about there some time after the Revolution. Wanted, parentage of Martha. Also any facts about Collingsworth ancestry.

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122. LUMPKIN-CODY—I am writing the genealogy of the Cody family, one branch of which is connected with the Lumpkin family. Sarah Cody was born when and where? She married Georgia Lumpkin, when and where? She married George Lumpkin, when and where? They had several children, three of whom lived to be grown—Robert, Mary and John.

Can you give any information in regard to Robert and Mary?

Who did John marry, when and where? Did he rear other children besides Wilson and Joe Henry?

Barnett, Warren county, Ga.

S. D. H.



123. WATTS—Will some one give me the war record of Watts, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and whose widow was granted, by the government, a large tract of land in North Georgia? The place was called Wattsville, and was where Calhoun or Adairsville now is. G.

Atlanta, Ga., November 6, 1900.

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124. JACK—In The Constitution of October 14th, there was some information concerning one branch of the Jack family. My great-great-grandmother, Margaret Armstrong, came from the north of Ireland and married Jack, who was also from the north of Ireland. They settled in North Carolina. One daughter married a Clements, from which branch I am descended.

I wish to know if Captain Jack, who bore the Mecklenburg declaration from Charlotte to Philadelphia, was of the same family. L. J. G.

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#### ANSWERS.

74. PEARSON—L. E. C., of Greenville, S. C., asks if the Enoch Pearsons were kin to the Pearsons of Fairfield. It does not appear that there was any connection, certainly not in America. Enoch, Moses, and others of the name, were Quakers and came over with Penn. I give a short sketch of the Persons, of Fairfield:

John Pearson, an English gentleman of high rank, was born at Windsor, on the Thames, about 1690, and died at his estate, "Windsor Forest," Fairfield district, S. C., in 1760. He was educated for the British navy. He had two sisters, one married a Board and one a Coffin. On the death of his father he, disagreeing with a maternal uncle, came to this country and landed somewhere on the Jersey coast, intending to ship for the West Indies. Off the coast of Florida the small boat in which he and a few companions were making the voyage, was captured by pirates. He managed to escape by leaping over the side of the vessel at night and swimming boldly to the shore; was at once seized by the Spaniards and thrown into the old fort at St. Augustine, where he lay for months in a dungeon. The prisoners were brought forth daily and long discussions held as to which horrible mode of death



would be most suitable and most bloodcurdling. Sometimes a few would be tortured, while the others were held in reserve for something more awful. Finally he escaped, laid for days in the adjacent marshes and at last made his way to New Orleans in a rowboat. From there he went to Charleston, S. C., through the country, the journey taking two years. As he made his way slowly from tribe to tribe, through unspeakable danger and hardship, he gained a knowledge of Indian languages and affairs that was very valuable in after years. Reaching Charleston, he was introduced to Governor Robert Johnson, who, recognizing his superior intelligence and education, made him his private secretary. He was put in charge of all Indian transactions, which were numerous. He was a captain in colonial wars, and surveyed the road from Charleston to Nashville and built Fort London, the first Anglo-American settlement in Tennessee.

Capt. John Pearson married Mary, the daughter of Isaac Raiford. The Raifords were distinguished in both Carolinas. Isaac was one of the richest men who ever lived in the South. His other daughter married the celebrated Moses Kirkland. John and Mary Pearson had five children—William, who died young; John, who was brigadier general of militia in the Revolution and raised 2,000 pounds of cotton to the acre (Mill's statistics); Philip, who was a justice of the peace of South Carolina at the same time that George Washington was surveyor of Virginia. There were two daughters, Martha, who married Capt. John Cook, and Mary, who was the wife of Mr. Thomas Bond. All the descendants of John Pearson are known.

A curious anecdote illustrating the manners of the time furnishes the closing chapter in this unique career. It seems that on one of his expeditions to the up-county, Capt. Pearson was presented by a hunter with a magnificent pair of antlers, which he at once sent to Gov. Johnson, to whom he was greatly attached. But alas! The governor's lady was very gay and fond of attention from others than her lord, and the executive, recalling the affair in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," became mortally offended at what he considered an insult, though such was not intended. Captain Pearson was dismissed from his service and retired, deeply chagrined, to

his estates in Fairfield, where he spent his last days. He has many distinguished descendants in the Southern States, but few by the name of Pearson. There were many families of Pearsons in the early days of this country. Thomas Pearson came over with Penn. He was a blacksmith and made hatchets for the Indians. They liked him and called him "Tommy," and the Indian name for ax is "hawk" and that was the origin of the word tomahawk. He left numerous descendants. There was another Thomas Pearson, "gent," who received large grants in Alexandria, some of which land is still owned by his descendants. There was Richmond Pearson, of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, who, in 1751, went to North Carolina and whose descendants have been distinguished in each generation. Then there were the Quaker Pearsons, men of highest respectability, who were numerous in upper South Carolina. None of these seem to have borne the slightest relation to the Pearsons of Fairfield, S. C. J. D.

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75. PEARSON—In the Sunday Constitution I noticed an inquiry about the Pierson or Pearson, in Connecticut, where my ancestors first settled. It was for a long time spelled Pearsons, but the true spelling of that family was Pierson.

My grandmother was Betsy Pierson, and I have the full genealogy of that family, published by Frederick Leachwood Pierson, at Ellsworth, Leithfield county, Connecticut.

Stephen Pierson, the immigrant ancestor, came from Suffolk county, England to New Haven, Connecticut in 1654; married Mary Tomlinson and lived in Derby, Connecticut. Their children were Sarah, Stephen, Mary, John, Bathsheba, Abraham and Daniel.

Abraham Pierson married Sarah ——. He was the first president of Yale college. There is a bronze statue of him standing on a granite pedestal in the college grounds. His children were Sarah, Abraham, Mary, Hannah, Stephen, Bathsheba. His son Stephen married Hannah Munson, and their children were Enoch, Elijah, Rachael, Daniel and Eli.

His son Enoch married Abigail Clagstone and their children were Betsy, Mary Wakeman, Abigail, Amarillis, Stephen, Enoch, Jr., Freeman Washington and Amineas.

The daughter Betsy mentioned above married Colvin

Peck, of Sharon, Conn., and they were my grandparents.

The genealogy, speaking of Captain Enoch Pierson, says that he was five feet, ten inches high, weighed about 180 pounds, slightly Roman nose, gray eyes, and brown hair.

As I knew his descendants for three generations, I can say that the family showed distinctly, a florid complexion, high cheek bones, slightly Roman nose, gray eyes and brown hair. Enoch was a favorite name with the Piersons.

From your description of the family, I am satisfied that they all sprung from the same stock, but whether from the same ancestors in this country, I am not now able to say.

Hoping this may be of some interest to you, and willing to look further if you wish, I am yours truly, J. C. PECK.

97 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

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76. PEARSON-MURPHREE—Hepzibah, Ga.: In reading Sunday's Constitution I am impressed that your family and mine are descendants from a common ancestor, and take the liberty of addressing this communication to you, hoping we may be of mutual aid to each other. My grandmother was Ava Murphee (sometimes spelled Murphree, Murphy, Murphey), and in my family's history there is mention of the inter-marriage of Pearson and Murphree. I have relatives whose names are Pearson-Murphree. I shall thank you for the courtesy of a reply.

C. I. D.

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77. INGRAM—In Savage's General Dictionary, I find a William Ingraham was at Boston in 1635; married Mary Blirstow in 1656, and had among others a son, Jeremiah Ingraham, born January 20, 1663, of whom no other record is given. As another branch of these Ingrahams settled in Charleston, it is not improbable that this Jeremiah was ancestor of Jeremiah Ingraham of the Revolution. H. P.

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78. ELBERT COUNTY—In reply to D. A. R. in Sunday's Constitution, October 14th, will say that the clerk of county says the records are in a dilapidated condition but legible, and that they date back as far as 1780 or 1790. I expect Mr. George G. Smith can tell more about them than any one else, as he looked through them several years ago.

Respectfully,

MRS. HEARD.

Elberton, Ga.

79. Fox—The following delightful letter is published over the protest of the writer, for two reasons, first, to help prove that women have not all the curiosity, as a large majority of our contributors are men; second, no man liveth to himself alone, and any one who can write such a charming and airy bit on so dull a theme must pay the penalty of greatness and divide with the other fellow. So here goes:

My brother, John Fox, Jr., has to-day sent me from his lair in York Harbor, Maine, which he gets from Thomas Nelson Page, your letter of August 9th, asking me to answer it, as I, though not a woman, as you say genealogical scalp-hunters are, have had curiosity enough to delve somewhat into the past, and rummage around in family closets. I do this with pleasure, though I have little to tell, as, ever since my fever was at its maximum. I have had to fight to keep the other fellow from getting my worldly possessions (for, you see, I was caught by a town boom), and I had to turn from "blood" to "work," and I am still working. Some day I hope to return to that very interesting topic.

Our people, however, came to Kentucky from Leesburg, London county, and Fredericksburg, Va., over a hundred years ago, and it seems to be pretty well established that they are descended from Major Fox, who, with Major Morrison and other royalist officers, tried to rescue King Charles when he was a prisoner in Carisbrooke castle, Isle of Wight, and in consequence, had to fly to America, where they arrived on the Virginia Merchant, November 20, 1649, and Major Fox was in command of Old Point Comfort when Cromwell sent one to reduce the colony (which had remained loyal to the king) to subjection to the commonwealth.

So here we are! Thus far I have not discovered that any of us have been convicted of anything like horse-theft, or been sentenced to be hanged, or anything like that, so I reckon we are all right.

I hope my fair cousin, Napier, is not descended from the Napier who invented logarithms, as he gave me trouble enough in my college days, nor from any recent English (in spite of French appearances), for I hate the English (pardon me) like the devil, in spite of my English descent. I am a Boer through and through, a Russian sympathizer, and I



won't sail under false colors even in my easily established family predilections.

I think, then, that my cousin, or both of them, owe me a photograph, that I may see the family resemblance.

Personally, I beg that you will not use this information (and especially my name) in the public prints, as I do this from pure bon-camaraderie, and I am a modest man to an extent of which I can't tell you.

Hoping this bit of news may be serviceable, I am, with regards to both.

P. S.—You can't rely on John Fox, Jr., for he wouldn't know Adam from his other ancestors, if he met him on the highway; Noah, Melchisedek, or any of the others.

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80. ALLEN-MURPHREE-INMAN—In reply to above inquiry, I quote the following from extracts of Wills in North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register:

"John Allen, July 9, 1736; probated August, 1736; wife, Elizabeth; son, William; son, Richard; daughter, Martha; daughter, Catherine.

"Hugh Allen, Cowen county, July 2, 1752; wife, Elizabeth; sons, Joshua and John; daughters, Elce, Mary and Sarah, wife and her brother, Joshua Spivey, executors.

"Eleazer Allen, New Hanover county, January 1, 1742; wife, nephews and nieces, William, Daniel and Catherine Willard, children of Josiah Willard, of Boston; sister, Catherine Willard; mother, Sarah Trobb, of South Carolina; wife, Sarah, sole executrix.

"Sarah Allen, widow of Eleazer, Wilmington, N. C. Thomas Frankland, of South Carolina; niece, Mrs. Sarah Frankland; niece, Mrs. Mary Jane Dry, my nieces, daughters of my sister, Moore, viz.: Mrs. Sarah Smith, of Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Harlston, of the same place, and Mrs. Anna Swann, of Cape Fear; my grandnieces, Misses Mary Frankland and Harriet Frankland; my grandniece, Miss Rebecca Dry; grandniece, Miss Susanna Hassell; grandniece, Mary Hassell, Mrs. DeRossett, Sr., friend, William Dry, James Murray, William Dry and Henry Hyrne, executors; in case of death of either, Frederick Jones to be substituted and nephew Benjamin Hyrne, William Bampffield executor of that part of my estate in South Carolina. January 5, 1761.



"Andrew Allen, Newbern, October 29, 1762. Thomas Walton, son of John and Hannah, in county of Kent, Maryland; Grace Meers wife of Elisha Meers, and daughter of Stephen Walton, of Accromack county, Virginia; wife, Priscilla, daughter of Jacob Van Pelt, of Craven county, North Carolina; brother-in-law, John Van Pelt."

These may give a clue, if nothing more. D. A. R.

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## CHAPTER XXIX.

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Nearly every mail bring in confidential letters, sometimes giving and sometimes asking information, which letters are "not intended for this column." We take this occasion to explain to our correspondents that this department is run entirely in the interest of the public, to publish facts and not to suppress them. We never gives names when requested not to do so, but can not be expected to withhold information. That is what we are here for. Smith writes us that he knows all about the Joneses, and will be pleased to write it to Jones (but on no account for the paper) if we will send Jones's address. Now, if he sent it to us it would attract thousands of readers, be of benefit and interest to many and perhaps some who read it would be able to add greatly to the information he himself gave. In that way it would grow and grow for the general good.

This department represents the serious efforts of several lovers of their country and is not intended for the delectation of scholars, but to ask and receive honest questions about Southern families, and above all to help ladies get their Daughter of American Revolution records. The Joseph Habersham chapter has, since last February, found more than 100 pedigrees for persons to join other chapters, besides having since that time seventy members of its own from all parts of the South. We are fortunate in having such a medium of communication as the great Sunday Constitution in which we are assured by so many that our column is the leading feature. We hope that none will hereafter ask us to reply privately to their letters, as it interferes with our work, but that each read-

er will lend a hand and give generously of his time and knowledge according as God has blessed him.

This chapter has received, with the compliments of the author, a valuable book full of interest for Georgians—"History and Genealogy of the Family of Baillie of Dunaine, by Joseph Baillie Bulloch, M.D., 1898." Dr. Bulloch has made many interesting contributions to Southern literature, and especially to Georgia history being himself to the manor born, of which this is not the least. The book contains sketches of McIntosh, Bulloch, Fannin, Chisholm, Barrow, Kenan, Dunwoody and other well-known families. The volume will be included in the splendid collection of reference books to which the Joseph Habersham chapter has access.

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## QUERIES.

125. KEITH-RANDOLPH—I enjoy your genealogical department most exceedingly and think it is one of the most interesting columns of the paper.

Would appreciate so much if you will assist me by inserting the inclosed query:

Would like to know if any one can give the number and names of the children of the Rev. James Keith, of Virginia, who married Mary Randolph, daughter of Thomas Randolph?

L. C. K.

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126. LEWIS—I would like to get the parentage of Mary Rebecca Lewis, who married, either in Virginia or Georgia, about 1800, Joseph Gray Blount, who settled in Columbia county, Georgia. Want also any data I could get about a Lewis family of Gates county, North Carolina, who were relatives to the Lutens.

H. M.

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127. DELANEY—Who can give me the origin of the Delaney family of Virginia? Were they French Huguenots, and was the name originally DeLuynes? Where did the Huguenots first settle in Virginia and at what time?

S. L. D.

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128. STILES—Will some one give me some data about the Stiles family of South Carolina? A branch of them lived in

Laurens district, and a daughter, Amy, married there one Henry Burrows, about 1800. Dr. John Stiles, who lived in Atlanta some years ago, was supposed to be "near kin." Were these Stiles descended from the Northern family of which two large volumes of genealogy has been compiled?

Hoping for some light on this subject.

Yours respectfully,

J. S. B.

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ANSWERS.

81. CALDWELL—The following sketch is taken from an old scrapbook and is contributed in answer to a question of J. M. Caldwell in Constitution October 28th:

CALDWELL FAMILY.

The name of Caldwell is an honorable one in American annals. No family made a brighter record for patriotism and personal bravery during the war of the Revolution and in pioneer times when the states were coming into shape on new soil. From Rhode Island to Florida as far west as Texas this family is scattered today, growing out of the parent stock described in this article. Stanch defenders of Presbyterianism, they have been and are friends of education, influential in politics, and useful members of society.

The earliest records of the Caldwell family relate to three brothers—John, Alexander and Oliver—who were seamen on the Mediterranean in the latter part of the fourteenth century, under two men named Barbarossa. The influence of the latter was ended by the governor of Aran, after about twenty years, and those connected with them scattered over the world. The three brothers returned to Toulon in France, where they had been born, and settled near by at Mount Arid. Earning the enmity of Francis I. of France, after his escape from imprisonment, under Charles V. of Germany, the brothers were again forced to change their location. Going to Scotland, they purchased near Solway Frith the estate of a bishop named Douglass, with the consent of James I., on condition that the said brothers, John, Alexander and Oliver late of Mount Arid, should have their estate known as Caldwell, and when the king should require they should each send a son with twenty men of sound limb to aid in the wars of the king. An heirloom in the family is a silver cup from which it is

seen that the estate took its name from a watering port. The cup represents a chieftain and twenty mounted men, all armed, and a fire burning on a hill, over the words "Mount Arid" and a vessel surrounded by high waves. Joseph, John Alexander, Daniel, David and Andrew, of Caldwell, went with Cromwell (whose grandmother was Ann of Cauldwell) to Ireland, of which he was lord governor. After Cromwell's promotion to the protectorate of England they remained in his interest in Ireland until the restoration of Charles II., when John, David and Andrew fled to America. Joseph died in Ireland and Daniel continued there, but several of their children immigrated to America, settling on James River, Va., and elsewhere. Another account renders it improbable that the last John mentioned above came to America. His son John Caldwell (as the name had come to be spelled) married Margaret Phillips, in County Derry, Ireland, where several children were born to them.

On December 10, 1727, John Caldwell and family landed at Newcastle, Del., going thence to Lancaster county, Pa., and about 1742 to Lunenburg (now Charlotte) county, Va. Here they were joined by relatives, forming what was known as the "Caldwell Settlement" for many years.

John Caldwell was the first justice of the peace and his son, William, was the first militia officer commissioned by George II, for that section. He died and was buried by the side of his wife in 1750. Their children, William (1), Thomas (2), David (3), Margaret (4), John (5), Robert (6) and James (7). Each of these men contributed some things to the early American history. James (7) Caldwell, D. D., one of the founders of Princeton College, was murdered by British soldiers at Elizabeth, N. J., and his descendants received by way of pensions clerkships at Washington for many years. Two of his sons led in founding the Liberia colonization scheme, and gave name to Caldwell, Liberia. Martha, daughter of William (1) Caldwell became the mother of John Caldwell Calhoun, the statesman.

Elizabeth, daughter of William, married Robert Gillam, of South Carolina, who was present at the battle of Cowpens and at Ninety-Six. The whole family was distinguished for



their patriotism during the war of the Revolution. Robert (6) was an early settler in Mercer county, where he died in 1806, the father of a large family who were an honor to the state. One son, John, died while lieutenant governor; was buried at Frankfort and honored with a monument at the public expense. He gave name to Caldwell county, of which he was an early settler. Samuel, brother of John, was a major general in the war of 1812, and the first clerk of Logan county court. Both were members of the legislature frequently, as was their brother, Robert, who presided in the house when the famous resolutions of 1798 were adopted. The latter's daughter, Eliza, became the wife of O. H. Browning, Lincoln's secretary of the interior. Mary, daughter of Robert (6) married Gen. B. C. Palmer. Five children were born to them. The only son, Dr. B. C. Palmer, married Eliza, daughter of Ben Hardin, as the first wife, and the second was Harriet Kees. Had five children.

I append the sketch of Samuel Caldwell, noted above, the son of Robert Caldwell, who died in Mercer county now Boyle, and his wife, Mary Logan. Samuel was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1787 with his father's family. Was married to Ann Balch, daughter of Rev. Hezekiah James Balch, a Presbyterian minister and one of the framers of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, March 6, 1794. He was in his twenty-second year; she about eighteen. He lived and died in Russellville, Ky. Was first clerk of the county; served the county in the legislature and his country in a campaign against the Wabash Indians under General James Wilkerson in or about 1788. He was colonel of a mounted regiment in the war of 1812, and in 1813 a brigadier general of mounted troops under command of Isaac Shelby, governor of Kentucky, and General W. H. Harrison at the Marasian town on the Thames in upper Canada, and is mentioned in the general orders of the time with approbation on the 5th of October, 1813, as may be seen by reference to McAfee's "History of the War of 1812." He died June 4, 1835, and was buried with military honors at Russellville, June 5, 1835. His widow, Ann Caldwell, died October 16, 1842, at the same place. She had inscribed upon



his tomb: "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Their daughter, Julia Ann Keedy, had engraved on the mother's tomb:

"Why for the virtuous dead should mourners weep?

The virtuous never truly die, but sleep."

The children of General Samuel and Anne Balch Caldwell were: 1. Mary Logan, born January 1, 1795; 2. Robert Phillips Balch Caldwell, born November 17, 1796; 3. Hezekiah James Caldwell, born February 5, 1799, died August 25, 1823; 4. George Burr Jefferson Caldwell and Martha McCandless, twins, were born February 22, 1801; George died December 19, 1842, and Martha August, 1802; 5. Samuel Benjamin Franklin Caldwell was born June 25, 1804; 6. John Madison Caldwell was born February 8, 1807, died April, 1813; 7. William Philpot Curran Caldwell was born July 25, 18—; 8. Julian Ann Caldwell, born January 9, 1812, nine children.

Robert Phillips Balch Caldwell married first Lucinda Penn, daughter of Alexander Penn, and his wife, Miss Gordon, of New York. She died after the birth of her first child, Augustus Byen Caldwell, who died young; second, Elizabeth Jameson Simpson, daughter of Andrew Simpson, who married Jane Simpson (no children), daughter of William Simpson and Mary Jameson. The Simpsons lived on James river, but I don't know what county. She bore him four daughters—1. Lucinda Penn Caldwell, March 5, 1826; 2. Harriet Luckett, died in her sixteenth year; 3. Elizabeth, married Judge Andrew Simpson, of Taylorsville, Sangamon county, Illinois; 4. Mary, married Logan Ashby, no issue. Joshua Worley married a daughter of John Caldwell, the third son of John, the immigrant, and their grandson, Joshua Worley, married his own cousin, the daughter of his mother's brother, making their descendants double kin, being twice descended from John Caldwell, the immigrant. Joshua Worley, the grandson, had: 1. George; 2. Thompson; 3. Maria; 4. Harvey; 5. Joshua; 6. Jennie. Harvey (4) married Elizabeth Wasson and had Mary, who married Dr. Samuel Steadman, and Anna. He married, second, Jane Waller and had Marian.

82. CLAIBORNE—By accident the article on Claiborne lineage was not finished in a previous issue of this paper. We conclude it in this number:

Third Generation—Captain Thomas Claiborne was born in King William county, Virginia, about 1678. He grew to manhood and married Anne Fox, the daughter of Henry Fox and his wife Anne, who was the daughter of John West, colonial governor of Virginia. Captain Thomas Claiborne had a very large family. One son, Thomas was clerk of Stafford county, and died probably young, and is buried at Liberty Hall, in King William county. Another son, Augustine, lived in Surry county. Another son, Nathaniel, was the ancestor of the Claibornes, of Louisiana and Missouri, and Franklin county, Virginia. Another son, Bernard, lived in Brunswick county, Virginia. Another son, Leonard, was clerk of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and married Martha Burnet, a daughter of Major Francis Burnet. Augustine married a Miss Herbert. Nathaniel married a Miss Martha Cole. Bernard married a Ravenscroft. John West, the father of Mrs. Henry Fox and grandfather of Mrs. Captain Thomas Claiborne, was the son of Thomas West, Lord Delaware, who was also governor of Virginia and for whom the bay and state of Delaware are named. John West had three sons—one of them was named Nathaniel, who married and had an only child, who married William Dandridge; her name was Unity. One son of William Dandridge and his wife, Unity, was the father of Mrs. General Washington; and another son, Nathaniel West Dandridge, was the father of Mrs. Patrick Henry. The wife of Nathaniel West Dandridge was Dollie, the second daughter of General Sir Alexander Spottswood, governor of Virginia. Kate Spottswood, an elder sister, was the great-grandmother of General Robert E. Lee. My children are descended from Governor John West through both mother and father.

Fourth Generation—Leonard Claiborne, son of Captain Thomas Claiborne, married Martha Burnet, and lived in Dinwiddie county, Virginia. I know nothing of his descendants, except those descended from his son, Richard. He had other descendants, one of whom, a grandson, was named Leonard.

Richard married Mary Glenn, of Lunenburg county, Virginia. Leonard, of Dinwiddie, was a kind and affectionate relation. His brother, Bernard, died, leaving a son and two daughters orphans and destitute. Leonard took the children and provided for them; the son was a distinguished member of congress from Virginia; one of the daughters married the Rev. Devereaux Jarratt, the most noted Episcopal clergyman in Virginia. The other daughter married a Major Phillips, a British officer, who took her to Ireland, and she is said to have been the mother of the famous Irish orator, Phillips.

Fifth Generation—Richard Claiborne, son of Leonard Claiborne, lived on the Meherrin river, in Lunenburg county, Virginia, and married Mary Glenn, of that county. He died in 1776. He had a daughter, Mary, who married a Mr. William Warwick, but left no descendants. His eldest son, John, was a Revolutionary soldier; married and had a son and daughter, both of whom died young and without issue. A second son, Richard Henry, married a Miss Cook. A third son, Leonard, never married, and died an old bachelor at Natchez, Miss., about 1811.

Sixth Generation—Richard Henry Claiborne was a soldier in the Revolution and was in General LaFayette's command. He married Miss Cook, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, and moved in early life to the county of Halifax, Virginia. He had two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters married beneath her, and her descendants have disappeared, if she has any. The other daughter died unmarried. The eldest son, John, married his cousin, a Cook, of Baltimore, and their daughter married a Jennings, of Halifax. The other son, Leonard, married Letitia White Clark, a daughter of Colonel William Clark, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and had twelve children as follows: William, now living, who was a colonel of cavalry in the Confederate war; Richard Henry, who died in 1845, aged twenty-four. He was A. M. of the University of North Carolina and one of the most intellectual persons I ever knew, and the loveliest character I ever knew. D. A. Claiborne, John Ferdinand Claiborne, who died about thirty; James Ferdinand Claiborne, who died of the yellow fever in Galveston, Texas, aged about

twenty-five; Mary Jane, who married W. E. Edwards, of Halifax county, Virginia, now dead; Letitia C., who married Major John Redd Smith, now dead; Phebe Elizabeth, who married Dr. S. D. Drewry, also dead; Thomas D., a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate army, and was mortally wounded in battle in 1864; Livingston married Miss Hariston, now living; Felix Grundy married Miss Palmer of Richmond, now dead; Ellen A. married John W Carrington, living in Louisville, Kentucky.

Seventh Generation—Leonard Claiborne, as before stated, married Lettie White Clark, was born in 1791 in Halifax county, Virginia. He was a successful planter and merchant, and acquired a large estate, which was lost to his family by the war of 1861. He was a colonel of infantry and an honorable, useful member of society. He died in 1858.

Eighth Generation—D. A. Claiborne, son of Leonard, married Elvira Cabel Clark. She was a great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry through her mother. Leonard, now of Pomona, Cal.; Evira Patrick, married to Philip A. S. Brine, of England; Nannie, not married; Leonard is married to Winnie A. Kidson.

Ninth Generation—Leonard Claiborne, son of D. A. Claiborne, married Winnie A. Kidson, and has two sons living; William Patrick Henry Claiborne and Cabel Carrington Claiborne.

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83. LADSON-ROCKENBAUGH—In the first place there was no Jacob Ladson. Joseph Ladson married Miss Catherine Rockenbaugh, daughter of Jacob and his wife, Sarah (Cooper) Rockenbaugh, of Darien, Ga. Mr. Rockenbaugh's only sister married Mr. William McIntosh, of McIntosh county, Georgia. We find coming from the Barbadoes to the province of Carolina in 1679, Robert Daniels, Thomas Drayton, Arthur Middleton and John Ladson. Mr. Ladson was elected as a member of the assembly in 1683. The family moved to Georgia. The grandson of the original immigrant, John, married Miss Mary Dean, of St. John's parish, now Liberty county, Georgia. There were two Dean sisters, Estelle and Mary. Estelle married first Mr. Edward Splatt, second, Dr. James Dunwoody, who



was one of the first members of the executive council, 1776, of Georgia. The Deans were of the consolidated class of Dean and Marion, of Scotland. Mr. Ladson and Mary Dean had two sons and a daughter. One of these sons had three sons, Joseph, George and Francis. Joseph married Miss Catherine Rockenbaugh and left one son, Henry Ladson. George was a much esteemed and beloved Presbyterian minister and died in Columbia, S. C. Francis was a planter and married Miss Margaret Brantley. Mr. T. C. Ladson, of this city, is a son of that union. The daughter of Ladson and Mary Dean married first, Captain Fabian. They had four daughters. The first married Judge William Law, of Savannah, Georgia, and left children. The second married Major John Minton, of Liberty county, late of Roswell, Georgia, and a hero of four wars. The third married Mr. John Os-good Baker, a deacon of old Medway church, Liberty county, Georgia. They had four children. Rev. John Fabian, Rev. William, Adaline Baker and a daughter, name forgotten. The fourth daughter, Sarah Fabian, died unmarried.

Second marriage of Mrs. Captain Fabian (nee Ladson, daughter of Mary Dean) was to Mr. Harford; they had two sons and one daughter; one son graduated at West Point and entered the United States army, and was sent on a special mission to France by the United States government. I have lost all trace of the Harfords; the name seems to be extinct. Would be glad to hear from any one who knows anything of them. I hope this will be of some assistance to F. L., meagre as it is.

Respectfully, DUNWODY JONES.

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84. Permit me to correct an error in the Historical and Genealogical Department of The Constitution of the 7th instant in regard to the name of my brother, the late General P. M. B. Young. His name was Pierce Manning Butler Young. We had no ancestor by the name of Box.

Respectfully, LOUISA YOUNG JONES.  
Cartersville, Ga.



## CHAPTER XXX.

The cut shown here represents the beautiful gold spoon presented by the National Society, D. A. R., to all real daughters of the Revolution. The Joseph Habersham chapter has secured several of these valuable souvenirs for old ladies in different Southern states, who sent us their addresses. The first was sent to Mrs. Olivia Tuckerman Way, of Walthourville, Liberty county, Georgia, daughter of Dr. Samuel Axson. Dr. Axson was the youngest surgeon in the Revolutionary war and the third in rank. In filling out the necessary papers much interesting information was found upon the government records in Washington, D. C. One especially unique was a calculation made for settlement with the heirs and representatives of Dr. Axson for his unpaid Revolutionary services. Now there is a moral pointed by this tale, which is, stick to the records, for you can never tell when they will be able to perform for you some important service. For years the children of Dr. Axson had among their possessions numerous small, unofficial bits of papers not seemingly of any value. But upon inquiry they turned out to be promissory notes by the United States government, and upon presentation in 1832 they brought the heirs the sum of \$10,850.36. The interesting calculation is given below:

1. Page 494, volume XI., U. S. Statutes at Large, Private laws 1799, Statutes 1 June, 1832, Thirty-second Congressional session, 1834, inclusive. Chapter CXXXII., clipping from newspaper. Private No. 83.

An act for the relief of the heirs and representatives of Dr. Samuel J. Axson, deceased.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

"That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. Samuel J. Axson, five years, full pay as a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, which five years' full pay is the commutation of half pay for life, together

with such interest thereon as would now be due, if a certificate of such commutation had been issued at the close of the war, and subscribed under the principles of the funding act, and all dividends thereon were now remaining in the treasury unpaid.

N. STEVENSON,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"J. C. CALHOUN,

"Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

"Approved June 15th, 1832.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

2. The United States debtor to the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. Samuel J. Axson, deceased, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, to amount of the following sums, being for his commutation of five years' full pay in lieu of half pay for life, to be paid with interest thereon from the 15th of November, 1783, conformable to an act of congress for their relief, approved 15th of June, 1832, as per copy cut from the Globe of the 19th of June, 1832, annexed. His commutation of five years' full pay at \$60 per month, amounting to \$3,600, if funded under the act of 4th of August, 1790, would have produced the following stocks, viz: \$2,400 6 per cent. stock interest from January 1, 1791; \$1,200 6 per cent. stock interest from January 1, 1801; \$1,539 3 per cent. stock interest from January 1, 1791, being the interest that would have accrued on the amount of his commutation, \$3,600 from November 15, 1783, to December 31, 1790.

On which stocks the following sums would have been payable, viz:

1. Dividends on \$2,400 6 per cent. stocks from January 1, 1791, to December 31, 1794, at 6 per cent., \$576.

2. Dividends on \$2,400 6 per cent. stock from January 1, 1795, to June 30, 1818, at 8 per cent., \$4,512.

3. Dividends on \$2,400 6 per cent. stocks from July 1, to September 30, 1818, at .14923 per cent., \$5,123.82.

4. Dividends on \$1,200 6 per cent. stocks from January 1, 1801, to June 30, 1824, at 8 per cent., \$2,256.

5. Dividends on \$1,200 6 per cent. stocks from July 1, to September 30, 1824, at .14923 per cent. \$2,273.91.

Interest on \$1,539 3 per cent stocks from January 1, 1791, to June 15, 1832, \$1,539. Forty-one years and five days, principal of 3 per cent. stock, \$10,850.86.

No. 61, 182.

Auditor's Office, June 26, 1832.

Statement of act of comptroller's office, June 26, 1832:  
To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Dr. Samuel J. Axson, deceased.

Registered June 28, 1832. Page 251.

WM. ANDERSON, Examiner.

Joseph Habersham Chapter—Ladies:

In sending enclosed paper for publication, allow me to thank the D. A. R. for their handsome souvenir spoon presented to my aunt. Two of the granddaughters of Dr. Axson live in Atlanta. His remains lie in the old historic cemetery of Midway Church, in Liberty county, Georgia, with the epitaph, viz.: "Sacred to the memory of Samuel J. Axson, M. D., who died October 6, 1827. Age near 66 years." He was an officer of the Revolution and a gentleman of eminent abilities and virtues. He was a native of Virginia.

The identical medicine chest used by Dr. Axson is in the possession of my oldest sister, Mrs. Laura C. Camp, of Birmingham, another granddaughter. Vials that used to contain medicine he dealt out to the soldiers, tiny scales for weighing his medicine, other relics; solid silver belt buckles, knee and shoe buckles, studded with brilliant stones, such as were used in their continental dress, a number of books and manuscript, yellowed by age, are also among our prized relics.

Very truly yours. LEONORA V. STACY.

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We desire to return thanks to Edward Cuthbert Pratt, Esq., of New York, for an extensive family tree of the late Joseph Clay, of Savannah, including Cuthbert, Stiles and other noted Georgia families. These courtesies are greatly appreciated, especially when extended by friends so far away.

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The following sketch of one of Georgia's distinguished families is taken from an old scrapbook, and will be followed by an original one of the Habersham family from the pen of

one of the foremost American writers, Mrs. Governor Milledge, now quite advanced in years, was the center of attraction at the late reception of the Joseph Habersham chapter at the executive mansion. Mrs. Milledge is a grand niece of Joseph Habersham and an honorary member of the chapter, and received marked attention from the members and their guests as she sat in her chair surrounded by the beauty and fashion of the State. She sat next to Mrs. Donald McLean and was presented to all the company and insisted upon shaking hands with every one who passed down the line.

#### THE MILLEDGES.

The first John Milledge who lived in Georgia was born in England and came to this state with Oglethorpe, whose friend he was. Mr. Milledge early became a man of affairs in the new colony, and held several important trusts, both civil and military. He is frequently mentioned in the early colonial record, and his name often appears in connection with prevalent Indian disturbances, some of which he settled peaceably and others in a rougher and more summary manner. One of his commissions, that of commander of a troupe of rangers, dated March 29, 1742, and signed by James Oglethorpe, hangs, framed long years ago, in the state library.

In 1768, while a member of the colonial assembly, he was one of a committee to correspond with Benjamin Franklin, who had been appointed agent to arrange the affairs of Georgia with Great Britain.

That Captain John Milledge did not lose interest in things spiritual in the general confusion of temporal affairs, appears from Church Warden Charles Watson's receipt, according to which the captain and his family are to have pew number 24 in Christ church, Savannah, in consideration of six pounds and ten shillings. This receipt, dated July 5, 1763, hangs also in a frame in the state library. Of this church Captain Milledge continued to be a member until his death in Savannah a few years later.

The City of Milledgeville, the former capital of the state, was named in honor of Governor John Milledge.

His son, Governor John Milledge, was born in Savannah in 1757, where, after receiving, for those times, a thorough



education, he commenced the study of law with the king's attorney. He was engaged in these necessary preliminary studies at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, when, being an ardent patriot, he soon quit his law office. As early as May, 1775, when only eighteen years old, he was one of the eight who broke open the magazine at Savannah and took away a large quantity of powder. Some of it was stored in Savannah, some sent to Beaufort and a part of it to Boston, where hostilities had commenced, and the lack of ammunition made military operations difficult. The royal Governor Wright offered a reward of \$150 for the capture of the raiders, but they, instead of inviting arrest, waited a month and then captured the governor in his own house, wherein they confined him. In this, as in the other exploits, young Milledge was a leading spirit.

He was in Savannah when it was taken by the British, but escaped with a friend, James Jackson, to South Carolina, where both would have been hanged as spies had not the timely intervention of an American officer, known to all parties, saved these great Georgians for long careers of honor and usefulness. He continued for some time in active service and was at the unsuccessful attempt to retake Savannah, at Augusta and in other affairs in South Carolina and Georgia.

A new administration came into power in January, 1780, with Richard Howley, governor, when Mr. Milledge, then not twenty-three years old, was appointed attorney-general. This was the beginning of his civil career. He served in the legislature, and was in congress in 1792 and '93 from 1795 to 1799, and in 1801 and 1802. He resigned in the latter year to become governor, which office he held until 1806, when he was succeeded by Jared Irwin. He was immediately elected to the United States Senate, where he served three years, the last year as president pro tempore. In this year, 1809, being only fifty-two years old, he resigned his seat and gave up forever his public life.

He had much to do with the exposure and defeat of the Yazoo fraud, and ably seconded the successful effort to relieve the state of the shameful burden.



After Governor Milledge's resignation of the senatorship, he retired to his plantation on the Sand Hills, near Augusta, where he died February 9, 1818.

Such is the bare record of a civil and military career of which not only his family and friends, but all the people of his native state, are and always will be proud.

But apart from these useful and honorable services he has left a memorial for himself and a legacy to generations to come in itself sufficient to immortalize his name. During his public life he numbered among his friends the most noted and best men of the times, among them Mr. Jefferson. In his necessary journeys, between Georgia and the north, Governor Milledge always passed through Charlottesville, and invariably visited the "Sage of Monticello." The correspondence between them at other times was large and comprehensive.

Personal and political friends in all ways, there was no subject upon which they were more agreed than the necessity of education and the duty of providing means for securing it. Nothing was more natural than such discussions between them by speech and letter. The objects of both were attained, though it was not until 1825 that the University of Virginia was opened, one year before Mr. Jefferson's epitaph was written over his tomb in which he is described as the "Father of the University of Virginia." With equal justice it can be written of Governor Milledge that he was the "benefactor of the University of Georgia."

Although the legislative act establishing the university bore date of January 27, 1775, it was not until June, 1801, that Hon. Abraham Baldwin, president of the board of trustees, reported a sufficiency of funds to pay the president. Thereupon Professor Josiah Meigs was chosen president at the modest salary of \$1,500 a year. Even then there were no buildings and no site, though Greensboro had been partially fixed upon. So the board appointed Abraham Baldwin, John Milledge, John Twiggs, Hugh Lawson and George Walton to select a site in Jackson, which then included Clarke county.

Even then they had no money, but while thick darkness still enveloped the generous undertaking Governor Milledge bought and conveyed to the university nearly 700 acres of

land. This munificent gift was thankfully accepted, and upon this land the college buildings and a great part of Athens now stand. It is said that the water of a spring nearby, led Governor Milledge to select this particular site.

The first commencement was held in 1804, and four years later President Meigs, in a letter to the donor, said: "Your institution has taken a strong root, and will flourish, and I feel some degree of pride in reflecting that a century hence, when this nascent village shall embosom a thousand of the Georgia youths pursuing the paths of science, it will now and then be said that you gave this land, and that I was on the forlorn hope."

There hangs temporarily in the state library a handsome painting of this eminent Georgian, representing him sitting in his library and reading President Meigs' letter. An addition to the attractiveness of the portrait is the fact that it is the work of the late Miss Kate Elliott Milledge, the only granddaughter of Governor Milledge. She was the only daughter of the late Colonel John Milledge, that genial and accomplished gentleman so long a member of the Georgia legislature, and a sister of the present state librarian, the latest Captain John Milledge, who, like his grandfather and great-grandfather, has illustrated Georgia in fields that were won.

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## CHAPTER XXXI.

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We return thanks to Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb for a copy of Miss Mitchell's "History of Georgia," which she says "she hopes will aid us in our noble work." This book seems to bear out the assertion of critics who have given the matter careful attention—that this is far and away the best history of Georgia yet published.

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### NOTICE TO REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In sending names please be careful about the following points: Send name of father and mother. Time and place of birth and death of father, and where buried. What state he served from in the revolutionary war, and any proofs or

facts about said service. Be sure your father was in the revolution, which ended in 1783, and not in the war of 1812, which was thirty years later. The battle of New Orleans was fought in 1815. Granddaughters of heroes are not eligible to membership as real daughters.

TAKE NOTICE—There is nothing dearer to the hearts of the 30,000 Daughters of the American Revolution than the real daughters. The national society has tried for several years to get congress to pass a bill to pension these old ladies, and extra efforts will be made to have it passed at this session. Now, listen. All who get up their record and have it correctly placed upon file with the D. A. R., will have no trouble to get pension when it comes, and the Joseph Habersham chapter will see that they receive it without delay. So send all the data you can possibly get, without delay, and receive the beautiful gold spoon, and perhaps in the near future a pension.

We have received hundreds of letters from granddaughter and daughters of 1812, but the following thirty-nine are all real daughters. Some of them, alas! will not be able to prove it, because their mothers and fathers did not keep records for them, but we will do the best we can for them. Some of these have received their spoons, others have sent on their papers, still others are getting theirs ready. These old ladies live in every southern state, from Virginia around to California. Their address is not given. As before, when this was done, they were annoyed by meddlesome persons, and the Joseph Habersham chapter does not wish them to be interfered with.

Mrs. Olivia T. Way, Mrs. Martha Penn Rodgers, Mrs. Mary Bibb Hall, Mrs. Olive P. Berry, Mrs. Mary C. Griffin, Mrs. R. J. Hendrix, Mrs. Martha Smith, Mrs. Tabitha H. Cowan, Mrs. Nannie Smith Sparks, Mrs. M. C. Ely, Mrs. C. J. Owens, Mrs. E. M. Southworth, Mrs. T. F. Jordan, Mrs. Sallie J. Carrington, Mrs. Martha Hicks, Mrs. Rachael Jones, Mrs. L. A. Gibson, Mrs. A. M. Redding, Miss Ledoux, Mrs. M. J. Lawson, Mrs. Eliza J. Harper, Mrs. Nancy Vansandt, Mrs. Adeline Reynolds, Mrs. Martha Reid, Mrs. Mary Hudson, Mrs. Sallie Fling, Mrs. Lucy Sims, Mrs. Mary J. Wil-

liams, Mrs. Sue Cofferman, Mrs. E. Carlisle, Mrs. M. D. Clatt, Miss Martha E. Brown, Mrs. A. L. Williamson, Mrs. Jane Welsh, Mrs. Polly Phipps, Mrs. Paulina Wilson, Mrs. Elizabeth Bass.

Here is one of the beautiful letters that came from one of the granddaughters. She will not get either the spoon or the pension, but we are sure all our readers will wish that she could. We have dozens of these letters, which the writers will understand we can not reply to, as our work is only with Real Daughters:

Durant, Miss.—The Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution: Having read the notice from the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, I address you upon the subject.

My grandfather, William Wilkes, of Charlotte Court House, Va., with some of his brothers, was a colonial soldier, a participant in the battle of Guilford Court House, N. C. Now, the advertisement is for daughters of such, whereas I am a granddaughter, but I submit my name, subject to your discretion, with the following statement:

I come of a family of military record, being the widow of a Confederate veteran, Andrew H. Drake, of the Fourteenth Mississippi regiment. My brother, William H. Wilkes, was a student at Nazareth Hall, Pa., in 1860. When the Harper's Ferry trouble came all Southern students dropped out of Northern schools and colleges and came south, being feted and entertained by the governor of Virginia and the city of Richmond. My brother was one of these Southern students thus honored.

Coming home to Mississippi, he joined the Fourteenth Mississippi regiment at the age of seventeen, and is one of the many lying in the trenches upon the battlefield of Peachtree creek, having given his young life to the defense of the Southland, being killed on the advance picket line early in the engagement of July 20th.

When war was declared between Spain and the United States, my youngest son, Karl H. Drake, or Charlie, as he was familiarly called, responded to the call, serving in the service, for which he went out to Cuba, with the Eight cav-



alry, about February 1, 1899. He is still in Cuba, having married there the granddaughter of an English earl.

Advices from Cuba in October inform me that he would be knighted in a fortnight or two, now past, Sir Charles Drake, of Devon. Behold the sequel!

I trust you will excuse this lengthy digression, which may seem to you most inappropriate, but if a granddaughter of a soldier of the revolution be entitled to one of your souvenirs, as such I submit my name. I am fifty-eight years of age. As Mary E. Wilkes I was graduated from Salem, North Carolina, in the class of 1858. Respectfully,

MRS. DRAKE HOWARD.

And here is another full of unwritten history. If Colonel John Barton and the faithful Dick up yonder, somewhere, can know of this beautiful tribute they will certainly be pleased:

For the Constitution:

LADIES: My grandfather was a body-guard of old General Greene through the revolutionary war, and at the close of the war drew his bounty of land at Milledgeville, Ga., settled, lived and died on it. My grand uncle, Colonel John Barton, had with him in the war a negro named Dick. It was this negro Dick that butted open the door to the British officer's hut and let his master, John Barton, capture that notorious British officer in bed with a handkerchief tied on that head of his. John Barton was my mother's dear uncle. Permit me to tell you what became of Colonel John Barton and his famous negro, Dick. After all was over, etc., Barton settled in Charleston, S. C., set Dick free and Dick stayed by his master. Barton became a very wealthy man, always saw to Dick's welfare, dressing him in uniform and took him with him everywhere. When John Barton became very old and feeble he and the man Dick every morning would take a walk to the end of the beautiful avenue in front of his residence, but after so long the end came to Uncle John's walks. He sat down at the root of a favorite tree at the end of his walk, drew his hat forward, covering his eyes, sitting very still. Saying nothing, Dick called to him; no reply. He went and shook him; no reply—he was dead, dead! Dick remained with the family and at death was buried at his master's feet.



Colonel John Barton was very fond of his friends, always having them around him. All treated Dick with great esteem, but it did not spoil Dick. Don't you expect General Prescott felt indignant toward that negro when he learned that the negro butted the door open and gave the chance for his arrest? Yes, yes. Seeing your request to the Daughters of the Revolution I was so sorry that I was not one directly, only indirectly, and would be so proud of one of those spoons. With many thanks to the dear Constitution and God bless the dear ladies who are doing it, I will close.

M. E. GRIFFITH.

Corkville, Wilcox county, Ala.

P. S.—You may correct all this and publish it if you wish.

M. E. G.

#### QUERIES.

129. SAYLE—I am anxious to find out something about the Sayle family of South Carolina and Virginia. Any information leading to addresses or members will be greatly appreciated. The Goodes and Burtons are branches in which I am also interested.

SAYLE.

130. DANCY—Would be very glad if you can publish the genealogy of the Dancy family, which was first established in this country in North Carolina and Virginia, but which is now pretty well scattered. The family has been traced back many centuries, but I have not the authentic record of it, and it is for this purpose I write.

L. D.

131. LEWIS—Will D. L. D. kindly be patriotic enough to send information to this column, as we feel that we are entitled to it, and there can surely be no reason for withholding it.

EDITOR.

132. ABERCROMBIE—I wish to know where James Abercrombie lived in South Carolina. He had many children, among them Reuben, Chrystal, Isabel and Jonathan. Rebecca married Hastings Dial; Chrystal married Martin Dial and Isabel married — Blackwell. Can any one tell me the names of the other children and whom they married?

I think the Abercrombies came to South Carolina as early as 1765. Does any one know of the Hastings family? Was not the name Dial once written De Lisle or De Lyle? Any information regarding these families will be highly prized and any questions concerning them cheerfully answered by the writer of this to fullest extent of information possessed. Those from this settled in Laurens district and near Charleston, S. C., and in Georgia.

Inclosed with this note you will find some questions concerning the Dial-Hastings and Abercrombie families who settled in Laurens district, South Carolina, near Charleston, S. C., and in Georgia. It really seems that there ought to be charges for your trouble and labors, but I see there are none. Assure yourself of my warmest thanks for what you may accomplish for me. I will also give any assistance in the way of giving any information I may be possessed of. Hoping you may sometime be able to publish a book that will repay you tenfold, I am yours sincerely,

M. C. S.

San Antonio, Tex.

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133. MARSHALL—Can you tell me anything of William Marshall, of Prince George county, Maryland? He fought in the revolution and was wounded, but I can't find his birth or death and would like to know if he was a Colonel Marshall, I find in a diary of the revolution. If you can't tell me, please refer me to some book or some one who can. C. C. H.

Macon, Ga.

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134. STONE—Some time ago "R. S." gave the genealogy of Patrick and Lillis Jack, whose daughter Jane married William Barnett, and became the ancestor of the Barnett family of Wilkes, and descendants married in Joyners, Wingfields, Worshams and Stones. Further particulars promised, if desired. Will "R. S." give the Stone branch, and if possible trace the line back?

M. T. S.

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135. GUNN—In The Constitution of December 6, 1900, Mr. Charles Edgeworth Jones refers to Colonel Gunn, who was delegated by Governor Matthews to capture a "murder-

ous corps of runaway negroes." Was this Daniel Harvey Gunn, a revolutionary soldier from Virginia and under General Nathaniel Greene?

Do you know to what regiment and company he belonged (in the revolution)? Daniel Gunn moved to Georgia after the revolution. His mother's maiden name was Harvey. He married a Miss Street. Also, can you tell me anything of his family?

L. A. Mc.L.

Fayette, Ala.

136. MARSHALL—Please accept my thanks for publishing former questions and oblige me by publishing the inclosed questions. I have been sick for some time and can only get this information at present through the columns of The Constitution.

I enjoy reading your department very much and hope you will receive many blessings for the good work you are doing. A constant reader, I wish to thank A. W. M. for information already given and also ask a few other questions, as I have been confined to the house by illness for some time and am unable to get the information from any other source than the columns of The Constitution:

1. What year did Mr. Marshall, the original settler, come to South Carolina?

2. Did one of the four who removed to Abbeville marry a Miss Elizabeth Anna Townsend or was it a son of one of these four brothers?

3. Do you know the name of the parents of this Miss Townsend or anything of that family?

4. Where can I see annals of Newberry?

Please answer the above questions and give all the information possible, as it will be greatly appreciated by a sick reader.

A. M. T.

#### ANSWERS.

85. EVERARD—147. T. M. R. is referred to an exhaustive sketch of "Sir Richard Everard and His Descendants" in

the Publications Southern History Association, Washington, D. C., October, 1898, by Marshall D. Haywood.

THOMAS M. OWEN.

Birmingham, Ala., December 4, 1900.

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86. BUTLER—In reply to your inquiry, I will state that Behethland Foote Butler was the wife of Captain William Butler, of the revolution, afterwards general of militia. Colonel Zachariah Smith Brooks married Elizabeth Butler, sister of General William Butler, and from this marriage sprang Preston S. Brooks, a grandson. General M. C. Butler is a lineal descendant of Mrs. Behethland Butler, and to him I refer you as to genealogical data. Respectfully,

Cambridge, S. C.

J. H. BROOKS.

P. S.—I am a younger brother of Preston S. Brooks.

J. H. B.

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87. CALDWELL—Washington, D. C. December 4, 1900. I have the pleasure of handing you a correct statement as to David Caldwell's immediate family down to the present.

I am very, very proud of your report of the genealogy of the Caldwell family in The Constitution of November 18, 1900, and later. I have the honor to be, respectfully,

M. P. CALDWELL.

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88. CALDWELL—David Caldwell, third son of William of the "Caldwell settlement," in Charlotte county, Virginia, married Miss Eliza Gailey and settled in Abbeville district, S. C. By this marriage there were four sons, John Elliott (1), Joseph (2), Andrew (3), Meredith (4).

The latter part of his life was spent in Lumpkin county, Georgia, near his two sons, Joseph and Meredith, who had large families. Andrew died a bachelor in Wilkes county, Georgia.

Major John E., born December 6, 1798, served his native state, South Carolina, with distinction, as major of militia, in the days when the state had "camp musters" annually. He married Elizabeth Gardner and settled in Madison county, Georgia, where he spent most of his life. He spent the latter



part of his life in Gainesville, Ga. He was a man of strict integrity and exerted a high standard of influence for morality and religion. He was a stanch Presbyterian and served his church fifty-three years as ruling elder. He and his wife are buried in Alta Vista cemetery in Gainesville, Ga.

They had six sons, Thomas (1), Milton Paschal (2), Franklin (3), John Calhoun (4), Henry Lee (5), Andrew Hamilton (6), and four daughters, Miriam (1), Elizabeth (2), Martha (3) and Louise Frances (4). The sons, all except Milton P., died single. Henry Lee and Andrew were faithful soldiers in the late civil war—both died in service.

Milton P. became a distinguished educator, published "Caldwell's Arithmetic," which has commanded an extensive sale throughout the south and west; was major in the state service the latter part of the civil war and now resides in Washington City, District of Columbia.

Miriam married William Smith; raised a large family and died in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Elizabeth married Abel Reynolds, and lives a widow in Hall county, Georgia.

Martha married C. M. Gardner, and lives a widow in Atlanta, Ga.

Louisa Frances married Samuel V. D. Stout, a Presbyterian elder, and lives with a happy family in Atlanta, Ga.

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89. AYLETT—December 4, 1900. Historical and Genealogical Department, Daughters of the American Revolution: In answer to article No. 122 (West-Dandridge) in Sunday's Constitution of December 2, I am a great grandson of Colonel William Aylett and Mary Macon Aylett, and give the following information from personal knowledge. Colonel William D. Aylett, grandson of Colonel Aylett, still lives at the family homestead, Ayletts, King William County, Virginia. He is also a grandson or great-grandson of Patrick Henry.

Charles Fairfax, son of Thomas Fairfax and Mary Aylett, lived in San Francisco, Cal. I don't know anything of his descendants. Patrick Henry Aylett, a brother of Colonel William R. Aylett, was killed in the capitol at Richmond, Va., during the war by the falling of the galleries. He left some



children. Mrs. Henry Ware, of New York city, is a sister of William R. and Patrick Henry Aylett. Rev. Joseph B. Lapsley and Rebecca Aylett had three sons, John W. Lapsley, formerly a lawyer of Selma, Ala.; Joseph M. Lapsley, formerly a merchant of Selma, Ala., and William Fairfax Lapsley, of Selma, Ala., all dead. John W. Lapsley married Miss Amelia King, of Dallas county, Alabama, and left three children—John B. Lapsley, now living in Atlanta, Ga., and his six children Aylett Lapsley, John W. Lapsley, Chandler H. Lapsley, Fairfax Lapsley, Robert Lapsley and Martha Lapsley. Annie Lapsley, a daughter of J. W. Lapsley, married John C. Keller, and lives at Daytona, Fla. Mary Louise Lapsley, a daughter of J. W. Lapsley, married Gilbert B. Deans, and lives at Calera, Ala. George Lapsley, son of Joseph M. Lapsley, lives at Kansas City, Mo. William Fairfax Lapsley left no children.

William Aylett and Pattie Posey have the following grandchildren and widows of grandchildren living: Mrs. Mary G. Quitman, Washington, D. C.; Mary Patty Guild, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. A. H. Gardner, Selma, Ala.; Mrs. Rosa Gardner, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. John Harris, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mrs. James Hawkins, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. Phillip A. Fitts, Anniston, Ala.; William Fitts, Birmingham, Ala.; William A. Gardner, Burnsville, Ala.; Dr. Thomas G. Gardner, Mount Meigs, Ala.; Mr. Robert Croswell, Montgomery, Ala.; Thomas Givhan, Marion, Ala.; Lewis Aylett, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. James M. Huggins, Calera, Ala.; Mrs. S. S. Holdbrook, Montevalla, Ala.; Dr. Dandridge Aylett, died in San Francisco, Cal., and left two daughters. There are others, but I can't give the names and addresses. Respectfully,

J. B. LAPSLEY.

31 East Alexander St., Atlanta, Ga.

P. S.—Helen Keller, the celebrated deaf and dumb and blind girl, is a descendant of the Aylett family.

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90. WATERS—Philemon B. Waters, of Newberry, S. C., married Sarah Gillam, the daughter of Robert Gillam and Elizabeth Caldwell. He died in 1807 and left three children—Mary, who married Philip Schoppert; Robert, who died in Mexico; Philemon, who emigrated to Alabama.

The father of Philemon B. Waters was Colonel Philemon Waters, who was born near Winchester, Va. He fought bravely under Washington in those western campaigns which preceded the revolution. He was at Braddock's defeat. He removed to Newberry, S. C., before the revolution and settled on the Saluda River. He was a captain in the revolution. He had a brother or brothers, for his nephew, Philemon Waters, Jr., was with him at the battle of Eutaw, and Thomas B. Waters was associated with him as justice of the peace in 1789. After the war he did most excellent work as a public-spirited citizen with wise and liberal policy, promoting peace and persuading deluded Tories to lay down their arms and submit quietly to the new order of things. He held many public offices and positions of trust. He died between 1796 and 1799. His wife's name is not given. He left four children—Philemon B. Waters, Wilkes B. Waters, Rosa Waters, who married Colonel John Summers, and Mrs. William Farrow, of Spartanburg.

A. W. M.

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91. EARLE—Editor Historical and Genealogical Department: In reply to the inquiry of "J. S.," for information of the Earles of South Carolina, I would refer him to "American Ancestry," volumes 6 and 7, Joel Munsell's Sons, publishers, Albany, N. Y.; "National Encyclopedia of American Biography," last volume, John Howard Brown, Boston, Mass. (Very full with portraits and autographs); "Reminiscences of Public Men," by ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina; Landrum's "Histories of Upper South Carolina," and a number of books printed for private circulation, only one of which I now remember—"Sketches of Southern Families." For an account of this family in England, see Collingson's "History of Dorset;" Foster's "Lancashire Pedigrees;" Harleian society papers, Visitations of Gloucester, Somerset, Dorset, Wilts and Devon. All, or most of these books are in the congressional library in Washington, and are probably found in other large libraries. The first is in the state library in Atlanta.

There is no known relationship between the Earles of Virginia and South Carolina and those of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey.

92. NEVILLE—Editor Historical and Genealogical Department: Replying to the query of William Neville, this family resided, prior to the revolution, in Frederick county, Virginia, but came, I think, from Pennsylvania. Colonel John Neville married Lettice, a daughter of Major Samuel Earle, of Frederick county. The husband died and the widow remarried and came to South Carolina. I think it is an error to suppose that Marquis Calmes, of Frederick county, Virginia, was a marquis by "title." I have carefully examined the old records of that county and find that he is never treated as a nobleman. He signed himself and the name is always borne on the records as "Marquis Calmes, Gentleman." The name of Lord Fairfax, on the contrary, is always borne as "Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, baron of Cameron." Marquis is a surname adopted in this instance as a Christian name.

(It is well known that Marquis De la Calmes was a French nobleman of high rank and ancient title. He was the friend of Lafayette, and after the revolution settled in Virginia; and became an American citizen. The eldest son afterwards was always given the Christian name of Marquis.

EDITOR.)

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93. EVERARD—Accotink P. O., Fairfax county, Virginia, December 10, 1900—To the Editor of the Atlanta Constitution—My Dear Sir: Chance threw in my way a copy of your paper of December 2, 1900, in which there was a query in reference to Sir Richard Everard, captain general of North Carolina, and signed J. H. R.

I venture to send you the following reply. I am yours,  
etc. EVERARD MEADE.

The answer to the query of J. H. R., of December 2, 1900, in regard to Sir Richard Everard, captain general of North Carolina, will be found in "The Chaumiere papers," edited in 1883 by Henry J. Peet, and printed by Horace O'Doonoghue, 96-97 Washington street, Chicago, E. M.

CHAPTER XXXII.

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With the new year the Alabama D. A. R. will undertake a column in The Montgomery Advertiser similar to that which the Joseph Habersham conducts for the benefit of Georgia D. A. R. in particular, and the promotion of general historical interest. The Alabama Daughters have been quick to recognize the benefit of this work and consider our effort in this line a pronounced success. We have received from them from the beginning the most cordial manifestations of appreciation for what we have done, and we assure them now that it will give us pleasure to return the compliment. But we don't imagine they will need any help from us. With the rising and earnest women they have in charge, we are sure it will push us hard to keep up. All honor to those who contribute in any way to create and stimulate an interest in any form of historical research in the south.

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## REAL DAUGHTERS.

There are in all five hundred and three real daughters in the National Society. Of these six are put down to Georgia, three being members of the Joseph Habersham chapter. We have now about nine others awaiting verification in Washington and others under way. We hope soon to bring the Empire State of the South abreast with any state in this matter, as we do not like for Georgia to lag superfluous in good works. It was our pleasure to send in three certificates on Christmas day, two sisters from Baldwin county and one very interesting daughter right here in Atlanta. She was called to our attention by Mrs. Senator Hardaway, of Coweta, whose letter, given below, unfolds a page of Georgia history hitherto unwritten, as far as we know. This column is open for a full discussion of this subject, which we hope to see thoroughly ventilated. On receipt of Mrs. Hardaway's patriotic letter we called at once on Mrs. Heffner and were surprised to find her exceedingly sprightly, although a little deaf and nearly blind. We took her statement and made out her papers and found her father, William Jones, on the honor roll made from the



records by the D. A. R. last year. One fact the old lady repeated over and over was that her father fought through the whole seven years of the war. Now it was in the year 1775 that Commodore Bowen and Joseph Habersham captured the British ship at Savannah—at the very beginning of the war. Why were not these sailors on that very ship? The thought surely gives William Jones and his daughter, Clarissa, an added interest, and there is not a member of the Joseph Habersham chapter but will be glad when this particular daughter gets her spoon. We give Mrs. Hardaway's story. Perhaps some one can add to or substantiate the facts.:

To the Ladies of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R.—Ladies: There is in Atlanta an old lady whose father was a revolutionary soldier. She is the youngest of ten children and will be ninety-one years old next May. Her present name is Heffner, nee Clarissa Jones. I hope she will be able to prove the service of her father and thus get one of the gold spoons.

I believe from what she told me that her father was one of a lot of British soldiers and sailors captured in and near Savannah, and for safer keeping brought up the river to Augusta. As the resources for keeping prisoners were so scant, the necessity of paroling them was being discussed when an officer suggested that a speech explaining the cause of the colonists be made urging them to cast their lot with the rebels instead of being paroled. I think General Jackson made the speech, and showed that Great Britain was a common enemy. The prisoners were mostly young men, and, with few exceptions, accepted the proposition, seeing the reasonableness and justice of the cause, which had never before been presented to them. This was told my father in Hancock county, when a little boy, by William Lancaster, one of the young British prisoners. He espoused our cause and fought bravely through the revolution, and afterwards became not only a good and useful citizen, but a faithful minister of the gospel. Young Lancaster's father was also among the prisoners, but said he "could not raise his hand against his king," but was paroled and remained a non-combatant during the struggle. However, his faith in the "divine right of kings" may have



been shaken, for he gave his full consent to the enlistment of his sixteen-year-old son. Some old persons in Hancock county or their descendants may remember the name of "Uncle Billy Lancaster," who was a member of the old Baptist church of Powellton. From what Mrs. Heffner says I think her father was one of the British sailors among these prisoners. Truly,

ISORA B. HARDAWAY.

Newnan, Ga., December 20, 1900.

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QUERIES.

137. GREENE—GEHRETT—CAHILL—POPE—A brief history of the Greene family, obtained from deeds, wills, papers and family traditions by S. B. Greene, of Hare's Valley, Penn.

George Green, who was of English descent, and probably came from England himself, lived in Baltimore county, Maryland, in the year 1740, and for many years before that date. His children's names are as follows (as far as can be learned): Isaac, Thomas, George, Charles, Elisha, Clement and Millie. All of the above named children emigrated to central Pennsylvania about the year 1784. Thomas settled in Springfield township, Bedford county (afterward—1787—Huntingdon county). All the rest moved farther northward and settled along Warrior's Ridge, Oneida township, in the northern part of what is now Huntingdon county. They owned negro slaves when in Maryland, and George and Elisha took their slaves with them to where they settled.

Thomas (the first of that name) settled on a tract of land including part of the present town of Saltillo, which tract extended northward in Hare's valley about one mile. He built a grist mill in what is now Saltillo, about the year 1785, when he also obtained warrants for about 1,800 acres of land in Hare's valley and other localities. His children's names were George, Thomas, John, Isaac, Caleb, Elisha, Abram, Susan, Rebecca (married to Joseph Campbell), Elizabeth, Mary and Nancy. Thomas (first) was married to Helen Wright, an aunt of Dr. Jesse Wright, who used to live in Cassville, whose descendants are scattered through Trough Creek valley and

other parts of the county. Thomas died in 1816, aged 76, and was buried on his farm in what is known as the Greene graveyard.

Thomas (second), married Margaret Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, in the year 1801. She died in 1835. John Campbell came from Scotland some time after the year 1740 and settled near Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, but being disturbed by the Indians, disposed of his land there and moved to Roxbury, Franklin county, from which place, after a short stay, they moved to Aughwhich valley, north of Shirleysburg, where they farmed a few years and then came to Hare's valley, three miles north of the present town Saltillo, where he and his son James laid warrants on 350 acres of land. Here they cleared land, built a good two-story log house (still in use) and farmed until the year 1810, when they emigrated to Zanesville, O.

Thomas Greene (second) had the following children: Robert, Jane, Rebecca, Harriet, Nancy, Thomas C., Margaret, Andrew and Isabella. He inherited 160 acres of land in Hare's valley, on which he died June 14, 1850, aged 75 years. It is the farm on which the writer, Samuel Greene, son of Thomas C., now lives. Mansion House, now owned and occupied by Harriet Hanawalt, nee Greene. Rebecca married Jacob Gehrett; Thomas C. married Frances Baker (now living on the farm) and Harriet married Hanawalt. All of this generation are dead excepting Harriet. (Since died.)

Rebecca, daughter of the second Thomas Greene, married Jacob Gehrett. The names of her children were Allison, Neal, Robert, Mahala and Martha. She had one or two more whose names I do not remember. Mahala married Richard Cahill in 1863. Her children were Mary, Elizabeth, John, Edward, Albert, Rebecca and Richard.

Elizabeth married Robert Wilson Fenn, of Pittston, Penn., in 1892. Mary Elizabeth Cahill was born in Chambersburgh, Penn., and is the daughter of Richard Cahill and Mahala Gehrett. Her father, Richard Cahill, was the son of John Cahill and Elizabeth Pope. John Cahill came from County Tipperary, Ireland. Elizabeth Pope was married to him in Pen Yan, N. Y., between 1820 and 1830. She was

born about 1801. Both died in Steuben county, New York. Wanted, revolutionary ancestry of Mary Elizabeth Cahill through Greene, Gehrett, Cahill or Pope. T. L.

(This query comes from far off Brazil, and we hope will be answered soon by some of the patriotic, as Mrs. Fenn has been invited to join the D. A. R., and has no way to obtain information.—EDITOR.)

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138. WADE-HOPKINS—David Wade married Isabella Hopkins; had daughter Mary Wade, who married John Speed, July 12, 1799, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. Any further information about Wades or Hopkinses, whom I suppose were Virginians, will be greatly appreciated by one of your interested readers. J. T. S.

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139. MERRIMON—I am very anxious to learn of the Merrimon family who settled in Maryland after the revolution was over. I am a descendant of Louis Merrimon. He was my great-grandfather. Tradition has it that he came to America with General Lafayette, was his own cousin and a member of his staff. His wife was a Miss Bryant, of Virginia. Any information relative to either the Bryants' or Merrimons' record or the part they took in the revolutionary war will be greatly appreciated. L. M. C.

Seneca, S. C.

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140. WOODSON—Genealogy of the Virginia family of this name. In what way were they related to the Kenons and Lewises?

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#### ANSWERS.

94. CALMES—Editor Historical and Genealogical Department: In reply to my statement in last Sunday's Constitution that Marquis Calmes, of Frederick county, Virginia, was probably not a marquis by title you say:

"It is well known that Marquis de la Calmes was a French nobleman of high rank and ancient title. He was the friend of Lafayette, and after the revolution settled in Virginia and became an American citizen. The eldest son afterwards was always given the Christian name of Marquis."

You imply in this that Marquis Calmes came to America with Lafayette, and remained here after the close of the revolution. This is incorrect, as will appear from the following extract from the court records of Frederick county, Virginia:

"To Marquis Calmes, Gent, for erecting a ducking stool according to the moddal(?) of that at Fredericksburgh." Order book No. 2, page 198 (1746).

Lafayette was born September 6, 1757, and came to America via Georgetown, S. C., in 1776. Consequently Marquis Calmes was in Virginia eleven years before Lafayette was born. The year 1746 was in a golden period of Virginia colonial history, when titles and prestige were highly prized, and it is not at all probable that one having a high title like that of marquis would renounce it for plain "gentleman."

Here is the way in which reference is made to Lord Fairfax in the old records:

"At a court, etc., held for the county of Frederick, May 21, 1751. Present, the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, baron of Cameron, Morgan Morgan, Samuel Earle and Isaac Parkins, gents, justices."—Order book 3, page 465.

The title of marquis is higher than that of baron, and if Mr. Calmes had been a marquis in either the English or French peerage he would have been treated in the same way as was Lord Fairfax.

I made these extracts from the records of Frederick county, Virginia, in the year 1889. At that time there was residing near Winchester a gentleman named Calmes, a descendant of this family. I inquired if he was of noble origin. My informant, a prominent citizen of Winchester, who, I believe, was well acquainted with Mr. Calmes, said he was not, claiming that Marquis in the name of the original Calmes was only a Christian name and not a title. I know of two quite conspicuous families whose surname is the same as this title. Lafayette's surname was Motier and his title was Marquis de la Fayette. If Mr. Calmes had been a marquis, Calmes would not have probably been his surname.

If you have proof, however, to show that this gentleman was noble, kindly refer me to the documents, as in none of my investigations have I seen such facts as you mention stated. I am simply in search of facts.

RICHARD H. EARLE.



To the Editor, Privately—The value of historical investigations and the publication of their results depend upon the accuracy with which the work is done. If you publish something as a fact which subsequent developments prove to be erroneous, more harm than good is done. For this reason, unless you have documents to prove that I am wrong, please give the foregoing space in your columns.

(To Mr. Earle—This column is open to all to question the authority for any statement made. We desire the truth and no other, and thank Mr. Earle and any other correspondent who helps us to arrive at that.)

On Sunday, July 1st, we produced an extract from a document written about 1800 (when genealogies were born and not made) on the Catlett family, in possession of a well-known Atlanta family. Therein it is stated that the Marquis de la Calmes, a French Huguenot nobleman, came with his brother, William, to America at an early period and was with the La Bues and other Huguenot families among the first settlers of the valley of Virginia in what is now Clark county. He had two sons, William and Marquis, of whom the latter had no children. William had large family, two of his sons, General Marquis Calmes and General Harry Calmes (these were the friends of Lafayette—grandsons of the marquis), became renowned in revolution and subsequent Indian wars, and emigrated to Kentucky. The mother of these generals was Lucy Neville, the daughter of an English gentleman. One of their sisters, Mrs. Richardson, was party to the great Baltimore lawsuit which has gone down to posterity as a cause celebre. If Mr. Earle does not regard this as sufficient, we will be pleased to put him in communication with the descendants of the Marquis de la Calmes, who doubtless have proof absolute.

—EDITOR.

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These are also kindly sent by Mr. Earle:

Further extracts from records of Frederick county, Virginia:

"George Washington, Esq., makes complaint against ordinary keeper at Winchester for entertaining soldiers."—1756. George was a strict disciplinarian, requiring soldiers to be at



their quarters to guard against a sudden onslaught of the French and Indians.

"Colonel George Washington objects to licensing of ordinary." (1756.)

"Elijah Byram, a dissenting minister, on taking certain oaths is allowed to preach." (1747).

"Ann Funk, wife of Jacob Funk, is presented by grand jury for working on Sabbath day." (1746).

"John Palmer, a servant boy belonging to Samuel Earle, Gent., in adjudged to be eleven years of age, which, on the motion of the said Samuel Earle, Gent., is admitted to record." (1749).

"Robert Worthington ordered to be confined in the stocks for insulting the court while in session." (1749).

Grand jury presents William Williams (a Presbyterian publishing several things against the Church of England." (1745).

"Graham Woodall and Abraham Wiseman presented for breaking the peace of our sovereign lord, the king." (1745).

Grand jury presents William Williams (a presbyterian minister) for joining together in the holy state of matrimony Thomas Timmons and Mary Lowe." (1745).

"Richard Gregory (a dissenting minister) presented for pretending to teach and expound the scriptures." (1745).

"Elizabeth Carney presented for being a common scold and disturber of the peace." (1754).

"Thomas McGuira presented for swearing four profane oaths within two months past." (1752).

"George Washington, Esq., a witness against James Knapp charged with forgery." (1756).

"Phillip Pritchett fined 15 shillings, or 150 pounds of tobacco, for breaking the Sabbath day and swearing several profane oaths."

"John Harmon, a German, admitted to naturalization on presenting certificate that he had received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the Church of England." (1747).

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95. NEVILLE—We are permitted to use the following private letter to a lady in this city, written four years ago by

one of the most eminent lawyers in the west. It is a partial answer to 154:

"I am perhaps unable to give you the definite information you wish. I know only of our family genealogy from what was said by my great grandfather to grandfather, he to my father, and he and his brothers to me.

"A part of the sons of John Neville, of the Isle of Wight county, England, moved to Virginia and from thence sprang three families or branches of the same family. One branch went to New York; another to North or South Carolina, and the third to the territory now known as the state of Kentucky. From this Kentucky family my mother sprang. Some of the Kentucky family moved into southern Illinois and some of the New York family into northern Illinois. Pennsylvania has also a part of the descendants of the New York family.

"There are but few of the name, not probably 200 in all, in the United States. The name originated in the suburbs of Paris, France, when Paris was but a small place, and means a new village or town. The names of all individuals or families originate from external objects, as you must be aware. From the French families sprang the English families, and from the English came Irish families, who remained in Ireland until of late. A few of them moved to New York city and San Francisco, Cal. The name, no matter what part of the country it hails from, is of French origin and should be pronounced with French accent. Some illiterate ones of the name have spelled and pronounced the name Nevell, leaving the i and e dropped. I found one family in the southeast part of the United States that spelled the name Nevels, and they came from the Kentucky branch, and I know them to be close relatives of mine. The Irish families always dropped the e at the close of the name. The name in England was spelled Neville, and sometimes pronounced Nevel, same as devil. If Neville spells Nevel, then deville spells devil. Deville was a great explorer and of much distinction, but not as a devil. On this same line of orthoepy we would say Mandeville should be pronounced Mandevel. It is doing violence to the rules of orthoepy to pronounce it Nevell, when the name originated from a Ville.

"John Neville, of the Isle of Wight, was a direct descendant from Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, and known as the king maker in England. Richard Neville has a great history. Kings were mere puppets under his power. It is true that he made and unmade more kings than any other man of power, but never made himself a crown. He had not enough respect for kings to want the title. The name would have embarrassed him. He could not have controlled the king had the title been in himself, but being in others, he could handle them as a ventriloquist handles Punch and Judy. Whoever has descended from him or is related to Richard Neville should rejoice that he never belittled himself by seeking or acquiring the title of king.

"I am an evolutionist and believe in the blood power and its impress in the world when properly directed, whether it be in man, beast or vegetable. He who can by prejudice blind his mind to the overwhelming evidence of actual experience and observation, tending to show that man has evolved from lower life, has not himself evolved sufficient to stand abreast with scientific thought. Your friend and relative,

JAMES NEVILLE.

"Omaha, Neb., November 9, 1896."

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96. AVERY—Wheeler's History of North Carolina says that Waightstill Avery was born in Norwich, Conn.; he graduated from Princeton college in 1766; came to North Carolina in 1769.

Volume V of the D. A. R. Lineage book says that he was the son of Humphrey Avery and Jerusha Morgan. Eleven of this patriotic Connecticut family were killed and seven wounded at Fort Griswold.

A. W. M.

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97. BYRD—Francis Otway Byrd served on the staff of General Charles Lee during the revolution. He married Annie Mumford.

(See D. A. R. Lineage book, volume IX.) A. W. M.

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98. STONE—Answer to 134. As to connection between

Stones and Jacks there is none. William Barnett was twice married. His first wife was Jane Jack. His second was Elizabeth A. Stone. J. A.

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99. DAVIS—WINGFIELD—JONES—The following sketch is given as part answer to a question concerning ancestry of Jefferson Davis. This question could doubtless receive much light from Mr. Hugh Davis Ragland, of Hadenville, Va. The correspondent wanting information of Jones and Wingfield might also find something of interest. The sketch is a private family paper kindly loaned.

#### DESCENT OF THE RAGLANDS.

Herbert, styled Count of Vermanddie, came to England with William the Conqueror, and married Emma, the daughter of Stephen, earl of Blois, by his wife, Adela, daughter of the conqueror. Sir Thomas of Gwillein, alias Herbert, married Maud, daughter of Sir John Morley. He had by this marriage five sons. His son, Evan Herbert, was the ancestor of the Gwyns and Raglands of Wales (see Burke's Landed Gentry, page 189 and page 546.) Robert, youngest son of Evan Herbert, was the progenitor of the Raglands of Carrulevyd. His son, John, was surnamed Ragland, because his father was brought up with his uncle, Sir William Thomas Herbert of Raglan. Sir William was a contemporary of Sir Roger Vaughan and like him was knighted on the field of Agincourt by Henry the Fifth. Robert Herbert, above mentioned, married Elinor, daughter of Sir Roger Vaughan, who fell at Agincourt, A. D. 1415. Sir Roger gave proof of his worthiness of the honors of knighthood for the day of his exaltation was the day of his death in battle. "From history of the Early families of Wales, the pedigree of the Raglans found in the M. S. from the collection of Sir Isaac Heard, of Clarendieux, printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillips Bart, gives the history of the Raglan family as traced through the Herberts, their progenitors, from their entrance into England, under William of Normandy down to the reign of Henry Fifth."

Raglan castle in Monmouthshire, Wales, gave name to the family through John Raglan, son of Robert Herbert, who was brought up with his uncle, Sir William Thomas Herbert,



then owner and occupier of Raglan castle. The last William Herbert of Raglan died without issue, male, and his estate passed with his daughter Elizabeth, heiress, to her husband, Sir Charles Somerset, earl of Worcester, who died A. D. 1526. The property, Raglan castle, has continued ever since in this noble family. Raglan, formerly spelled Whraglan is Cymric in origin, and means border castle. It was situated on the borders of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, Wales. The Herberts soon after their advent into Wales intermarried with the Beauforts, who were lineal descendants of John Gaunt and Katherine Swynford. The mother of King Henry the VIIth was Margaret Beaufort.

The Herberts came originally from Normandy, and trace lineal decent from Charlemagne. Thus was mingled at an early day in Wales and afterwards in Hanover county, Virginia, the blood of two royal lines in the ancestry of the Raglans, that of Charlemagne and the Plantagenets. The name of Raglan centuries ago became anglicised—d added to the final syllable and the accent changed to the first, Ranland. Historians of Wales notice this change. The Raglan or Ragland family belonged to the middle class, the landed gentry of England. "Their coat of arms was distinct from the Herberts from whom they sprang, and consisted of three lions' heads on a field argent." (See Burke.) John Ragland, the progenitor of the Raglands, of Virginia, married his kinswoman, Anne Beaufort, in Wales, and emigrated to Virginia somewhere about A. D. 1720. They settled upon Mechump's creek, near the Pamunkey river, in Hanover county. His residence was known as Ripping Hall, destroyed by fire in 1823.

Note. (The son Edward, born 1728, and mentioned in his father's will, 1741, is left out of the children on this page.)

The land books in the register's office in Richmond show that he patented in the aggregate over 15,000 acres of land in the counties of Hanover and Louisa. To John Ragland and his wife Annie Beaufort were born nine children, John, William, Samuel, James, Evan, Pettus, Martha and two other daughters. Mr. Hugh Davis Ragland, of Hadensville, Va., can give you an account of his wife, Annie Dudley, (wife of John 2 son of John 1) of James and his wife Catherine Davis, of Evan, who married a Miss Lipscomb, and of Martha who



married Thomas Linsley. R. A. Brooke, Sec. Va. His, and Sec is a great grandson of Pettus. I do not know of two of the names of daughters of John of Ripping Hall, one of them married a Wingfield and the other a Jones. If my information is correct, all the Raglands of America are descendants of John of Ripping Hall. The Davises are descendants of the old Welsh king and princess. The Raglands and Davises were related in Wales. Jefferson Davis, late president of C. S. A., descended from Samuel Davis. I am a son of Dr. William Ragland and a grandson of Pettus Ragland, of Wilson county, Tennessee. My grandfather only had two brothers, Harden and Soliver, their father was named William, son of Pettus, who was son of John of Ripping Hall. I have two sons, William and Harden; my grandfather came from Hanover county, Virgini, but his two brothers remined in Virginia. I will be 57 years of age my next birthday. My oldest son, William B. Ragland, is bookkeeper for Baldwin & Co., Louisville, Ky., a large piano firm. Respectfully, etc.

J. R. RAGLAND.

P. S.—I have only one brother, Harden Ragland, a practicing physician of Gainsboro, Tenn.

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## CHAPTER XXXIII.

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### QUERIES.

141. WINGFIELD-JONES—Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters American Revolution. Can you help me in tracing the Wingfield family of Virginia? Also the ancestors of John Jones, of Albemarle county, Virginia?

From an imperfect record, I learn that the Joneses were Welsh and Irish—settled where the city of Baltimore now stands. The creek running through the city known as Jones' Falls derived its name from this family.

I send a branch of the Wingfield tree: Rebecca, who married John Darracott, was the mother of Eliza, who married Thomas Jones, son of John Jones.

On this Wingfield tree you will see Thomas Wingfield, married Elizabeth Terrell (Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon asks about); I have that branch also.

The point I wish to know is this: I have always heard that my ancestors were related to Carroll, who signed the Declaration of Independence. The Wingfields and Joneses are my maternal ancestors. This is very imperfect, but the best I can do, as we have been too careless about ancestry.

K. R.

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142. BAIRD—Can any one give me the ancestry of the Baird family of Kentucky, who went to Kentucky in the early part of this country from North Carolina or Virginia.

D. A. R.

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143. TOOMBS—Was Major Robert Toombs, the father of General R. T., a soldier of the revolution or of the war of 1812?

D. A. R.

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144. AVARY—Wanted, data of this family. My ancestor was John Avary, who was born about 1735, married about 1763. I have his will probated 1817 in Columbia county, Georgia. His first child, Martha, married Wellborn. His second, Elizabeth M., married Smith. I want to find out who this John married. I have many lines of Avarys. There was a John Avary, born in 1705, brother of Humphrey Avary, who was father of Wrightsill Avary, of North Carolina. I believe the second John is my ancestor's father. Private John Avary was granted land for revolutionary services in Columbia county, Georgia. This I find in the state capitol. They spell the name Avary and Avery. I know this is my ancestor, for he mentions his sons as chain bearers, Asa and Archer. I want to know who these two John Avarys married. They came from North Carolina.

J. S. L.

Knoxville, Tenn.

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145. COLLINS—Will you kindly give me some account of the Collins family, who came from York, England, settled in York, Pa., and finally came to South Carolina.

MRS. I. C. H.

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146. BYRD—Information wanted of this family. Colonel William Byrd, of Westover (emigrant), died in 1711. He

had a large family. His son, also Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, had but one child, Evelyn, who died unmarried and was buried at Westover. Can any one give names of other children of W. B., the emigrant? Any Byrd data will be much appreciated.

LIONEL.

147. CAMPBELL—Wanted, revolutionary services of Eli Campbell, of North Carolina. He was wounded four times in revolution, and served throughout the war, but his name does not appear on any roll. After the war he settled in Tatnall county, Georgia, near Reidville, where he lived and died.

#### ANSWERS.

100. DAVIS—A niece of Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Helen Davis Keary, lives on her plantation near Cheneyville, La. She spent nearly the whole four years of the war at Richmond living with the family of President Davis. She will probably know the ancestry of the Davis family and whether a chart exists.

E. G. B.

### COLONIAL RECORDS HAVE BEEN FULLY EXAMINED.

By WM. HARDEN, Librarian Georgia Historical Society.

The Constitution of last Sunday contained an article in relation to the archives of Georgia which is full of interesting information, but I am surprised to find in it this statement as to the colonial records which were obtained from the state paper office in London by the agent of the state of Georgia, Rev. Charles Wallace Howard: "What they included no human being knows, nor ever will know, as they were never indexed." While it is true that the volumes containing those valuable records were never indexed, the other part of the statement must have been thoughtlessly made. The records were freely used by Bishop William Bacon Stevens, by the Rev. George White and by Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., in the preparation of their histories of the state; copious extracts from them were made by those authors, and all of them stated generally what was included in them.

The three writers mentioned used the records for the

purpose of giving information of a public nature on matters of interest to the whole people, but they left entirely unnoticed many matters which are of great interest in a special way to many of our citizens whose ancestors lived in Georgia in the colonial period and whose names are frequently mentioned in said records.

The volumes were in my keeping for a long time before they were sent to Colonel Jones, and I have a pretty good idea of their contents.

In the years 1741-44, Mr. Robert Lemon, of the state paper office in London, wrote a series of letters to the corresponding secretary of the Georgia Historical Society, in which he gave a list of the manuscript volumes with a statement of what they contained, and he further added: "There is not in the whole range of the United States any colony whose history, from its earliest formation, could be so clearly, so circumstantially developed." In urging upon that society the importance of completing the work begun by the state through Mr. Howard's agency, Mr. Lemon used these words in the closing letter of the correspondence: "I am sanguine enough to hope that the legislature (of Georgia), when it shall come to know how valuable the papers are that are now required for the completion of the series, and how small a sum will effect it, will not lose sight of the extreme importance of concluding and perfecting what has been so liberally commenced."

I think the foregoing will clearly show that those who are seeking to have the Georgia archives in London transcribed for the purpose of publication are not working in the dark, but that they do know what said archives contain.

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COLONIAL RECORDS ARE DISCUSSED BY MRS. PEEL.

Editor Constitution: At the late congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution I was requested to make some statements on the subject of Georgia archives, which I did. The facts set forth were afterwards published in the obscure corner of The Constitution which is allotted to the Daughters of the American Revolution work, and printed in type so fine that it is truly remarkable to discover that any one had ever read it and taken it in sufficiently to quote from



it. I then said that no one knew what documents had been brought from England by Rev. Charles Wallace Howard, or would ever know, as the papers were never indexed. I was surprised to see in *The Constitution* of this morning that Mr. William Harden, librarian of the Georgia Historical Society of Savannah, states that this was "doubtless a thoughtless speech," as he knows what those documents contained. He adds further that White, Jones and other historians had used these papers freely. He says then that Mr. Lemon, of London, told him in 1841 that Georgia had more papers in London than any other colony.

These things all being granted, we see then that if Mr. Hardin knows what these papers contained he is in duty bound to make it known. Or, if, as he says, or infers, the substance of these papers is to be found in White, Jones, etc. why need they be brought over again? Again, to quote from Mr. Lemon—I know that the statement is true in 1900 whatever it was in 1841—that the Georgia collection in London is simply immense, therefore I hold that any contract made for papers there should be most carefully considered, as the amount stated—\$2,000—would only purchase a very small part of the magnificent collection. Now the question arises: What part? Who is to be the judge in all that mass as to the selection? Would it not be wiser to emulate the example of South Carolina, which had their documents listed and were told they could get them complete for \$5,000? They knew just what they were getting, which is fifteen volumes of beautiful manuscript, fully indexed. There must be, at the least calculation, three times that amount of Georgia papers there, and these papers should not be sent to us at the will of the copyist or at random, but should be selected seriously and consecutively.

In conclusion, I hope no one will think for a moment that I am taking issue with Mr. Harden, whose ability and patriotism are well known and who has a right to be interested in Georgia and all that concerns her. Mr. Harden took issue with me, and it is but fair to the cause that I make this statement. I have long been an interested student of this subject, sitting at the feet of my father, the late General Phillip Cook, whose knowledge of and interest in Georgia history was second to no man's. During the years that he occupied the office of



secretary of state we scarcely ever missed a day that we did not discuss this subject and subsequently on my visits to London, the latest of which was in June last, I made many inquiries into the subject for my own pleasure merely. I did not know at that time nor until the last few weeks, indeed, that Mr. Harden or any one was contemplating the repurchase of the Howard collection. That method of barter and sale might do for 1841, but it would hardly meet the requirements of 1900, this live and splendid era, when we go to the bottom of things and a man must be able to prove what he says. If there be a single thing I can recall at this moment which is distinguished for its up-to-dateness it is the matter of record gathering. The splendid collection made for North and South Carolina is known as the Stainsbury collection, and is the admiration of all scholars. Mr. Sainsbury, now dead, at the time that he was working for the Carolinas, made a complete index of Georgia documents in the state paper office, and it is this index which should be produced and investigated before any one can act intelligently. With many apologies for appearing in print, being an old fashioned woman, I am respectfully,

MRS. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL.

Atlanta, Ga., December 10, 1900.

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## COLONIAL RECORDS CAUSE A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

BY WILLIAM HARDEN, Librarian Georgia Historical Society.

In my communication of yesterday I simply desired to show that I was surprised to see it stated by my friend, Mrs. Peel, that no one knew what was contained in the transcripts of the Georgia colonial records obtained by the late Rev. Charles Wallace Howard, and I thought the matter would end there. To show that I know something about those records I make the following brief statement of what they did contain:

Copies of papers and transactions of the trustees to 1752.

Correspondence of the colony with the board of trade, beginning with 1752, and continuing, as Mr. Lemon said, to the end of 1782.

Proceedings of the common council.

Proceedings of the board of president and assistants.

The late Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury (not Stainsbury), assistant keeper of the public records, wrote an article for the American Antiquarian Society on "The British Public Record Office and the Materials in it for Early American History," published in the proceedings of that society at the semi-annual meeting held in Boston, April 26, 1893, in which he stated that the Georgia records consist of fifty-three volumes of the board of trade series and sixteen volumes of the American and West Indies series. From the records in London, which are among those of which copies were obtained by Mr. Howard, a nearly complete collection of the letters of General Oglethorpe and Sir James Wright have been extracted and printed as the triad volume of collections of the Georgia Historical Society. I mention this only to show something of the value of those records.

Before closing I desire to say that the letters of Mr. Lemon to which I referred were written to the corresponding secretary of the Georgia Historical Society before I was born.

I do not propose to say anything more on this subject and I trust that my friend, Mrs. Peel, will pardon me for holding to the point I first made—the knowledge as to the contents of the volumes of transcripts from the colonial records obtained by Mr. Howard does exist.

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## COLONIAL RECORDS ARE AGAIN DISCUSSED.

BY MRS. HENRY BRYAN.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—Allow me through your columns to correct an error which appeared in the Atlanta Constitution of Sunday, December 3, 1900. The error was in an article entitled "Georgia Archives," and was read by Mrs. Peel before the Daughters of the American Revolution convention.

She read: "We all remember the famous voyage of Rev. Charles Wallace Howard; how this worthy went to England, was given an appropriation of \$7,000 by the state and came home with copies of many documents found in English boxes. What they included no human being knows or ever knew."

As to the contents of these colonial records let me refer Mrs. Peel to the "History of Georgia," by the Rev. William

Bacon Stevens, published in 1847. On the ninth page of his preface he wrote:

"By virtue of a resolution of the Georgia legislature, passed December 23, 1837, the governor appointed Rev. Charles Wallace Howard an agent of the state 'to repair to London for the purpose of procuring the colonial records or copies thereof, now in the colonial departments of Great Britain, that relate to the history and settlement of this state.'

"By the further liberality of the same body, the papers which were the result of his mission, were placed in my library, for the purpose of preparing this history.

"The documents fill twenty-two large folio volumes, averaging over two hundred closely written pages each.

"Fifteen are from the office of the board of trade; six from the state paper office and one from the king's library."

Mr. Stevens thus publicly declares that his history was prepared from these documents.

Charles Colcock Jones, Georgia's historian, used these colonial records to compile his two volumes of "The History of Georgia—Aboriginal and Colonial," published in 1883.

White, the earnest historian and statistician of Georgia, used these colonial documents in his two admirable works, "Historical Collections of Georgia," and "White's Statistics of Georgia."

While these three well known historians each prepared their colonial histories from the copies of the colonial records procured by Mr. Howard for the State of Georgia, how can it be said "No human being knows or ever knew what they included?"

Mr. Howard, Georgia's devoted son, the eminent divine, the cultured scholar, the gifted orator and later the gallant confederate soldier, did faithfully his work for the State. He delivered the records to the State, and there his responsibility ended.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

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Having achieved undisputed success with this enterprise for nearly a twelvemonth, we feel justified in placing at the head of our column for the new year the distinguished features of our patron saint. The photograph was presented last year to the chapter by Mrs. Karow, regent of the Savannah chapter, and is from the original portrait that hangs on the walls of the Georgia Historical Society.

It is not the young Joseph Habersham who single handed captured Governor Wright and his dinner party, disarmed and made them prisoners; nor he who with five others took possession of the powder magazine, nor he who with Commodore Bowen took the first British ship captured in the revolution. But it is Joseph Habersham of maturer years, but still the patriot, as he looked perhaps when, in the cabinet of Washington, he was postmaster general.

All hail, Joseph Habersham! May those who seek to follow you never do an unworthy act in the name of patriotism. May they keep ever before them the proud reflection that they are Georgians, and in the cause of right and justice may they dare to stand firm even though the odds be greater than those that confronted their namesake.

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We are particularly pleased to present to our readers the following sketch, which was written for this column by Dr. Joseph Gaston Baillie Bulloch, the distinguished Georgia historian, and one of our valued correspondents:

(DEDICATED TO THE JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER.)

Habersham seems to be but one variety of spelling the name and Habirshan, Haversham, Habergham, Habrinchsham appear to have been names derived from the ancient family of Haberglam or de Habrinclam.

The highly honorable ancient and prominent family of Habersham of Georgia descend from James Habersham, of Beverley, Yorkshire, England, who, with his wife Elizabeth, lived in that country and had the following children (eight in all):



I. James Habersham, bap. Feb. 25, 1712; d. Feb. 26, 1712.

II. James Habersham, bap. June 26, 1715; went to Georgia 1740 and married Mary, daughter of Robert Bolton; and Ann Clay, daughter of Winlock Curtis, and Ann Bowers.

III. Elizabeth Habersham, married Ralph Clay, of Yorkshire, England, from whom descend the Clays of the Coast of Georgia, among whom Hon. Joseph Clay, of the Revolution, and from whom also descend a branch of the families of Cumming, Stiles, Wallace, Gray, Houstoun, etc.

IV. Edward Habersham.

V. George Habersham; d. infant.

VI. Margaret Habersham; d. infant.

VII. Joseph Habersham went to Georgia with his brother James and seems to have died without issue.

VIII. Margaret Habersham.

James Habersham, second but eldest surviving son of James and \*Elizabeth Habersham, of Yorkshire, England, went to Georgia with his friend Rev. Geo. Whitfield, in 1740, and with him his brother Joseph and his nephew, Joseph Clay, founder of the Clay family of the Coast of Georgia, and son of his sister, Elizabeth Habersham, wife of Ralph Clay, of England.

The Habershams of Georgia were among the foremost of our eminent families, furnishing to the service of the country statesman, warriors, professional men, planters, merchants and officers of the church, and so high were the services rendered by this family that Georgia named one of her counties "Habersham." Let us take a glance at the various positions of honor, trust and patriotic offices held by this illustrious family and then see if anyone can gainsay anything to detract from its worth, or refuse it the high position it has so justly occupied for so long, as one of the founders of Georgia.

James Habersham, who came to Georgia, assisted his friend, the celebrated Whitfield, as lay reader and teacher at Bethesda Orphans' Home in 1740, near Savannah, Ga., and was President of Bethesda Orphans' Home, and so great was the appreciation of Mr. Habersham by the Government that he was made Secretary of the Province, and assistant to President

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\*Elizabeth, wife of James Habersham, died in 1722.



of the Colony to advance the culture of silk in Colony. He then became a member of the King's Council, President of the Upper House of Assembly, or Council, and so great was the confidence in him that Sir James Wright, the Royal Governor, on his departure for the Old Country, recommended him as a fit person to assume the position of Governor during his absence, so that Hon. James Habersham was for a time Governor of Georgia. He and Hon. Charles Harris established the first commercial House in Georgia, and exported the first bale of cotton. Mr. Habersham, tho' a Royalist, sympathized with the Colonies, tho' not sufficiently to break with the country of his nativity, which had showered so much honor upon him; tho' his three sons, James, the Rebel Financier; Lt. Col. Joseph and Major Jno. Habersham, became ardent patriots and aided the Colony to attain its independence. His eldest son, Hon. James Habersham, was a prominent patriot and Rebel Financier, subsequently speaker of Georgia Legislature, and one of trustees of the State University. From him descends the old and eminent Milledge family of Georgia, a branch of the Maxwells, Footmans, Elliotts, from whom the first Bishop of Georgia, Right Rev. Stephen Elliott; the Demeres, Screvens, Bonds, Lesesnes, Barnwells and others.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Habersham, second son of Governor James Habersham, was Lt. Colonel of Continental Battalion of Georgia; on committee to co-operate with the Colonies in strife for freedom; on committee of Liberty; assists in taking powder out of Royal Magazine for defence of Colonies and it is said some of this powder was used at the battle of Bunker Hill; Member of Provincial Congress 1775; member of Council of Safety; assists in placing Sir James Wright under arrest; member of Executive Council of State; on Committee to supply arms to Colonists; Speaker of State Assembly; appointed assistant Justice of Chatham County; member of Society of Cincinnati and Post Master General of the U. S. during Washington's administration. Behold him then as soldier, one of the saviors of our country, a patriot among patriots, a statesman and one of the founders of society of Cincinnati of Georgia, one of highest orders in America. Well is it that the D. A. R. of Atlanta has called its chapter Joseph Habersham, one who

was one of the galaxy of stars of our Commonwealth. From the Joseph Habersham line descend a branch of Elliott, Simkins, Colquitt, Jones, Coleman, Rogers, of N. Y., etc.

John Habersham, the third son of the Governor James Habersham, was one of the foremost patriots of the day; Major in Continental Army, where he aided as a gallant Georgian to attain our independence, and where he was appreciated as a soldier by General Wayne and rendered that aid which his high character and bravery called upon him to perform. He was delegate to the Continental Congress, President of the Executive Council of State and presided at Land Court at Augusta, Ga.; one of trustees of State University; Commissioner on Boundary disputes; collector of Port of Savannah; aye, one of our most eminent Georgians. All honor to Major Jno. Habersham, one of the three brothers, but not the least of the gallant Habersham trio—James, Joseph and John Habersham, of the Revolution.

(From him descend branches of the King family, the ancestors of whom founded Roswell, Ga.; also Manigault, of South Carolina; Mrs. R. G. Clarke, of Rome; Footman, Daniell, Simkins, Colquit, Noble Jones, Caperton, of Virginia; Jackson, of Augusta; Ward, etc.).

Nor are these all who have contributed to the glory of the family, for James Habersham, the Rebel Financier, had among others: Richard Wyllly Habersham, member of Congress of U. S.; Attache of Legation to a Foreign Court, and his sons were Richard Wyllly Habersham, an artist of no mean repute; Rev. B. E. Habersham, an Episcopal Minister; Alexander, a Naval officer, and Dr. Stephen Elliott Habersham, all contributing to the family renown.

Lt. Colonel Joseph Habersham had among others the genial Robert Habersham, an eminent merchant and high officer in the church, and among Robert's sons were Robert Habersham, City Sheriff; Wm. Neyle Habersham, who for years continued the Rice factorage business, a Commercial establishment carried on or being a continuation of the first Commercial House established in Georgia. Mr. Habersham was a man of refinement, a perfect gentleman, fine musician and great sportsman, an authority on salmon fishing, having a "fly" named af-

ter him; President of recently organized societies of Cincinnati in Georgia, and in other words, a specimen of a Southern gentlemen, a true man and husband. Two of his sons, the gallant and chivalrous St. Joseph Clay and Wm. Neyle Habersham, died on the field of battle before Atlanta, Ga., in a cause they believed to be right. Then, too, there was St. Frederick Habersham. All honor to these chivalrous gentlemen of the C. S. Army.

Major John Habersham, third son of Governor James Habersham, had among others: Dr. Joseph Clay Habersham, a well-known physician of Savannah, who was something of a geologist, having discovered the remains in part of a mastodon near Savannah. His sons were: Dr. Joseph Clay Habersham, many years Health Officer of Savannah; Surgeon in C. S. Army rank of Major, and an officer in Savannah Volunteer Guards; also John Bolton Habersham, Mayor of Brunswick, of the Guards, and Wm. W. Habersham, at one time a judge in the West. Is not this a family for Georgia to be proud of? Can we give it too much honor? Long live the name of Habersham of Georgia! The strain of this blood has been far-reaching and well may the descendants, the Milledges, Clays, Cummings and others, be proud of it.

Governor James Habersham married Mary, the daughter of Robert Bolton, church warden of Christ church, Philadelphia, Pa., who married Ann, widow Clay, daughter of Winleck Curtis, whose brother John was chief justice of Pennsylvania; sons of John Curtis, a landed proprietor of Kent County, Pennsylvania. It is curious that we have here a line of puritan-quaker descent, for Winleck Curtis married Ann, daughter of Benanuel Bowers, and Elizabeth, niece of Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard college, and that Benanuel Bowers was a son of George Bowers, an early resident of Massachusetts. Robert Bolton descended from John Bolton, gentleman, of Block House, Lancashire, England, and he descended, according to established facts, from the Saxon earls of Mercier, who descended from the Saxon kings.

Mary Bolton and her brother Robert came to Georgia about 1740, the latter being ancestor of the Adams' and others of Georgia.

Governor James Habersham and Mary Bolton had: I. Hon. James Habersham, rebel financier m. Esther Wyllly; II. Lt. Colonel Joseph Habersham m. Isabella Rae; III. Major John Habersham m. Ann Sarah Camber daughter Thomas Camber, Esq.

(To be Continued).

J. G. B. B.

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QUERIES.

148. SOUTH CAROLINA NOBILITY—We are told that the Lords Proprietors of Carolina created three orders of nobility in the colony while it was yet a proprietary province, but the plan worked badly and was abandoned. There were three orders of noblemen—landgrave, palatine and cacique. Can any one give me a list of the names of these Carolina nobles and their rank? I shall be greatly honoured and obliged.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

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149. MITCHELL—I shall be extremely grateful if some one will give me the genealogy of the Mitchell family of Clark county, Georgia, some members of which settled in Montgomery county and some in Thomas county.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

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150. BLOUNT—I should like the genealogy of the Blount family. Sarah Catherine Blount married Arthur Burney, Esq., of Wilkinson county, who removed to Leon county, Florida, when that state was still unsettled. I also desire information regarding the ancestry of this Burney family.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

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151. AVERY—There were three brothers, John, Archer and Samuel, who came to Lincoln county, Georgia. They came from Averyville, near Goldsboro, N. C., and their father from Connecticut. I would like to know from which branch of the Averys these three brothers are descended. There was a Samuel, who married Miss Palmer. Samuel was born in 1664. My ancestor. John, was born about 1740, or near that time. He died in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1817. I also



want to know who this John married. I have been in this genealogical work for some years and appreciate very much what this department means and know how much work it is. I would like to aid in any way I can.

Yours truly,

MRS. I. S. L.

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152. THEREATT—Can any one give me any information regarding the Thereatt family? Peterson Thereatt, Esq. was comptroller general of Georgia in 1852. He was a cousin of Colonel Everard Hamilton, secretary of State for so long.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

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ANSWERS.

101. BYRD—Byrd branch of Shippen family. Mary Willing, daughter of Charles and Anna (nee Shippen) Willing, b. Philadelphia, September 24, 1740, died Westover, March 24, 1814, married Philadelphia, January 29, 1761, William Byrd, better known as the third Colonel Byrd, of Westover, born Westover, September 6, 1729, son of William, the second Colonel Byrd of Westover (the founder of Richmond), and Maria Taylor, his second wife, and grandson of William, the first Colonel Byrd of Westover, and Mary Horsmander, his wife. William Byrd was descended from an old family dating back to the Norman conquest. Hugo Le Bird married Werfeuga, daughter and heiress of Roger Donville, of the Palatinate of Cestria, and so acquired the estate of Brexton, and thus down the various branches the family comes down to the arrival of the first William in the colony of Virginia, changing the name to Bird and Byrd finally. William Byrd had, like his father and grandfather, the advantages of an English education, and was under the especial guardianship of his aunt's husband, Colonel Francis Otway, of the horse guards. At 19 he returned to take possession as master of Westover. He also was of the council of the colony and of the general court and "evinced great soundness of judgment and undeviating attachment to justice." In the war of 1756 he served his country with fidelity and zeal as colonel of the Second Virginia regiment. His amiability of manners was the just index of his soul. His po-



liteness and amiability were very great, and many anecdotes are told as illustrations of them. He married first, April 14, 1748, Elizabeth Hill Carter, of Shirley, daughter of John Carter and Eliza Hill, of Shirley, and granddaughter of Robert Carter, of Corotoman, known as King Carter, b. October 13, 1731, d. July 5, 1760, leaving four sons and one daughter—William, d. y.; John Carter, m. Mary Page, Thos. Taylor, m. Mary Armstead, of Hesse (their son, Richard Evelyn, m., his cousin, Anne Harrison, a granddaughter of William Byrd and his second wife, Mary Willing,) Elizabeth Hill m. first, James Parke Farley; their daughter Elizabeth m. Thomas Lee Shippen, secondly, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, and thirdly, Mr. Skipwith. Francis Otway m. Anne Mumford. The night after the eldest son, William, was christened the Westover house was partially burned, owing to the carelessness of the housekeeper. When the family assembled it was remembered that Charles and Edward Carter, Mrs. Byrd's brothers, were asleep in the third story. Colonel Byrd, after conducting his wife and child safely to the lawn, returned, and at the risk of his own life rushed to the rescue of the youths and they escaped before the roof fell in. He was a tender and affectionate father, the constant companion of his daughters, who were ever free to join him, unless they saw him walking in his favorite buckeye paddock bareheaded, which was a sign that he was at his devotions and not to be disturbed. He died at Westover, January 1, 1777.

Issue of William and Mary Byrd: Maria Horsmander, b. Philadelphia, November 26, 1761; m. John Page. Annie, b. Westover, Mch. 25, 1763, d. um. Charles Willing, b. Westover, October 8, 1765, died August 1766. Evelyn Taylor, b. October 13, 1766, m. Benjamin Harrison. Abigail, b. November 4, 1767, m. William Nelson; Dorothy, b. Westover, February 12, 1769, d. February 27, 1769; Charles Willing, b. July 26, 1770, m. Sarah Meade; Jane, b. Westover, Jan. 17, 1773, m. Carter Harrison, of Maycox; Richard Willing, b. October 27, 1774, m. first, Lucy Harrison, of Brandon, and second, Emily Wilson.

William, m. Susan Lewis. Page branch: Maria Horsmander Byrd, daughter of William and Mary (nee Willing)

Byrd, last named, b. Philadelphia, November 26, 1761, dec'd, m. John Page, of Pagebrook, Virginia, son of Robert Page, and his wife, Sarah Walker.

Issue of John and Maria H. Page: (1) Mary, m. Benjamin Harrison, of Berkley, Virginia.

Issue (surname Harrison): (1) Henry, m. Fanny T. Burwell. Issue (surname Harrison): Henry H., m. Margaret Byrd Page. Issue (surname Harrison): William Page, Samuel M. Davis, Edith, Isabel Wurts, George, Maria, Agnus.

(2) Benjamin, M.D., m. Mattewella, daughter of Matthew Page and his wife, Mary Randolph. Issue (surname Harrison), Benjamin, Mary. (3) Maria died un. m. (4) Evelyn died un. m. (II) Sarah, m. Major Thomas Nelson, of Mecklinburgh and of Georgia. Issue (surname Nelson). 1. Evelyn, m. Dr. Robert Carter, of Georgia. 2. John Page. 3. William Byrd m. his cousin, Maria, daughter of Wm. Byrd Page, and his second wife, Eliza Atkinson.

Issue (surname Nelson), Thomas, Eliza and Evelyn. 4. Maria, m. William Woolfork.

Issue (surname Woolfork), ten children: 5. Rosetta, m. Dr. Ticknor. 6. Col. Thomas, of Georgia, killed in battle. (III) William Byrd, m. first, his cousin, Evelyn, daughter of Wm. Nelson and Abigail Byrd, his wife, and secondly Eliza Atkinson.

Issue by first wife (surname Page): 1. Ann Willing, m. Thos. Nelson Carter, son of Dr. Robert Carter, and his wife, Mary Nelson. Issue (surname Carter): William B., m. Lucy Page, dec'd. m. Robert Renshaw. Issue (surname Renshaw): Evelyn, Shirley, M. D., m. Mary, daughter of Governor Thos. Swann. of Maryland.

Issue (surname Carter): Shirley, Louisa, Evelyn d. un. mar. 2. William Byrd, M. D., of Philadelphia, m. Celestine, daughter of Sam'l Davis, of Natchez. Issue (surname Page): Samuel Davis, mem. Philadelphia bar. mar. Isabel G., daughter of William Wurts.

Issue (surname Page): Howard Wurtz, Ethel Nelson, William Byrd, Maria Vidal, m. Thos. C. Bowie. Issue (surname Bowie): Celestine Page, John Ruth, Pauline Davis, Margaret Byrd, m. Henry H. Harrison. 3. John, m. Lucy

Burwell. Issue by second wife (surname Page): 4. Evelyn, m. Richard H. Lee.

Issue (surname Lee): Mary, William, m. Jane Kowslae; Richard H., Eliza, m. Rev. James Winchester; Charles. 5. Maria, m. her cousin, William Byrd Nelson. (IV) Robert Powell, M. D., m. first, 1819, his cousin, Mary, daughter of Thomas Willing Francis, b. 1804, d. 1827, and secondly, Susan Grymes Randolph, of Virginia.

Issue by first wife (surname Page): 1. Maria, died 185—, m. Com. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, U. S. N., who was killed while in command of the "Harriett Lane" in action off Galveston in civil war. Issue (surname Wainwright): Jonathan Mayhew, U. S. N., d. 1870. Elyzabeth, m. her cousin, John Page Burwell; Robert Powell, U. S. A., m. Josephine Sewell. Issue (surname Wainwright): Two girls, Maria Page. 2. Dorothy Willing, m. Nathaniel Burwell, of Virginia, son of Wm. Nelson Burwell and Mary Brook, his wife.

Issue (surname Burwell): Robert Powell, died age 19, from wound received in civil war; George H., Lieut. C. S. A., at 16, after the war went to Mexico, was made lieutenant in Maxmillian's army, killed in battle aged 19 years; Philip, M. D., m. his cousin, Maria Harrison.

Issue (surname Burwell): Maria Harrison, Nathaniel, John Francis, John Page, m., d. at Wilmington, Delaware, graduate Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, m. his cousin, Elizabeth Wainwright; William Nelson, m., d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., graduate Jefferson eMdical College; Thomas Hugh, Susan R., m., first, Major Henry, U. S. A., graduated West Point, died 1877, and secondly, Archie Cary Randolph, M. D.

Issue by first husband (surname Henry): Juliette, Dora Willing Page, Mary Willing Francis, Evelyn Carter. 3. Anne, m. Joseph Pleasants, of Philadelphia. Issue by second wife (surname Page): 4. Elizabeth, died un. m. 5. Mary Francis, m. John Esten Cooke, the author.

Issue (surname Cooke): Susan Randolph, Edmund Pendleton, Robert Powell Page. 6. Lucy Randolph, m. Capt. Wm. Page Carter, of Virginia. 7. Robert Powell, m. his cousin, Agnus, daughter of George H. Burwell, of Carter Hall.

Issue (surname Page): Agnus, Mary Francis, Robert

Powell, George Harrison Burwell. (V) John E., m. Emily McGuire.

Issue (surname Page): 1. John, m. Elizabeth Walsh.

Issue (surname Page): James, Evelyn. 2. Ann Wil-  
ling, m. Dr. W. B. Merriwether.

Issue (surname Merriwether): Evelyn.

3. Emma, m. Philip Nelson, son of Thos. Nelson, of  
Rosne, and Mildred Nelson, his wife.

Issue (surname Nelson): William, Emily. 4. Robert,  
m. Martha Hardee. 5. Mary M. 6. Jane. 7. Evelyn. 8.  
William Byrd (VI) Abigail, m. John Hopkins.

Issue (surname Hopkins): 1. William Byrd, U. S. N.  
2. John Page, M. D. 3. St. George. (VII) Mathew, M. D.,  
m. first, Mary Collins, and secondly, Harriet Collins. Issue by  
first wife (surname Page): 1. Anne. Issue by second wife  
(surname Page): 2. Herbert, m. Lula Claiborne. Harrison  
branch of the Shippen family: Evelyn Taylor Byrd, b. Octo-  
ber 13, 1766, dec'd. m. Ben Harrison, of Brandon.

Issue of Benjamin and Evelyn T. Harrison: (1.) Mary,  
m. Mr. Taylor.

Issue (surname Taylor): 1. George Keith, died un. m.  
2. Evelyn Byrd. 3. Richard, m. Miss Armistead. Issue (sur-  
name Harrison): 1. Evelyn, Richard. 4. Abigail. 5. Wil-  
liam. (II) Abigail Willing, m. Robert Walker.

Issue (surname Walker): 1. Robert, m. Margaret Dyer.  
2. Evelyn Byrd. 3. Mary, m. Mr. Michie. Issue (surname  
Michie): Frank, Evelyn. (III) George Evelyn, m. Isabella  
Ritchie. Issue (surname Harrison): 1. George Evelyn, m.  
Miss Gordon. Issue (surname Harrison): Julia, George Ev-  
elyn, Gordon, Isabella, Robert. 2. Isabella.

(IV) William Byrd, m. 1st Mary Harrison, daughter of  
Randolph Harrison and Mary Randolph, his wife, and secondly,  
Ellen Randolph.

Issue by first wife (surname Harrison): 1. Benjamin,  
m. Mary R., daughter of Nelson and Lucia Harrison Page.

Issue (surname Harrison) William Byrd, Lucia, m. Capt.  
Edmund Cocke, of Cumberland.

Issue (surname Cooke): Nicholas, Benjamin. 2. Col.  
Randolph, m. Harriett Heilemann. 3. Charles Shirley. 4.



Geo. Byrd, m. Jane Stone. Issue (surname Harrison): William Evelyn. Issue by second wife (surname Harrison): 5. Jane. 6. Thos. Jefferson.

(V). Anne, m. her cousin Richard Evelyn Byrd, son of Thos. Francis Byrd and his wife, Mary Armstead, of Hesse, and grandson of William Byrd by his wife, Elizabeth Hill Carter.

Issue (surname Byrd): George Harrison, m. Lucy Wickham, Mary Wyman, Alfred Henry Wyman, Lucy Carter, William, Otway. 2. William, m. Jane Rivers.

Issue (surname Byrd): Richard Evelyn, Mary, Margaret, Susan, Anna Harrison, William, George. 3. Alfred, Elizabeth, m. Alfred H. Powell. Nelson and Byrd Branches of the Shippen family. Abigail Byrd dau. of William and Mary (nee Willing) Byrd, born Westover, Nov. 4. 1767; m. Col. Wm. Nelson, son of Pres. Wm. Nelson, of Yorktown, and Elizabeth Burwell, his wife; Professor of law at William and Mary College of Va. and Judge of the general court.

Issue (surname Nelson): 1. Lucy m. Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley. Issue (surname Harrison): Mary m., Rev. William McGuire. Issue (surname McGuire): William, Lucy, Frank, Edward, Anna Mercer, died unm.; Lucy. 2. Mary, m. Col. Pickens, of Sou. Car. 3. Evelyn, m. her cousin, Wm. Byrd Page. 4. Rose, died unm. 5. Abigail, died un. m. (II) Charles Willing Byrd, son of William and Mary (nee Willing) Byrd, born July 26, 1770; went to Ohio, where he was made Judge; m. Sarah Meade.

Issue (surname Byrd): Evelyn, died 1880, married — Woodson. (III) Richard Willing Byrd, son of William and Mary (nee Willing) Byrd, born Oct. 27, 1774; m. 1st Lucy Harrison, of Brandon and 2nd Emily Wilson. Issue (surname Byrd): 1. Mary Annie, married — Kennon. Issue (surname Kennon): — married — Doran, of San Francisco. 2. George, m. —. Issue two sons, who are said to live in Chicago, but of whom no trace can be found.

3. Charles died young. (IV) William Byrd, son of William and Mary (nee Willing) Byrd, m. Nov. 4, 1789, Susan Lewis, of Gloucester Co., Va.

Issue (surname Byrd): 1. Addison Lewis, m. Susan



Coke, of Williamsburg, Va. Issue (surname Byrd): William, m. Martha McKensie, of Richmond, Va. Issue (surname Byrd): Jane, m. — Miller, of Mathew Co., Va. Rebecca, m — Nottingham; Mary Willing, m. — Pritch. Issue (surname Pritch): One daughter, Addison died un. m. 2. Mary Willing, m. Richard Coke, of Williamsburg, Va. Issue (surname Coke): Rebecca, m. Lewis Marshall. Issue (surname Marshall): Richard Coke, Margaret Lewis, Mary Willing, Thomas, Rebecca, Fielding Lewis, Agnes.

3. Jane Otway, m. George Wythe McCandlish, of Williamsburgh, Va. Issue (surname McCandlish): Susan Lewis, m. P. A. Taliaferro, M.D., of Gloucester, Va. Evelyn Byrd, Mary Willing, died un. m. 1876. Jane Otway Byrd, m. John B. Dougherty, of Wilmington, Del. Issue (surname Dougherty): George Byrd, Charles, Otway Byrd, Addison Lewis, Evelyn Byrd, Fielding. 4. Samuel Powell, m. Katherine Corbin, of Loneville, King and Queen Co., Va.

Issue (surname Byrd): Susan Lewis, m. Tazewell Thompson, of Norfolk, Va. Issue (surname Thompson): Mary, Samuel Byrd, William, Tazewell, Richard Corbin, m. Anna Gordon Marshall, of Fauquier Co., Va.

Issue (surname Byrd): Powell, Richard, Lewis, Mary, Fanny, Anna.

The above is taken from the Provincial Councillors of Pa. (Written by Charles P. Keith, 1883) by F. E. S., Ellijay, Ga.

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## CHAPTER XXXV.

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### QUERIES.

153. MONTELLIT—Can any one give me the history of this family? The Marquis de Montellit was a Frenchman who resided in San Domingo at the time of the troubles there. He fled to the States after the Massacre and took up his residence on Sapelo Island on the coast of Georgia, where he lies buried.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

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154. COLLEY—Wanted information in regard to the Colley family of Va.; they were either in Pittsylvania county or about Norfolk.

ELLEN H., Fla.

155. RANDOLPH—Can any one give me the name of the father of John Randolph (Captain Jack Randolph), who defended the frontier of Florida from the Indians in 1813? Was he related to the Washingtons of Virginia? James Washington, of Virginia, in 1830, painted a portrait of Captain Jack Randolph's wife, which portrait is in possession of one branch of the family.

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D. N. H.

156. HINES—Joseph Habersham Chapter: Will you please give the Revolutionary record of Charles Hines, of North Carolina? Was he a brother of David Hines, of Pitt Co., N. C. and a son of Thomas Hines, of Wake Co.? Charles Hines married Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Hugh Hall, whose Revolutionary services are mentioned on page 374 Wheeler's History of N. C. Charles Hines' daughter, Rhoda, was born 1762—Elizabeth 1770.

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A. D. C.

157. JORDAN—Josiah Jordan, of Oglethorpe Co., married Judith Hill, daughter of Abram Hill. I would like to know all about the Jordans before that marriage. Where Josiah came from to Ga., his father, etc. Also to know who was Judith Hill's mother. The Hills came from North Carolina.

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158. MERCER—Can you help me in tracing the Mercer family? I only know that several brothers came to this country from Scotland and I think settled in Virginia and North Carolina.

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Very respectfully, P. M. D.

159. TORRENCE—Samuel Torrence and Septimus Torrence, of Greene Co., Ga., were brothers. Septimus Torrence married and died in Greene Co., Ga., without leaving any descendants; his brother, Samuel Torrence, of Greene Co., Ga., married Miss Scott, an aunt of Col. Wm. Scott, of Talbotton, Ga., and had three sons and two daughters.

Samuel Torrence and Miss Scott, his wife, had issue—1. Wm. H. Torrence, who returned to North Carolina; 2. James Napier Torrence, married Martha Robinson Dudley, of Alabama; 3. John Earle Torrence, married Mary Foster Taylor, daughter of Alexander Taylor, of Greene Co.; 4. Mrs. Amanda Fitz-Allen Overton; 5. Mrs. Louisa Loudermilk.

James Napier Torrence m. Martha Robinson Dudley, (descendant of the Alstons. Lillingtons, Robinsons and Pickets, of North Carolina, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Dudley, of England and North Carolina) and had issue: 1. Wm. H.; 2. Jas. Napier; 3. Victoria Alston; 4. John Earle Torrence, m. Kate Winter Clayton and were my parents. Can any one throw any light upon the parentage of the Miss Scott who married Samuel Torrence, or can any one tell me who was the father of Col. Wm. Scott, of Talbotton. I understand from a correspondent of mine that he was a soldier in the war of 1812. Can any one give any definite information regarding Sam'l Torrence? From whence did he come? and who can give me definite information regarding his parentage? According to our family traditions he was the son of John Torrence, of Warren county, Ga., patriot and surveyor. Who was the wife of John Torrence? Was she not an "Earle." The name Earle first appears in our family record in the list of the children of Samuel Torrence and Miss Scott. "Samuel" first appeared in the Torrence record when my great-grandfather, Samuel Torrence, was born and "Samuel" is a very popular name in the Virginia-South Carolina Earle family. Cannot some one, probably the person who has written so extensively for your column regarding the Napiers, tell me something about the relationship between the Napiers and Torrences? Is there not a gentleman now residing in Atlanta named Prof. William Scott Yeates? I think he is a geologist. Can you give me his address? Hoping that you can aid me in my research.

C. T.

(Mr. W. S. Yeates is State Geologist and has office in the Capitol).

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ANSWERS.

102. GUNN—On a tomb in the "McDermott burying ground" in Louisville, Georgia, I find the following:

"Here lies the Body of  
Brigadier-General  
Jas. Gunn,  
Who died on the 30th of July  
1801  
Aged 48 years, 4 months  
and 17 days."

This gentleman was at one time United States Senator, and was conspicuous in the famous Yazoo Fraud.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

103. ABERCROMBIE—To the Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R.: I, too, am very much interested in the history of James Abercrombie. His daughter, Mary, was my great grand mother. She married Benjamin Williams; and lived in the same section of South Carolina mentioned by "M. C. S.," in your columns three weeks ago. I wish to correspond with "M. C. S."

What honors are due a real daughter of the war of 1812?

(Please address "M. C. S." through this column. There is no honor that we know of, except to join the "Daughters of 1812."  
EDITOR.)

104. LEWIS—WOODSON—KENON—Regarding the connection between the Lewis and Woodson families I have gathered a great deal of ms. on the descendants of John Lewis and Elizabeth Warner, (daughter of Augustine Warner, junior of "Warner Hall," Gloucester Co., Va., and his wife, Mildred, daughter of Col. George Reade, of Gloucester Co., Va.,) and in my ms. I find that Robert Lewis (son of Charles Lewis of the "Bird," and Mary Howell; and grandson of John Lewis and Elizabeth Warner, of "Warner Hall"), married Jane Woodson and had the following children, viz: 1, Howell Lewis; 2, Robert Lewis; 3, Charles Lewis; 4, James Lewis; 5, Jno. Lewis; 6, Sarah Lewis; 7, Mary Lewis, m. her cousin, Randolph Lewis (son of Col. Charles Lewis and Lucy, who was (I think) a daughter of Peter Jefferson and grandson of Charles Lewis and Mary Randolph and great grandson of Charles Lewis and Mary Howell); 8, Warner Lewis m. Sarah Woodson; 9, Elizabeth Lewis; 10, Fielding Lewis.

Warner Lewis (son of Robert Lewis and Jane Woodson) married Sarah Woodson, presumably his cousin, and had issue: 1. Robert Lewis; 2. Charles Lewis; 3. Samuel Lewis, m. Miss Bates; 4. Warner Lewis; 5. Sarah Lewis; 6. Robert Lewis II, married Lucy Bacon; 7. Jas. H. Lewis; 8. Jane Lewis m. 1 Mr. Furgeson; m. 2 Mr. Talbott; 9. John Lewis; 10. Elizabeth Lewis; 11. William Lewis; 12. Annie Lewis; 13. John Lewis II.

The person making inquiry for this information may find something regarding the Lewises of his branch by referring to



Miss Minor's book on "The Meriwethers;" Wm. Terrell Lewis's book, "The Lewis Family," and "Lewisia," or "Louisiana" (I am not certain how the author of this last mentioned work spells its name, whether by adding the 'iana' on to the name Lewis or whether he spells it like the state) or by applying to Mr. John Meriwether McAllister, the veritable walking encyclopedia, on the "Lewis" family, or Mrs. John B. Gordon, of Kirkwood, whose mother was a Lewis, or some member of the Cobb family of Georgia, who are lineally descended from Howell Lewis and Mary, (dtr. of Col. Harry Willis, of Fredericksburg) his wife, who was own brother to Robert Lewis, who married Jane Woodson.

I shall be glad to hear from the person making this inquiry, as I am much interested in compiling a genealogical work on the Lewises and other families.

P. S.—I have made a mistake in saying that I have never heard of an intermarriage between the Kenons and Woodsons. I have. William Kenon, of Henrico Co., Va., married Elizabeth, daughter of one Col. Charles Lewis, of the "Bird," and had children, viz: 1. William Kennon, M. A. Willis; 2. Richard Charles Kennon m. Mary Lewis; 3. John Kennon m. Elizabeth Woodson; 4. Mary; 5. Elizabeth Kennon.

This is the only connection I have ever heard of between the Kenons and the Woodsons directly; but of course, the Kenons were previously related to the Woodsons by the intermarriage of both of these families with the Lewises.

105. THEREATT, in answer to 152—James Thereatt married Sarah Studevart. Married and lived near Petersburg, Va., Dunwoody Co. Following are their children:

John, James, Thomas, Tabetha, Peterson and Sarah Thereatt.

John Thereatt married Rebecca Peterson, who were the grand parents of Peterson Thereatt, who was Controller General of the State of Georgia.

Rebecca Peterson was the daughter of John Peterson, of Virginia, and following are his children:

Bath, Temperance, Martha, William, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Kinchen Peterson.



Everard Hamilton was son of John Hamilton and Tabetha Thereatt; their grand parents were Sarah Studevant and James Thereatt, from Family Records of Dr. James Thereatt of Monroe Co., Georgia, who was a grandson of James Thereatt and Sarah Studevant; recorded in Dr. James Thereatt's handwriting.

CHAS. C. HOLT.

Macon, Ga.

Great, great, great grandson of James Thereatt and Sarah Studevant.

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ORDERS OF NOBILITY IN S. C.—We are indebted for the following answer to two gentlemen, who have sent separate answers containing the same information—Messrs. Waddy Thompson and Joseph McLean. South Carolina has ever been noted for her patriotism and we gladly welcome these gentlemen to our historical corner. The answers are as follows:

Mr. Thomas Hart Raines asks for lists of the names of the palatines, landgraves and caciques, "the three orders of nobility" created in the colony of Carolina by the Lords Proprietors. I am glad to be able to furnish these lists. It should be noted, however, that the palatine was not an order of colonial nobility. It was a single executive office, the supreme head of the government and higher than the nobility. It was held by the eldest of the Lords Proprietors and upon his decease the eldest of the surviving Proprietors succeeded him. In the list here given the palatines are named in the order of their succession. The nobility was composed of, first, the landgraves and, second, the caciques. The charter granted by the crown to the Proprietors authorized the establishment of a nobility in the province or colony, but required that those composing it should be selected only from the inhabitants of the colony. The famous "Fundamental Constitution" of the colony, written by the philosopher Locke, provided for this nobility in Article IX., as follows: "There shall be just as many landgraves as there are counties, and twice as many caciques and no more. These shall be the hereditary nobility of the province," etc. The requirement that the nobility be selected only from the inhabitants of the colony was not always observed, for some of those selected were residents of England or of other colonies.

## PALATINES.

1. Duke of Albemarle, October 21, 1669.
2. John Lord Berkely, January 20, 1670.
3. Sir George Carteret.
4. William, Earl of Craven, 1681.
5. John, Earl of Bath, April, 1697.
6. John Lord Granville, January 10, 1701-2.
7. William, Lord Craven, 1708.
8. Henry, Duke of Beaufort, November 8, 1711.
9. John Lord Carteret, August 10, 1714.

## LANDGRAVES.

1. John Locke, author of Fundamental Constitutions, 1671.
2. James Carteret, Baronet, 1671.
3. Sir John Yeamans, first Governor of Carolina, 1671.
4. Sir Edmund Andros, appointed Governor, but did not act, 1671.
5. Colonel Joseph West, Governor of Carolina, 1674.
6. Thomas Colleton, Esq., of Barbadoes, brother of Sir Peter Colleton, Proprietor, 1681.
7. Joseph Mor(e)ton, Esq., 1681.
8. Daniel Axtell, 1681.
9. Sir Richard Kyrle, 1684.
10. James Colleton, 1686.
11. Mr. John Price, 1687.
12. Thomas Smith, Esq., 1691.
13. Colonel Robert Daniel, 1691.
14. John Archdale, 1694.
15. Joseph Blake, 1696.
16. Thomas Amy, 1697.
17. Edmund Bellinger, 1698.
18. John Bayly, Esq., 1698.
19. John Wyche, Esq., 1700.
20. Sir Nathaniel Johnson, 1703.
21. Christopher Baron de Graffenreid, 1709.
22. Major Edward Jacques, 1709.
23. Abel Kettleby, Esq., 1715.
24. Mr. William Hodgson.
25. Charles Eden, 1718.

## CACIQUES.

1. Captain Henry Wilkinson, 1681.
2. Mr. John Smith, 1682.
3. Major Thomas Rowe, 1682.
4. Mr. Thomas Amy, 1682.
5. John Gibbs, Esq., 1682.
6. John Ashby, Esq., 1682.
7. John Monk, Esq., 168--.
8. Sir Nathaniel Johnson, 1686.
9. Dr. Christopher Dominick.
10. Thomas Smith, Esq., 1690.
11. Phillip Ludwell, Esq., 1692.
12. Mr. William Hodgson, 1715.

The above is from "South Carolina Under Proprietary Government," by Edward McCrady.

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CHAPTER XXXVI.

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## SOME OF OUR REAL DAUGHTERS.

The attention of the whole world has been called to the most distinguished of all old ladies by the passing of Victoria. Naturally at the beginning of a new century the mind turns to the aged, and especially to those rare examples which have lived in three centuries. No work of the Daughters of the American Revolution stands out as more beautiful and unselfish than their enthusiasm in locating all daughters of revolutionary soldiers, according them respectful recognition, and presenting them with an elegant souvenir.

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It was last October that this chapter undertook to see what could be done in this section toward finding these old ladies. The object was twofold. Not only to recognize the daughter, but to place upon record the services of her father, which in nine cases out of ten are unrecorded. We have had more than two hundred applications. Of this number many were discarded, but more than thirty have been sent to Washington complete, and as many more are being worked up. At that time there were three in Georgia and five hundred in all

in the national society. While a large majority of our daughters have Georgia ancestry, they are widely scattered. We have one from Wisconsin, one from Pennsylvania, three from California and some from every southern state. This shows the oneness of our great country.

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In spite of a large collection of queries and answers awaiting their turn, we feel confident that all our correspondents will gladly yield their space to a brief description of a few of our real daughters and the history that goes with them. Two of these dear old ladies passed away before their papers could be arranged—Mrs. Susan Mills, of Atlanta, an aristocratic native of South Carolina, of distinguished ancestry, and Mrs. Annie Williamson, of Sedden, Ala., whose father also fought in the Palmetto state.

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Very properly our very first real daughter was a Georgian and from Liberty county, that historic county with the suggestive name that has furnished so many patriots in all the wars, and whose inhabitants were so especially conspicuous during the revolution.

Mrs. Olivia Tuckerman Way, whom we call number one, was born and raised in old Liberty, where she still resides at her home near Walthourville. Her father, Dr. Samuel Keith Axon, was the youngest surgeon in the revolutionary war, and the third in rank. Mrs. Way is still quite an interesting talker, especially about the stirring events of the past. Her beautiful hair, which is indistinctly represented in the picture, is all her own. She is a lady of distinguished ancestry.

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Our second real daughters is Mrs. Margaret Rodgers.

Mrs. Rodgers lives in Monticello, one of the oldest towns in the state. Her father, who was a Georgia soldier, sleeps in the old Baptist cemetery at Monticello, and the stone above his head recounts his beloved deeds. Mrs. Rodgers has his sword and other relics of 1776. Like Mrs. Way, she, too, has beautiful hair, which indeed has always been considered a characteristic of the daughters of the south.



We come now to No. 7, our romantic daughter, who lives right here in Atlanta. Some one has said: "I like Atlanta because she is so deliciously daring." Atlanta has been the birth-place of many grave and splendid enterprises, and the scene of many dramatic episodes and would be able on demand to contribute some striking figures to the romance of history. The historical novel is very different from the romance of history, which is not to be despised as a means of fixing the attention on what would otherwise be dull and heavy. Atlanta furnishes them to the real daughters.

Mrs. Clarissa Heffner is the daughter of William Jones, who was an Englishman and a sailor on a British ship which was captured at Savannah at the very beginning of the war. (There is no doubt but that this was the very ship taken by Joseph Habersham and Commodore Bowen.) When about to be paroled the situation was explained to him and his comrades, and they nearly all joined the cause of the colonists. William Jones fought through the whole seven years of the war, and received a soldier's bounty in Franklin county, Georgia, where he lived and died. This is recorded. Mrs. Heffner is quite sprightly, although ninety-one years of age. She has a fine head of hair and her teeth are absolutely perfect. She has read the Bible through ninety times, and nearly through again.

Our thirteenth daughter has given us the most unfeigned pleasure when we found that she was born in Connecticut and lives in Pennsylvania. The daughters of Georgia are under peculiar revolutionary obligations to both these states, and are delighted to present the claims of Mrs. Rebeka Packard, of Covington, Pa.

Mrs. Packard was born on October 13, 1795, in Norfolk township, Litchfield county, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Russel Rose, a revolutionary soldier, who was on General Washington's staff at Valley Forge.

Mrs. Packard has thirty-two grandchildren, forty-nine great grandchildren, and several descendants of the fourth generation.

Until she was seventy years old, Mrs. Packard was an indefatigable weaver of cloth and carpets. Since then she has done much fancy needlework and made many quilts. Each of



her children and grandchildren has a quilt of her piecing. One of the quilts, which was given to A. H. Packard, of Elmira, N. Y., contains over 1,000 pieces, and was made by Mrs. Packard in her ninety-eighth year.

Mrs. Packard shows few evidences of her extreme age. She is healthy, fairly robust, eats heartily and is able to walk about the house and yard without aid. Her brain is clear and she is well posted upon the topics of the day.

Our twenty-fourth daughter, Mrs. Mary McNeely, of Sugar Valley, Ga., is like Mrs. Packard, more than one hundred years old, having been born in 1797. Her father, Richard Scruggs, was a Virginian. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis and came then to Greenville, S. C., where Mrs. McNeely was born. She is healthy and well. We regret that we have not her picture.

The light of three centuries. Just think of it! What stirring times these old ladies have seen—the babe in the cradle, the bride at the altar, the old man in his coffin, the passing of love and joy and youth and hope! Words can not convey any idea of their appreciation of the recognition that has come to them through the Daughters of the American Revolution and their pleasure on receiving the beautiful souvenir. One old lady wrote the national society: "I never thought when I used to perform upon the spinning wheel that any one would ever send me one in gold."

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## CHAPTER XXXVII.

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Our friends have been very kind and sent us quantities of questions and answers. No doubt it seems a long time before some of them appear, but we file every query received, and publish in regular order. As for the answers, we give them as we get them, either from our own reference books or by the courtesy of our correspondent. Sometimes we have several answers to the same query, when we give the first, of course, if they are identical, more than one being superfluous. The tremendous increase in our correspondence shows a very gratifying interest in southern history, and in Georgia history especially.

## QUERIES.

160. BUCK—Historical and Genealogical Department, Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.: I am trying to trace my ancestry to the landing in America and have decided to write your department, hoping to gain information or assistance therefrom.

I can only go back to my great-grandfather, whose name was James Buck, and who reared a large family and died in Pitt county, North Carolina. He died when my grandfather was quite small. My grandfather moved first to Georgia, thence to Alabama, and finally to Mississippi in the early thirties. I have never known our relatives in North Carolina, if he left any there.

I see from history that there was one Rev. Richard Buck in the colony at Jamestown, Va., and that he was probably one of the first preachers within the present limits of the United States. If you are able to give me a sketch of him, together with a list of his descendants, I would be greatly pleased.

I would also like to know something of the life of Hon. A. E. Buck, whose name I see mentioned occasionally in the newspapers as the Republican leader of Georgia.

I am contemplating getting up a genealogical history of the Buck family, and anything pertaining to this family name that I may get through the efforts of The Constitution or the Joseph Habersham chapter will be greatly appreciated.

JAMES T. BUCK.

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161. THOMSON—Wanted, information of William Thomson, of South Carolina. His daughter, Ann, married Simon Terrell, and Sarah married William Kendrick.

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162. HAMMOND—Can you give me any account of the branch of the Hammond family of which the late Colonel Nat Hammond was a member? I have heard my father say we were related to that family and that Colonel Hammond himself had interesting family history. Were there Hammonds in the revolution?

MRS. V. L. B.

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163. BROUGHTON—Nathaniel Broughton served in the revolutionary war under General Marion. He was born and

lived in South Carolina, his home at one time being burned by the Tories. He had three sons—Nathaniel, John and Edward—and I think two daughters. The son Nathaniel moved to Alabama about the year 1815. Edward lived and died in South Carolina. His wife's maiden name was Naomi. Two of his sons married their first cousins, the daughters of John Broughton, and his daughter, Mary Broughton, married John Broughton's son, Jacob. John Broughton was born in South Carolina. His first wife's name was Sarah Dye, who lived one year. He then moved to Savannah, Ga., and married Mary Jerdine. She had four children—Ann, Edward, Mary and Elizabeth. He moved to Greene county, Georgia, in 1806. His wife died in 1807. Afterwards he married Margaret Wright, who had eight children.

Wanted, all obtainable information of Nathaniel Broughton, of the revolution—before that war, during it, and following it. What was his rank during the war and subsequent to it? Was he governor of South Carolina? And was the portrait of Nathaniel Broughton which was exhibited at the Atlanta exposition in 1895 that of the above mentioned father or son? Also want to know what are the best histories of the revolutionary war.

J. O. N.

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164. CARTER—DUDLEY—Margaret Carter, the daughter of Carter and Dudley, the latter is supposed to be the sister of Sir Guilford Dudley, the given names of Margaret Dudley's parents and grandparents. How was this Sir Guilford related to Edward Dudley, the first who came to America? The name Guilford is in his line of descendants. Any information appreciated. I have some data of Edward Waters' descendants, if you care for it. It traces down to Philemon B. Waters. I waited to see if any one would reply before giving it.

Yours truly, J. E. M.

Columbus, Ga

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165. GREENE—Was there a George Greene, of Greene county, Georgia, in the revolution and what was his wife's name?

D. A. R.

166. HUNTER—I want the address of some descendant of Jesse Hunter, who lived in Fort Valley, Ga., about 1840, and probably later. Was he a son of Jesse Hunter, of Richmond county, about 1790 and was this J. H. a soldier in the revolution?

167. ATKINSON—Roger Benson Atkinson and his son, Jeremiah, of Virginia. Roger married Ann Tolles; Jeremiah married Nancy Townsend and had a son, Lemuel, born 1787, who married Mary Thompson. Ancestry of Roger.

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168. ROSE—Information wanted of the Rose family in Georgia. My great grandfather, John Rose, and his wife, formerly Washington, niece to General Washington, came to Georgia from Granville county, North Carolina. One record says my grandfather, William Pinckney Rose, was born in Eatonton, Ga.; another says he was carried there in his boyhood; his brothers were Pleasant W., Washington and Howell. I find that some of their descendants lived in Eatonton up to the end of the civil war and that one Howell Rose was a resident of Putnam county as far back as 1816. Can you give me any information concerning the family? I wish to join the Daughters of the American Revolution. Can you find any record of services from any Roses in Georgia? I will be so grateful for any information whatever. B. S.

Shreveport, La.

(N. B.—On the pension list of 1840 John Rose is living in Surry county, North Carolina, aged ninety-one. Sterling Rose, Wilkes county, North Carolina, aged eighty-three. Ed.)

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169. YOUNG—Will not some of the Young descendants of Colonel William Young, speaker of the house of commons of Georgia, furnish us with deduction of his son, James Box Young? We hear that Colonel Young's daughter married Governor James Jackson. I am told that the Bynes, of Waynesboro, are descendants of James Box Young.

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#### ANSWERS.

107. AVERY—The following extract is from the N. C. Gen. and Hist. Reg. for April, 1900. Abstract of Wills.



Avery, John, Hyde. October 27th, 1740. Wife Jane, Martha Smith, Agnes Slade wife of Ebenezer Slade, Thomas William and Samuel Smith, sons of John Smith, Sr. Lydia Russell, wife of Benjamin Russell, Elizabeth Smith widow, Elizabeth Smith daughter of John, Dorcas Smith daughter of John, Dorcas Worldly, John Smith son of John, Sr. James Avery, Gilbert McNary, cousin Kezia Hadley, Elizabeth Collins daughter of Uriah Collins, Foster Jervis, John Smith son of William Lydia Cartwright; James Avery of Virginia. Jno. Smith, Sr., and Jr., and Foster Jervis executors. Test, Uriah Collins, William Silvester, William Giddens. A. W. M.

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108. DAVIS—LINCOLN—GRANT—I am much interested in your inquiry about the Davis ancestry. You know, it was always claimed that Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant were all second cousins. It is at least known that their mothers are all descended from the Welsh of Pennsylvania. In the case of Jefferson Davis, his father was also. I did intend to send you what I could get about the Davis family of Chester county, but have not yet had an opportunity. I can tell you this much off-hand: Jefferson was the son of Samuel, of Wilkes Co., Ga., who was descended from one Evan Davie, or Davies, of Chester Co., Pa. The marriage of Evan Davie and Mary Mercer is recorded at Christ church, Chester, Pa. I can also send you some Mercer. MARGARET B. HARVEY.

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109. BLOUNT—I am preparing for publication a genealogy of the Blount family, and if Thos. H. Raines will give more definite data about Sarah Catherine Blount, who m. Arthur Burney, I may be able to place her. Was she one of the Burke Co. (Ga.) family, and about when was she born? Did she have any brothers and sisters, and what were their names? H. M. P.

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110. INMAN—A friend of my mother wrote to her about a notice in The Atlanta Constitution in November last, inquiring about Shadrach Inman and his heirs. My uncle's name was Shadrach Inman and my mother's, Nanie Ann Inman. I also had an uncle by the name of William Inman. My mother



was born in or at Cedar Post, Walker Co., Ga., or near there. She left there when a child with her aunt and uncle (Van Winkle) for Texas, somewhere near Beanout, where her uncle is still at. She also has an uncle at Lafayette, Ga.—Geo. W. Inman, who is squire, magistrate, marshal or something. My Uncle Shad died in Arkansas in 1878. My mother's address is Nanie A. Turner, care National Biscuit Co., Memphis, Tenn. She was a distant cousin of Inman of the steamship company of New York.

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## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

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Our correspondents will please take notice that it is useless to inclose stamps to us with requests for reply. Our object is to disseminate all the knowledge we can, and not confine it to a confidential few. We never publish names when requested not to do so, but all letters are used for the interest and pleasure of our thousands of readers.

Also, observe the rule to write only on one side of the paper.

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This is a sample of the beautiful letters we are constantly receiving:

Baldwin Co., Georgia, February 3rd, 1901. Dear Mrs. W. L. Peel, Regent Joseph Habersham Chapter D. A. R., 469 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

We herein acknowledge the reception of our noble patriotic gift of our gold spoons presented to us by the National Society of which we are members.

My dear lady, language is inadequate to the task of describing our appreciation of this beautiful gift, as it comes in honor of our venerable old patriotic father, William Anderson of revolutionary fame, who fought in the British-American war, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and whose remains have been enshrined in earth's cold embrace over half a century. Oh, how his dear old heart would beat in heaven for his two youngest to meet, and hear us proclaim, Father, we are from the Stars and Stripes and the Star Spangled Banner!

Oh, long has it waved over the land of the free and the home of the brave. E pluribus unum and liberty that freedom yet calls her own. And we shall prize the gift of this souvenir spoon as our liberty gift and a thing of beauty forever. We conferred the honor of christening our noble gift on our father's great-great-grandchildren.

Real Daughters of the American Revolution we come to you greeting; were are you? We have your names, thirty-six in number, but no address. It would be a heaven below for us to know one another and have a general hand shaking in honor of our venerable old patriot fathers, whose remains now lie deep in the cold, mossy ground. Affectionately,

ANN MARIAH REDDING.

Brows Crossing, Baldwin County, Georgia.

LUCY ANN GIBSON.

Milledgeville, Georgia.

P. S.—If you wish to give publicity to this poor bit of writing, you have our consent, and if so please have it inserted in *The Weekly Constitution*.

#### QUERIES.

170. DICKSON—SMITH—I will be so gratified if you will inform me where I can find the record of Maj. David Dickson's services during the Revolutionary War. I also had an ancestor, William Smith, who was a soldier in Revolutionary War from Georgia, and any information concerning him would be very much appreciated.

171. COLLIER—I should like to know the parents and grandparents of Sarah Collier, who married Benjamin Hodnett, son of John Hodnett, who in 1741 was a justice of the peace in Virginia; I think in Prince Edward county.

"H. C. A."

172. BENTON—Will some one give me some information about the ancestors of Nathan Benton, who was born in Maryland on the 10th of April, 1764, and was married to Susannah Crawford on the 27th of March, 1796.

L.

173. HAMPTON—Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., 469 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. Who was the grandfather and father of Colonel Andrew Young Hampton, who married Dorsey, and emigrated from South Carolina to southwest Georgia with the early settlers of Jefferson county, Ga.? His mother's maiden name was ——— Meredith. His children were, viz: John Milledge, William L., James Dougherty, Andrew Young, Wade. Rachel married Griffin, Evelina married Spicer, Laura married Avon, Mary married O'Neil. The oldest living representative of this line is under the impression that Col. A. Y. Hampton's father was Wade, and his grandfather Anthony Hampton. Is this correct? MRS. L. M. H.

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174. WELLBORN—Does any one know who was the father of William Wellborn, who lived in Randolph and Wilkes Co., North Carolina, during the Revolutionary War?

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175. WALTON—TAYLOR—Baxter Taylor married Elizabeth Walton. She was daughter of Moses Walton. What was Moses Walton's father's given name? If possible the genealogy of this branch of the Walton family.

These people once lived in Edgefield district, S. C., moved to Georgia.

Baxter Taylor was my grandfather; can any one tell his father's given name? I think it was William or John but am not certain. Baxter Taylor's brothers were Reuben and Bennett; I think Baxter's sisters were Dorcas, Elizabeth, Joycie. Joycie married Sharpe. Baxter Taylor's mother was Mary Clarke. S. E. K.

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176. HAMPTON—Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R.: I was much interested in the article of September 23rd, giving history of the Hampton family, and wish to gain some additional information if possible. I particularly wish to get the Revolutionary record of Henry Hampton, who was, I believe, a nephew of old Anthony Hampton. Henry Hampton and old Genl. Wade H. (grandfather of the present Genl. Wade) were first cousins. Henry Hampton was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. Removed to Stokes county, N. C., married

Sarah Beavers, and about 1801-2 or 3 moved to Surry county, (now Yadkin). The town of Hamptonville was laid out by the legislature of 1805 and named for Henry Hampton, who owned the section of land that included the town site. He was a revolutionary soldier with rank of Capt. or Lieut., but I wish to get the historical record of his services. His old chest is still shown that seven of his nearest settlers—Tories—broke open while he was in the army, took all of his money in the presence of his wife. After the war they were arrested and brought to Henry Hampton, to be hung in his presence, but he let them off upon condition that each one should be tied to his gate-post and let his negro Jerry give him thirty-nine lashes on his bare back and then leave the country. They gladly accepted the sentence. Henry Hampton died in 1832 and is buried in the town of Hamptonville, where his old home is still standing and in possession of some of his descendants, from whom the foregoing information was obtained. Who was the father of Anthony Hampton? The plantation once owned and occupied by Anthony and his son Wade, in Stokes county, N. C., is still in possession of one of his descendants.

MRS. L.

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177. ROGERS—Can any one give any information of the ancestry of the Rogers family? Reuben Rogers lived during and after the Revolutionary war on Williams creek in Warren county, Ga. His wife was Temperance James or Alexander. Where was Reuben born and who were his ancestors.

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178. LUMPKIN—Columbia, S. C., February 1st, 1901.—Editor "D. A. R." column: I saw by your column some time ago that a book was being prepared giving the genealogy of the "Lumpkins" of Georgia.

I am a Georgia Lumpkin, from Oglethorpe county, but have been in South Carolina for the last two years. I would like to find out if it is possible to get a copy of this book, and who I could communicate with in regard to same? If you can give me this information would appreciate it.



## ANSWERS.

III. BRYAN—Among the founders of Georgia was that eminent patriot, Jonathan Bryan, called "one of the fathers and founders of Georgia." His brother, Joseph, with Colonel Bull, assisted the early colonists to lay out the streets of the new town, Savannah, and in other ways aided the infant colony to forge ahead in its progress. Jonathan Bryan was a fine specimen of manhood and one of the leading men in the colony and one of the eminent patriots of his day and time; chairman of meeting at Savannah in favor of non-importation act, member of king's council and displaced from it on account of his love for liberty and justice, member of provincial congress of 1775 and member of council of safety, and rather than give up the cause he had espoused, preferred to be imprisoned on a ship and sent to St. Augustine. Not only he, but his sons, were members of provincial congress. Bryan county is named for this father of Georgia.

The family were of note in Carolina ere Georgia was founded and connected to some of the old stock of that State.

Joseph Bryan and Janet Cochrane had the following children (five in all) :

1. Hugh Bryan, born 1699, died December 1, 1753, from whom descended a branch of Adams, Stiles, King, Habersham, Newell, West, Turner, Footman, Stewart, etc.

2. Hannah Bryan married Colonel James Cochrane, surveyor general of South Carolina, from whom descend branches of the family of Shem Butler, the Wilkins, Bowens, etc.

3. Elizabeth Bryan married Colonel Stephen Bull.

4. Joseph Bryan came over with Colonel Bull and assisted in the upbuilding of the infant colony.

5. Jonathan Bryan, the patriot, one of the founders and fathers of Georgia, was born September 12, 1708, married Mary Williamson, October 13, 1737, who was born 23d March, 1722, and died March 24, 1781. Children were:

1. Hugh Bryan, born September 7, 1738.

2. Jonathan Bryan, born January 29, 1740.

3. John Bryan, born September 30, 1741.

4. Joseph Bryan, born August 2, 1743.

5. Mary Bryan, born February 16, 1744.

6. Josiah Bryan, born August 22, 1746.



7. William Bryan, born January 21, 1748.

8. John Bryan, born July 4, 1750, died June 16, 1757.

9. James Bryan, born September 22, 1752.

10. Elijah Bryan, born September 22, 1755, died August 26, 1757.

11. Hannah Bryan, born October 7, 1759, baptized by Rev. Mr. Zubey.

12. Ann Bryan, born January 19, 1763, baptized by Rev. Mr. Zubey, died August, 1767.

13. Sarah Janet Cochrane Bryan, February 1, 1769.

Of these children, Hugh Bryan, Jr., was members of provincial congress.

Mary Bryan married first John Morel, president of Georgia and from whom a branch of Morel and Neyle; secondly, his second wife, Colonel Richard Wylly, from whom the Woodbridges, Thiots, etc., descend. Colonel Richard Wyly married first Mary, granddaughter of Hugh Bryan, Sr., (see him and descendants.)

Josiah Bryan married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Pendarris, and granddaughter of Colonel Richard Bedon. She married second Captain or Lieutenant John Screven. From this line descend the Bryans, Screvens, etc.

William Bryan, member of provincial congress.

James Bryan, lieutenant in Georgia continental congress, married and left issue.

Hannah Bryan married Governor John Houston, son of Sir Patrick Houston, Bart.

Extracts from Bible of Jonathan Bryan: "I began to settle at Walnut Hill, in Carolina, the 5th of August, 1731.

"I removed to the Cypress plantation, the 5th of January 1748-9.

"I began to settle my new plantation in Georgia the first day of January, 1751.

"The meeting house at Stone Creek was built in the year 1742.

"I removed to Georgia from Carolina with my family 27 December, 1752.

"Settled at Monmouth plantation the 22d January, 1762.

"The smallpox broke out in Savannah April, 1762.

"Began to settle at the Seven Oaks 8th day November, 1754.

"Our family removed there 18 February, 1755.

"The year 1706 renowned for that detestable act of parliament, 'Stamp Act.'

"March 16, 1766, time of the Great Pest on Savannah river.

"Joseph Bryan, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Bryan, was born on the 10th of August, A. D., 1733. A very promising boy!"

This is a part history of one of our Georgia families, so many of whom served the country from the beginning until now, and from this family many people descend.

J. G. B. B.

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112. WATERS—This is given in answer to Waters query: My great-grandfather, Colonel Philemon Waters, was born and raised in Newberry District, S. C. He is honorably mentioned in annals of Newberry. Col. Waters had three children, two sons. Wilkes B., Philoman B. and Emily Rosa. Wilkes B. was my grandfather; his son, Philoman B., was my father. Born in S. C. 1808.

My ancestor's sword hung on the walls of my father's house as long as he lived and is now in possession of my sister, Mrs. Emily Rose Waters Bragg, who is holding it in trust for my brother Philoman B. My ancestor, Colonel Waters, was a warm personal friend of General Washington, and I can remember when a child of seeing some time-stained documents, sacredly handled. Colonel Washington's letters to "my grandfather," so labeled. These precious letters were lost during the civil war.

My little great niece is named Phillippa Waters Gunter, daughter of W. A. Gunter, of Montgomery, Alabama. We are very proud of being the descendants of such a brave gentleman and hero as Colonel Waters. DR. T. M. BRAGG.

A relative who died about fifteen years ago remembered Colonel Waters very well. Dr. Bragg was a descendant of Commodore Newport, of revolutionary fame.

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113. JORDAN—I noticed that No. 187, Jordan, wanted to know where Josiah came from to Georgia, etc. (in your column in the Sunday Constitution).

Josiah Jordan's father, Thomas Jordan, came originally from Richmond, Va., to North Carolina; afterwards to Geor--

gia, and settled in Oglethorpe county, near Lexington. He married Priscilla Applewhite in Virginia. Her first five children were born in Virginia, viz.: first, Mary, married Atkinson, of Madison, Morgan county, Georgia; second, Lucy; third Henry; fourth, Jane, married James Donnahoe, lived in Oglethorpe county, who had issue; a daughter, Amanda Donnahoe, who married Mr. Sims, and had six sons and four daughters, one of whom was Charles Sims, with Keely Company, Atlanta; fifth, James. The children born in Georgia were: sixth, John W., who lives with his son, Robert Jordan, at Inman Park, now in her 98th year; seventh, Josiah, who married Judith Hill (I know nothing of her children nor of his wife's people; you can see Mr. John W., his brother, as (per supra); eighth, Betsey; ninth, Susan; tenth, Rebecca; eleventh, Thomas; twelfth, Mary, who married my uncle, Rev. William Pendleton, etc.; she was born in 1818, died 1892, aged 74 years. She married second time to Mr. Mayley, of Hart county, Georgia.

This covers about all I have of the Jordans of Georgia.

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## CHAPTER XXXIX.

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We regret that this column was omitted from last Sunday's paper, as so many subscribe to The Sunday Constitution on account of their interest in the Historical Department. It was crowded out, but appeared next day, Monday, the 11th. Any one wishing copies of this paper containing Number XXXIII, or any back number of the Constitution, will be promptly supplied by addressing the business office and enclosing ten cents.

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The following complimentary letter about a well known Atlanta lady is given with pleasure:

DEAR MADAME: As the "Order of the Crown" is purely a genealogical concern, the enclosed item would not be inappropriate in your department of The Constitution.

E. H. BROWNING.

Editor "Americans of Royal Descent."

To them that hath it shall be given! Distinguished honors are rapidly winning to Miss Isa Urquhart Glenn, of our city. In the organization of the Order of the Crown last week, the society entirely composed of "Colonial Dames" of all state societies who are descendants of the old world kings, Miss Glenn was elected the registrar general of the order. This news will possibly surprise some of her acquaintances, as from the nature of the duties put upon her by her new office it shows Miss Glenn must be familiar with the exasperating details of genealogical work. Nearly any one may have the patience and taste to look over or work upon family pedigrees, but it requires a particularly good natured, self sacrificing, considerate and painstaking person to wrestle with the pedigree of a stranger, especially when the demands of social engagements are numerous and the pedigree is one of the naturally long distinct kind entailed by eligibility requirements of the membership of the Order of the Crown, which must be as exact as the chain of title to a piece of real estate.

We are proud to congratulate Miss Glenn and to say that we know that she is thoroughly equipped for her new honor and its labors, as she is well grounded in general history, naturally studious and persevering, with an analytic mind, and particularly obliging.

Mrs. Leib, of "Leibheim," San Jose, California, wife of Judge Samuel F. Leib, was elected president general of the order. She is also the chief officer for the order in California as Miss Glenn is in Georgia.

C. H. B.

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#### QUERIES.

179. BYRD—I was much interested in your sketch of the Byrd family. I see that they married into the Marshall family of Virginia and possibly into the Keith family, as there was a George Keith son of Mary and — Taylor. My grandmother was Lucy, daughter of John Marshall Keith of Augusta and Fauquier counties, Virginia. The emigrant was Rev. James Keith who came to America in 1662. I want the record of Thomas Keith of Virginia, a soldier of the revolution. I want dates of marriages, births, deaths and names.



of children. The mother of Chief Justice Marshall was Mary Isham Keith. I will be extremely gratified for information.

Miss L. E.

Talladega, Alabama.

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180. CLARKE—I should like to know the ancestors of William, Richard and Robert Clarke who lived in Petersburg, Virginia, between the years 1750-1800. Their sisters were first, Rebecca, who married George A. Scott (of Petersburg), second, Susan, who married — Stitt; third, Anne, who married a Drummond, and last, one other sister who married a Karan. William married a Miss Adams, daughter of Dr. Ashley Adams (of Petersburg), who was Dr. Ashby Adam's wife.

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181. TIGNER—Information wanted of Captain Tigner, Maryland, whose vessel was confiscated for bringing supplies to America, in violation of the navigation acts. He had son, Philip, born in 1760.

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182. NEUFVILLE—In Sunday's Constitution I read a letter signed by James Neuville in which he stated that the family of Neuville settled in different parts of the states including South Carolina. Elizabeth Neuville (a Huguenot) was the wife of James Moore, second Colonial Governor of South Carolina, whose descendants are Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie and Clarence Ellis Moore, of Atlanta, Georgia. They have in their possession his will, probated in 1724. He was in the House of Assembly for 24 years. He succeeded Governor Blake in 1700. There are two sons of the late Frank Neuville living in Atlanta.

Their father was raised in Savannah, Georgia. The writer of the letter published had the name spelled in many ways. The name in my family is dated in 1700 Neuville. Will you be kind enough to give me the address of the lady in this city who received this letter from James Neuville.

Respectfully, MRS. AUGUSTUS MOORE.

(The Nevilles, of England, came in with the Conqueror, and although originally from France are different entirely from the Huguenot Neufvilles. The first Neville in Virginia was before 1640.—Ed.)



183. BEDFORD-BROWN-HARPER—Habersham Chapter, D. A. R.—My ancestors were Bedfords, Browns and Harpers, of Virginia. They were all English and the Browns and Harpers were living in Halifax county, Virginia, at the time my record began. The Bedfords in Bedford county. John Brown and his wife Ann (supposed to have been Bedford); Edmund Harper and his wife, Nancy Brown, daughter of John Brown; James Hamilton and his wife, Nancy Harper, daughter of Edmund Harper; Thomas Humphries Capers and his wife, Jane Ann Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton. John Brown and his wife had five children—three sons and two daughters. The sons were Jefferson, Bedford and William. The daughters were Nancy, who married Edmund Harper, of Halifax county, Virginia, and Sarah, who married a Mr. Carter, of Halifax county, Virginia. Bedford Brown moved to what is now Brown, Caswell county, North Carolina, and became United States senator from that state. Governor Brown, of Tennessee, was a descendant of one of these brothers. I do not know which one. Edmund Harper moved to Elbert county, Georgia, after the revolution. His eldest son was named Bedford and married Miss Gilly Yancey Banks. Family tradition says that all three families furnished chivalrous and patriotic soldiers for the revolution, but of this I have no proof. Any information on the subject will be more than appreciated. I am a D. A. R.

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184. CLARK—I would be grateful for information regarding brothers of Major General Elijah Clark and their descendants. I want confirmation of the fact that Lewis Clarke, who married Jane Edwards, was brother of the general. Jane Edwards was daughter of Peter Edwards, of Powelton, Hancock county, Georgia.

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185. HENDERSON—Wanted information of Francis M. Henderson, who married Charles Woodson Lewis in 1822. She was daughter of William Henderson, of Pittsylvania Co., Va. Parents of C. W. Lewis and Henderson ancestry. D. L. D.

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186. HOUGHTON—Montgomery, Alabama, January 7, 1901.—Joseph Habersham Chapter, 469 Peachtree St.—I will

be grateful if some one will give me the genealogy of the William Houghton family, who settled in Greene county, Georgia, near Greensboro. His wife's maiden name was Crutchfield.

M. B.

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187. AVERY—In Sunday's Constitution of January 6th in the genealogical department, a Mrs. I. S. A. wishes to find out about John Avery. Having a book of my ancestors, the Averys, Stantons, Chesbros, Palmers and Denisons, were the first settlers of Stonington, Conn. Our family married in all these families a good many Averys. One John Avery married Anna Stanton, February 19, 1732. Anna was born August 6, 1708. Twenty-nine Averys married in our family, so they must have been very numerous. You may find in the records of the first Congregational Church in Stonington, more about the Averys perhaps. I know John Avery's wife's family records are there.

Respectfully,      Mrs. M. C. T.

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189. CODY—Can anyone tell from what part of Ireland the Cody family of Georgia came? They lived in Halifax county, North Carolina, about the year 1768. Afterwards came to Georgia.

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190—GILBERT—I would like to know something of the Gilbert family of Virginia. One of the descendants, Captain Benjamin Gilbert, came back to Georgia and settled in Putnam county. Shortly after the revolutionary war he had a daughter, Martha, who was born in Powelton, Hancock county, Georgia, May 31, 1789, and died in Tallapoosa county, Alabama, August 6, 1874, aged eighty-five years. She married Coleman Pendleton, who also came to Georgia from Virginia in 1800, and settled in Putnam county, where he was clerk of court for many years, etc. Who was Benjamin Gilbert's wife? Was her name Miss Phillips? How many children did he have? and their names, etc. Do you know anything of his ancestors in Virginia, etc.?

Any information you can furnish me will be appreciated as I am compiling a genealogical work on the Pendleton and other families.

191. WATERS—In the Constitution of the third inst. I notice in No. 194, J. E. M. claims to possess data of Edward Waters' descendants. Cannot J. E. M. be prevailed upon to furnish this data to the Joseph Habersham Chapter for publication? It is evidently of a prior date to what has already appeared in this department on the subject, and is therefore of value to those interested in the history of the Waters family.

If J. E. M. knows anything of the other branches of the same family living in Newberry, South Carolina, during and just after the revolution, I hope that will be given also.

Yours truly,

H. M. M.

February 4, 1901.

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192. BARNES—Can any one give me any information in regard to the ancestry of Jethro Barnes? He was a member of the Georgia legislature many years ago from Henry county, I believe. He came to Georgia from Tarboro, North Carolina, and married a Miss Cobb. His mother's maiden name was Pender. His family came to North Carolina from Virginia, and were members of a prominent family there, but I do not know from what part of Virginia they came or the given names further back than Jethro Barnes. I will be greatly obliged if some one can give me the history of the family as far back as they know, and the families they were connected with in Virginia.

Originally, there were four Barnes brothers who came over from England, and one settled in Maryland, one in Virginia, one in New York and one in Virginia. It is the Virginia family I am interested in.

M. B. P.

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193. FLOYD—Wishing to unite with the Daughters of the Revolution, I take advantage of the assistance you kindly offer through the historical and genealogical department of your paper. I wish to procure some authentic information concerning my great-grandfather, Charles Floyd (son of Samuel Floyd, of Virginia). He was born in Virginia, and came afterward to South Carolina, settling in or near Beaufort. Family tradition says he belonged to a company called St. Helena Guards and White's History of Georgia in speaking of

my grandfather, General John Floyd, says that his father, Charles, was a gallant revolutionary soldier, and lost heavily by the English and Tories.

Could you get any facts concerning the roster of this company, or the part they took in the revolution? Any information concerning him will be gratefully received. Respectfully yours,  
A. G. T.

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194. COOK—The ancestry of Dr. Samuel Cook and his wife, Mary Hendricks.

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195. OWENS—Can any one give us the colonial ancestry of John and Polly Owens? Their parents and grandparents desired.  
P. M. M.

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196. DANIEL—The ancestry of Judge Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax, N. C.  
J. E. M.

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ANSWERS.

114. NAPIER—The Napier sketch appeared in the issue of August 5th. Also August 12, 1900.

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115. CAPERS—Capers history can be found in August 5 and 26, 1900.

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116. HAMPTON—Sketch of Hampton family can be found in issue of September 16, 1900.

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117. WALTON—Full history of this family will be found in issue of July 15, 1900.

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118. BLOUNT—H. M. P., Answer 151, has been so kind as to offer to assist me in my search for the ancestors of Sarah Catherine Blount, about whom I inquired in a past issue of this paper. Below I give all the information in my possession, and trust that I may be enlightened upon the subject of my inquiries. I desire to express my thanks to H. M. P. for his or her extreme courtesy in offering to assist me. Further communication with H. M. P. would be very pleasing to me, the study of genealogy being my greatest pleasure. I am very sorry that



my knowledge pertaining to Sarah Blount is so limited. I cannot give the date of her birth or death. Neither can I say positively that she was of the Burke county, Georgia, family; but I am almost sure that she was from Burke county, originally. Her husband, Arthur Burney, Esq., of Wilkerson county, Georgia, was born October 3, 1773. In 1826 he, together with his sons, removed to Leon county, Florida, where he died, May 10, 1842. He had issue as follows: (1) Gatsey, born October 20, 1797; married, first, Joseph Brown; second, Mr. Fredericks. (2) Green Blount, born April 7, 1800; m. Sarah Ball, daughter of Anson Ball, Esq., of Wilkerson county. (3) Eleanor (Nelly), born August 21, 1802; married John Cason, Esq., of Leon county, Florida; died September 6, 1840. (4) Mary, born April 17, 1805; married Benjamin Byrd, Esq., of Leon county, Florida; died April 7, 1848. (5) Penelope, born January 30, 1808; married James Lawrence Hart, Esq., of Leon county, Florida. (6) Nancy, born June 30, 1811; married Israel Beard, Esq. (7) William, born June 6, 1809; married Martha Slater. (8) Susan, born April 17, 1814; married John Stanford Hart, Esq., of Leon county, Florida; died January 21, 1873. (9) David, born June 6, 1816; died unmarried, January 14, 1849. (10) Arthur, born February 24, 1820.

I regret exceedingly that I cannot furnish a more tangible clew to aid in this work. James and John Hart, who married two Misses Burney, were sons of Edwin Hart, Esq., of Twiggs county, Georgia, who formerly lived in Burke county, where he married Ararilla Wheeler, and I feel almost sure the Burneys and Blounts at one time resided in Burke county.

I shall be greatly honored and obliged to any one who can throw any light upon this subject.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

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119. INMAN—Joseph Habersham, 469 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.: I noticed a letter in the Constitution, dated February 3rd, in reference to a notice in The Constitution dated November last, inquiring about Shadrach Inman and his heirs. Please inform me as to what the notice was about, as my grandfather's name was Shadrach Inman. I can trace back as far as 1820. He lived in Jefferson county, Tennessee. He had



several daughters and one son. His son's name was William Shadrach, born in Jefferson county, Tennessee. He is living in Prairie Grove, Ark.; has five sons and three daughters living, of which number I am the oldest son—Shadrach Inman. I was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, in 1856. You will find enclosed an envelope and stamp for which to inform me as to the notice.

Very respectfully,

SHADRACH INMAN.

Pratt City., Alabama, February 5, 1901.

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120. HAMMOND—Mrs. V. L. B.: In answer to 192, Hammond, in to-day's Constitution, I do not know the whole history of the Hammond family, but I know something of the life of N. J. Hammond. He was my first cousin. His father, A. W. Hammond, and my father, W. P. Hammond, were brothers. They had a brother in Macon, Ga. Dr. Whitlock Hammond, and one sister who died many years ago. Her name was Harriet Hammond. She died unmarried. I do not know anything about my grandfather, only that his name was Job Hammond. I would like to know more of my father's family.

Mrs. J. B. H.

Canton, Georgia, February 3, 1901.

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## CHAPTER XL.

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We will be grateful if some one will give us a history of the Georgia flag from the landing of Oglethorpe through all changes to the present, and the object of such changes.

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### QUERIES.

197. HEARD—ARNOLD—Mrs. E. R. H., 529 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa., wishes help in tracing her ancestry in Georgia. She says that her father's name was Joseph M. Heard. He had five brothers—Alexander, William, Thomas, Charles and David—and a sister—Mary—who married a Fanin or Fanning, of Washington, Pa. She would also like the genealogy of the Arnold family of Georgia.

198. TOWNS—John Towns was a revolutionary soldier from Virginia. He was the father of Gov. George Towns, of Georgia. Wanted, the name of the father of John Towns, the revolutionary soldier, or any history of the family.

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199. PERSONS—Joseph, William and Thomas Persons were brothers. Wanted, the name of the father of these brothers with some account of the early history of the family.

W. G. E.

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200. VAUGHAN—I am interested in tracing the history of the Vaughan family, my mother's people. They were early settlers of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky. Give me what information you can conveniently—especially the names and addresses of all the persons you know by that name. The name is spelled two ways:

Vaughn,  
Vaughan,

If you know of any book, pamphlet or newspaper article, relating in any way to this family kindly give me title and place where they can be secured. Thanks,

JOHN A. EVERETT.

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201. EVERETT—I want information concerning this family. They also were early settlers of Virginia and North Carolina. A booklet entitled "Wanted, Information Necessary for a Genealogy of the Everett Family," will be sent to any one who may be interested. Address,

JOHN A. EVERETT.

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202. FRYER—FANNIN—Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.—Will you please tell me all about the Fryers and Fannins? I am very anxious to join the daughters of the American Revolution.

Tax, Georgia, February 8, 1901.

203. WALTON—Through our exchanges I see that your chapter is conducting a genealogical department in the Constitution which is my excuse for writing to you. One of my ancestors was a brother of George Walton, the signer, and a Georgia man, and I am anxious to learn something of him and believe you can aid me. If there is any one who makes a busi-

ness of tracing ancestry in Atlanta I should prefer having his or her address and name, as I would not feel that in engaging such service that I was imposing upon anyone. If such is not the case, will you refer me to any one you know that would furnish me with the information I desire? By so doing you will greatly oblige. Very respectfully,

ALFRED H. HENDERSON.

(If the writer will state clearly just what he wishes to know, we will perhaps be able to answer through this column gratis. EDITOR.)

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204. PENDLETON—Wanted information of Henry Pendleton of Culpepper County, Virginia, who went to South Carolina and fought in the revolutionary war. He seems to have married Anne Knight, either in Carolina or Virginia, and died in South Carolina. Any light on this question will be thankfully received. His children lived in Spottsylvania County, Virginia. P.

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### COLLINS ANCESTRAL SKETCH.

Written for Joseph Habersham Chapter.

Thomas Collins came from York, England, and settled in York, Penn. Emigrated to South Carolina 1761, and was one of the first settlers of what is now Spartanburg County. His children were, John, William, Richard, Joseph, Fannie, Nancy, and Jennie. Nancy married Mr. Thompson; Jennie married Col. Wm. Austin; Joseph married Elizabeth Fleming. The family were strong whigs during the Revolutionary War, and from "Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church" the following is copied: Page 544-545, "Captain John Collins was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1745. His father moved from that place to Rockingham, North Carolina, about 1760, where he remained but one year; thence to the Tyger Rivers, in this district, two and one-half miles above the church, where he resided until his death. He was among the first settlers that came to this place. The schooling which he received was obtained after his father emigrated to this place, from Mr. Wade Hampton, who taught for several years in this community. He was six feet two inches in height, well proportioned, fond of company and especially of a good joke. He was one of the

trustees for the congregation for many years; but did not make a profession of his faith in Christ until after he had passed the meridian of his life. He acted as Captain before the war and as Magistrate for many years after the war. As Magistrate he did a great deal of business, for which he did not collect as much cost as paid for the ink and paper he used. He died on the 4th of April, 1841 and lies buried in the church yard." (Nazareth.)

"The following brief sketch of the service which he rendered during the Revolutionary War was taken down from his own lips." "A minute account or statement of 'Seventy Five,' by John Collins, a Soldier of the Revolution:

"First, I served at the Snow Camps under Colonel Thomas, and Capt. Barry; Col. Richardson was chief in command, being a six weeks's campaign. Secondly, I served in the Cherokee War under General Williamson, John McElheney was Captain, being a six weeks' campaign. In seventy-eight I served in the Florida Expedition under Colonel Brannon, Captain Palmer being in the service three months.

I next served in March, 1780, as captain under Colonel John Thomas. Marched off to Georgia, and came under General Williamson, then sent by General Williamson to Cubbert creek; there commanded by Colonel Purvis; there sent with a detachment by Colonel Purvis as a picket guard to Spirit Creek; remained there until Charleston was taken in May. In June following I joined General Sumter on to Catawba, near the old Nation. I then returned home and raised more men; joined Colonels Shelby and Clark, fought at the old iron works, or near that place, next took Thicketty fort, and next fought at Musgrove's mill. Carried our prisoners to North Carolina, returned again and joined General Morgan at Grindal's shoals; sent home to raise more men, returned with forty-four men the night before the battle of Cowpens. The next engagement was at Watkins, at Enoree, being a skirmish at night; met the same party the next morning, killed part and rescued our own prisoners. Next at Bush river under Colonel Roebuck. I then joined General Pickens and went to Augusta, to the siege of the Greason's fort; had several skirmishes there. I next joined General Twiggs in Georgia; was sent under Major Carr over the Altamaha; there had two small skirmishes between



whites and Indians. Returned home in June, 1872." (Sketches by Rev. R. H. Reid, pastor of Nazareth church, page 437.) The next trouble that came upon the congregation was from the Tories. First came the "Plundering Scout." "They visited and plundered various families. Mr. Timmons, an old man, they hung up by the neck. They abused old Mr. Collins, hacking him with their swords." Next came "the bloody scout," etc. Page 548. Captain Huges and John Collins. These two went out after the "bloody scout" on Ferguson's creek. Josiah Collins, our great grandfather, is said by tradition to be the first child born in Spartanburg county.

A letter from Rev. R H Reid, an old man, gives the following: "Your letter revived my pleasant recollections of the past. Your Grandmother Hudson was one of my most devoted friends as long as she lived. I had the pleasure of leading your grandfather, her husband, to Christ and into his church. I cannot but feel a deep interest in the welfare of all their descendants. It was, therefore, a great plasure to receive a letter from you. All that I know about the Collins family I have given in 'Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina.' I collected the facts there stated nearly forty years ago. They were reliable. Some persons in this community were then living who were from twelve to fourteen years of age at the Declaration of Independence. I then heard of a tradition that your great-grandfather was the first child born in what is now Spartanburg county. Your great-grandfather, Robert McCann, once lived near Pickneyville, which was at the junction of Pacolet and Broad rivers." A letter from John James' mother, Mrs. A. A. James, granddaughter of Captain John Collins, gives the following: "Our great-grandparents came from York, Engand, and settled in York, Pa. Perhaps the name influenced them in their selection of an American home. Our great-grandmother was Rosanah Dodd (your great-great-grandmother) before marriage to Thomas Collins. I think my great-grandfather was not young enough for service during the war. Uncle Richard Collins went to Kentucky while it was still a frontier, overrun by Indians and wild beasts. One night, surrounded by four or five companions, he was sleeping under a tree; the Indians surprised and killed all but



Uncle Richard, who escaped naked, except a shirt, to a Dutch settlement. The old Dutchman kindly entertained and clothed him in his own wide blue breeches, and yellow jacket; and as Uncle Richard was thin and tall, and the Dutchman fat and short, it was a source of great merriment to the old man's young daughters. However, this old settler's wife soon wove and made him a new suit. Uncle Richard died in Kentucky. I think many of his descendants are there now. There are many families in York, Pennsylvania, named Collins. I slightly remember your own grandfather, Joe Collins, born 1763; but I think he was too young or lame, perhaps, to be in the war. I think he fell on some rocks at the sawmill belonging to his father. I dare say your father remembers the place on one of the Tygers. My own grandfather, Captain John Collins, was wounded at the battle of the Cowpens, in this state, just a few miles from my present home. He lived to be eighty-seven years old; within five months of his death was hale and hearty; was a true Collins, kind and brave, haughty to his equals, but humble to the poor. A warm friend, but bitter fote. Late in life he joined Nazareth. During the Revolutionary war he was sent to Florida, and during six weeks lived on parched meal and water. I have some English punch bowls over one hundred and fifty years old, belonging at one time to him; also his beautiful porcelain pipe that he smoked when young. The odor of the tobacco lingers yet."

Captain Collins was promoted to the rank of Major just before the end of the war. Mrs. Nancy Jane Jackson writes that his commission is with the revolutionary records at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Mary R. (Austin) Smith writes in the Carolina Spartan of January 23, 1895, under the heading of "Tales of Long Ago": A mile from my childhood home across the Gilder lived my dear old grandmother. How pleasant it was to visit her often and hear her relate incidents that took place in her youth. She was a girl of twelve years of age when the revolution commenced, and she was fond of telling us of the thrilling scenes passed through during that eventful period. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, and born in Pennsylvania. Her father, Thomas Collins, came from Pennsylvania (about

1761) and settled on the Tyger river, a mile from where Nazareth now stands. Other families came from Pennsylvania about the same time and settled in that portion of our country. They were good, substantial people, and pious Presbyterians. Some of them were people of wealth, and generally "well to do." The descendants of many of them now live in the same section, and many have gone to distant states. When the war began their sons gladly took up arms to fight for freedom. Unfortunately no record of the names of many of them is to be found. They have passed away and knowledge of their unselfish devotion to native land and this brave fight for liberty known only to a few who are now nearing the "shadowy land." My grandfather had three brothers—Captain John Collins, William and Richard—who fought at Cowpens and King's Mountain, and in many skirmishes. Captain John Collins' war record is given in "Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina." The other brothers died young, and, like many others, their names and deeds are alike forgotten, yet:

In Nazareth's consecrated ground  
Many a soldier's grave is found,  
Who joined in the Cowpens' bloody fight  
And met the foe on King's Mountain height.

No monumental stone marks their humble grave; but for more than a century we have enjoyed the fruits of their daring bravery. During the war the country was infested with Tories. They were a terror to those whose fathers, husbands and brothers were in the whig army. If a whig returned home it was at the risk of his life, for Tories were ever on the alert to carry news to the headquarters of the Tory band.

The notorious Tory, Bill Cunningham, had his headquarters in a house not far from where Wellford is now situated. My grandmother said one of her brothers (William) ventured home, being very sick with fever. He dared not stay in the house, and was concealed in a wood not far from the house. Her mother had gone to carry him some tea and some blankets; the night was cold, dark and stormy. Alone by the side of her sick father, "Killing Bill Cunningham" and his band came. He demanded of her father where his son was. He did not

tell him. Cunningham plunged his sword time and again into the old sick man until the blood stood in pools around his bed. Thinking they had killed him, they left the house. One of them, a farmer neighbor, lingered behind the others. Seeing signs of life, she called and begged him to assist her in raising her father. He came and raised his head, at the same time saying, "Jennie, do not let them ever know that I assisted him, for they would kill me if they knew it." That being a section where the people were "well to do," it was a rich field for the Tories and British to plunder and destroy. They would come and carry off their horses and other stock and destroy their provisions in the most wanton manner. She used to relate other barbarous deeds committed by Cunningham and his infamous band. After leaving this county he went to the northern portion of Greenville county, and was guilty of cruel acts. He went to the home of a Mr. Hightower, and because his wife would not, or could not, tell where her husband was concealed, compelled her to stand on a stump and riddled her body with bullets. In Edgefield county he murdered the father of George Butler, of revolutionary fame, in the most brutal manner. When his son came home and learned the sad fate of his father, he vowed vengeance against his murderer, and went in search of him, surprised his camp, Cunningham escaped, but George Butler captured his sword, pocket book and pay rolls. He gave his sword to his eldest son, Dr. William Butler, the father of Senator M. C. Butler.

After the war it was said that Cunningham returned to England. My grandmother said on one occasion the British and Tories came to her father's house and they were carrying off the horses. She was fond of riding horseback and was greatly troubled that she would no longer have a horse to ride, and begged them to leave her one horse at least. One was selected they thought she could not ride, and was told that if she wanted it she must mount that one. She was soon riding it around and they gave it to her. The British and Tories would often rob the people of their slaves. After much trouble, some of her father's were recovered and carried to North Carolina where they would be safe from capture. One servant was sick and unable to go with the others. After her recovery, grand-

mother was told by her mother to take this one to North Carolina. They set out on horseback, and after traveling some distance came to the Yadkin river, which was much swollen. There was no way to cross but to swim over on their horses. The negro woman begged her young mistress not to venture, but my grandmother tied up the bridle of the horse the woman was riding and plunged into the stream, knowing it would follow. They were soon on the opposite bank, and arrived at their destination in safety.

Some time after the war grandmother married and lived in another district. Her eldest son and my father were sent back to school to the Rev. James Gilleland, Jr., a Presbyterian minister, who taught a high school at Nazareth church in the early years of this century. My father would often speak of his uncle and other revolutionary soldiers who were then living and would often speak of the battles which they fought and their "hairbreadth" escapes. I regret now that I did not keep a record for the sake of the names and incidents that are interesting in the history of our country. Dr. Thomas C. Austin, my father, would often speak of his classmates and his fellow students. Among them was General Wright, Mr. Patillo Farrow, Josiah Kilgore, Esq., General Waddy Thompson, Mr. Eber Smith, Dr. Evans, and many others who were afterwards prominent men in their respective counties. Of one of his classmates he never spoke without tears, John Moore (a son of General Moore), his intimate friend, who died afterwards while a student at South Carolina college. I heard my grandmother say that she went to school to General Wade Hampton (grandfather of General Hampton), and her younger son, Dr. Manning Austin, and some of her grandsons followed Hampton to the field, and many of them fell in the "cause as great as just."

From the same author of "Tales of Long Ago" is an account of her grandmother being sent with important dispatches to a general who was in command in North Carolina. She concealed the papers in the lining of her saddle, and swam the Catawba river. At this time she was twelve years old. I remember hearing aunt Patsy Jackson tell this incident when I was a little child at her knee. Great-grand-uncle William Col-



lins was in the pursuit of Tarleton after the battle of Cowpens.

This is all I have been able to collect. If other facts come to my knowledge, will send them to you.

ANNIE LEE HUDSON HILL.

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## CHAPTER XLI.

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We desire to quote from a letter given below from one of the most prominent citizens of Knoxville, Tenn: "Your data astonishes me, as I have spent a small fortune for information you are giving free."

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Also, we desire to call attention to the two Waters answers below, as an object lesson. The writers are far apart, and unacquainted. See how wisely one supplements the other. Yet people continue to write us daily, with stamps, begging the address of so and so privately. We give much valuable time to this work, and cannot answer private letters. The Constitution gives valuable space. Just sit down and tell us all you know, and see if it does not return to you, like bread cast upon the waters. We are doing a great work for southern history. Let every one help.

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HERALDRY.—Joseph Habersham Chapter of D. A. R., Dear Ladies: Kindly publish in your department that I wish to offer my services to paint "coats of arms" in their proper "Heraldic colors" and "bearings;" also assist in learning the ancestors of Daughters of Revolution who were armigers in the mother country. I paint "arms" with beautiful "metallic and oleo colors," which if framed under glass will be fresh and beautiful for centuries. I understand heraldry and have painted many "coats of arms" for persons of different states. I can paint arms from "heraldic description" as well as from a drawing, all except the "mantel of honor." I am an invalid; can work at nothing requiring strength. I am an enthusiastic lover of genealogy and biography and history and heraldry. I need pay for my services, and would be grateful for your patronage.



I am proud of my native land and its people, past and present, and love to hunt out the glorious records of patriotic ancestors.

L. H.

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QUERIES.

205. —DOWNS—I would be obliged for information of the Downs family of Georgia. In an early history of Georgia, it appears that Wm. Downs, Henry Downs and Ambrose Downs were living in Wilkes county in 1783, and that each of them had received "head rights" to land in that county; and among the enrolled soldiers of the revolution appears the name of Wm. Downs. The name of Ambrose Downs appears in the records of the counties of St. George, Burke and Jefferson in 1787, as the possessor of a "head right." He lived near Louisville, in Jefferson county, I believe. The name of Henry Downs appears in the records of St. Paul's and Richmond counties as the possessor of a head right." He lived near Augusta, I believe.

Ambrose Douglas Downs came from Scotland and located in South Carolina. He was a physician, and served in Morgan's brigade during the revolution. He then removed to Georgia and practiced his profession. Is this the Ambrose Downs referred to as having lived in Wilkes and Jefferson counties? He had two brothers, Wiliam and Henry D. Downs, who came from Scotland (about 1782). Evidently they are the same as the ones mentioned in the history of Wilkes county.

I would be greatly obliged for information on this point. Please answer through this department in The Constitution.

J. M. S.

Atlanta, February 13, 1901.

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206. GASTON—Editor D. A. R. Column: I will be greatly gratified if you will give me an accurate list of the descendants of William Gaston (1778-1844), a famous American jurist, who in 1799 was chosen to the state senate of North Carolina; in 1808 to the house of delegates, and from 1813 to 1815 was a member of congress. A judge of the supreme court of North Carolina from 1834 till his death and in 1835 was prominent

in revising the state constitution. In 1840 he declined the United States senatorship. Did he serve in the war of the American revolution? Kindly give me the desired information and oblige. Very truly yours, G. E.

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207. HAMMOND-HINTON—What was the relationship between Colonel Samuel Hammond and the Hinton family?

Colonel Samuel Hammond was closely related to the Hinton family. My husband's father always told me that he came to Georgia from Virginia after he was grown, with his sister, Mrs. Randolph, and that he belonged to a family of seven brothers. His father's name was Wood Hinton, who married a Hammond. She was the mother of him and Mrs. Randolph, who was Cousin Fannie Howard's grandmother. He also said that he was related to Colonel Leroy Hammond mentioned in the history of Colonel Sam Hammond. They claimed to be related to the Hammonds of South Carolina. One was governor of that state and also a senator. You may find his picture and views on slavery in a book entitled "Cotton is King," sold before the civil war. I believe this is all I can say at present. Will be glad to answer any question at any time.

L. H.

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208. ROGERS—Have you among your records any names of the Rogers family of middle Georgia who fought in the Revolutionary war?

I am a descendant of that family, but have waited until all of the generation preceding this has passed away; so have to go to history for facts I might have gained had I become interested in family history at an earlier date.

Some members of it I know fought in the battle of Kettle Creek, for I found the name in the list sent out by Mrs T. M. Green.

I desire fuller information. Where had I best go to get it?

L. G.

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209. JORDAN—The Joseph Habersham Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Atlanta, Ga.: I have been told that all inquiries in regard to genealogical matters

in Georgia, if addressed to the above chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be answered in The Atlanta Sunday Constitution. I am anxious to find out the name of the husband of Margaret Jordan, daughter of Reuben Jordan and his wife, Genette Harris, of the Broad river settlement in Georgia. The marriage must have taken place about the close of 1700, as the Harrises and other settlers came out from Virginia to Georgia, between 1783 and 1790. I would also be glad to have any information about the Harrises and Jordans prior to their removal to Georgia.

M. T. D.

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210. SPURLOCK—FORT—PACE—Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.: My ancestor, Spurlock, whose given name I do not know, married Norma Fort, I find on the land grant books. These Spurlocks, heirs of Robert Spurlock, Washington county, in 1786; Joshua Spurlock, Wilkes county, in 1788; John, Burke county, in 1790; Samuel, Montgomery county, in 1799; Allen, Oglethorpe county, in 1805; William, Laurens county, in 1815. The name Owens appears in all our family. I would like to know if any of these Spurlocks married Norma Fort. Miss Fort was related to Barney Pace, who lived in Newton county, Georgia. I would like to have the marriage license copied. I see another answer to my query of my ancestral line in Sunday's issue. I would like Mrs. M. C. T.'s address. Your data astonishes me, as I have spent a small fortune for information you are giving free.

MRS. I. S.

Knoxville, Tenn.

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211. BARNETT—Wanted, the descendants of William Barnett. I request this because I see one of your correspondents has this data, which I have long been trying to get.

ELLEN H.

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212. POSTELL—It is supposed that three brothers Postell—Andrew, James, John (?)—came to South Carolina, and that from them are descended the numerous Postells of America. Wanted, any Postell data.

M. P.

213. MILNER—Can F. S., 38, give the name of Nancy Milner's (who was the wife of John T. Pope) parents? Also the parents of John T. Pope? I. E. M.

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214. CHAUNCEY—Edmund or William Chauncey emigrated to Pasquotauk county, North Carolina, and received land grant in 1714. Died 1754. Wanted, information of this family.

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215. BOSWELL—COLGATE—IVERSON—ELLIOTT—Information wanted of all these families, who lived in Virginia or North Carolina and came to Georgia. Who was Joseph Boswell's wife? Who was his mother? What kin was he to Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Elliott and Abraham Iverson? Was Abraham kin to General Alfred Iverson?

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216. BAKER—BLAKE—Colonel Thomas Blake lived in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, in 1654. Lieutenant colonel and burgess. He leaves land to Mary Baker. Was she wife of Henry Baker, of same county, Burgess, wife Mary, from 1680-1700?

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217. DEGRAFFENREID—Capt. Francis de Graffenreid, grandson of the Baron, married Ermine Boswell. He was supposed to be revolutionary soldier and is alluded to in court record as "Captain." Is there any proof of his service?

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#### ANSWERS.

122. LUMPKIN—My great-great-grandfather was Joseph Lumpkin, my great-grandfather was William Lumpkin. William Lumpkin lived near Bowling Green, in Oglethorpe county, and for a number of years was sheriff of Oglethorpe county, and I think at one time a member of the Legislature from Oglethorpe county. He was the father of twenty-one children and raised and schooled eighteen of the twenty-one. My grandfather was Adoniram Judson Lumpkin and lived at the old homestead in Oglethorpe county until 1859, when he moved to Green county, near Union Point, where he died. My father is William Wallace Lumpkin, only child of my grandfather.

He is now T. F. A. of the Georgia R. R. He moved to Columbia about four years ago.

We have in our family Bible the names of the children of my great-great-grandfather and the names of the children of my great-grandfather. My great-great-grandfather was married October 20, 1765. My great-grandfather was married November 29, 1803, the first marriage, and his second marriage June 10, 1815. There were born to him five children by his first marriage and sixteen by his second. None of the brothers and sisters of my grandfather are living.

There are three or four families of Lumpkins living in South Carolina, who are all descendants of the Virginia Lumpkins.

Any information in detail that I can give I will be very glad to give to you, if you should want it.

Columbia, S. C.

123. WATERS—Lt. Col. Edward Waters was appointed Captain of militia, commander and commissioner of Elizabeth City, Virginia, for which he was Burgess. He was born 1584, came to Virginia in ship *Patience* in 1608, and again in 1609. He came with Gates and Somers and was shipwrecked on the Bermuda Isles. He lived at Blount point, Elizabeth City, Virginia. He married in 1620 Grace O'Neal. His son, Wm. Waters, was born 1623, Blount Point, Virginia, married Mrs. Geo. Clarke (nee Robins), died 1665. Had the following children: (1) William, born 1654; (2) Obedience; (3) Thomas, married Miss Lloyd, and (4) Philomon, who married Sarah Bardroyne and had (1) Rossannah and (2) Philomon, twins; (3) Thomas and (5) William. (1) Rossannah married John Farrow; (2) Philomen, Mary Berry, and had (1) Bardroyne, (2) Rhoda, married Wm. Frorow; (3) Rosanna, married Col. John Somers; (4) Philomen, married Sarah Gilliam; (5) Wilks Berry.

(3) Thomas—had (1) Philomon (Rev. was); (4) married Ruth Llewellen; (2) David (3) Lydia, (4) Rossanna.

(4) William married Willoughby; had (1) Bardroyne, married Jane Lynch; Thomas Willoughby Waters and Landon Waters. (3) Thomas, grandson of Edward Waters, married



Miss Lloyd, had Edward married Margaret Robins. (2) Thomas married Rosa Wicklett; John and John Thomas.

(2) Thomas and Rosa Wicklett had Thomas. Lydia married Martin Harden, Philomon married Elizabeth Harrison. Elizabeth married Charles Ellis. J. E. M.

Columbus, Georgia.

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124. WATERS—Dr. T. M. Bragg in issue of February 11, gives some data of the Waters family. He is mistaken in saying that Col Philemon Waters, of the Revolution, was a native of Newberry, South Carolina. He was born 1734 in Prince William county, Virginia, served with Washington under Braddock, then removed to Newberry, South Carolina, and served in the Revolution in that state. The great grandfather of the present writer was also Philomon Waters, nephew of the former, and he was born in Newberry, South Carolina. For the benefit of Dr. Bragg and others similarly interested, a list genealogically of his line of the Waters family will be given.

First, Edward Waters, Gent. and Armiger, was born in England, 1568. He came to Virginia 1610, and died 1630 at Great Hornmead, Hertsfordshire, England. His will is on record at Somerset House, London, in which he leaves his only son, Wiliam Waters, his lands in Virginia and directs that all property in England, Virginia, Ireland and elsewhere be sold by advice of his brother, John Waters, of Middleham, Yorkshire, and provision made for his only other heirs, his wife and daughter, Margaret. Edward Waters was a member of the London company, organized for the purpose of colonizing Virginia, was a lieutenant, then a captain of Virginia militia, and a commissioner and commander of Elizabeth City County, Virginia.

Second, William Waters, the only son of Edward, was born 1623 and died 1685. He was educated in England, returned to Virginia and was appointed by the governor and council, a major of militia in Northampton county, Virginia, was also high sheriff, justice of the peace, and member of Quorum Court. He also was a member of the House of Burgesses from Northampton county for the years 1654, 1659 and 1660.

Third, Thomas Waters was one of the sons of William Waters. Not much has been learned of him.

Fourth, Philemon, son of Thomas, was born October 8, 1711, in Stafford county, Virginia, died January 20, 1779.

Fifth, Philemon, son of the above Philemon Waters, was born in Prince William county, Virginia, in 1734. He is said to have assisted in bearing Gen. Braddock from the field when he received his death wound, and is on record as having fired the first gun under General, then Colonel Washington. Judge O'Neill, in his annals of Newberry, states that Colonel Waters was one of the justices to hold the first court for Newberry and he and William Caldwell laid off the land donated for the public buildings. Was a member of the convention that voted against it. Colonel Waters died, according to Judge O'Neill, between the years 1796-99.

F. A. B. G.

Alexandria, Virginia.

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## CHAPTER XLII.

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The Joseph Habersham Chapter has taken the agency of The American Monthly Magazine for this section, the price of which is \$1.00 a year. Of this we get twenty per cent. on all new subscriptions, which will be used toward carrying on our historical work. The magazine is full of valuable historical and genealogical information and should supplant the cheap trash that finds its way into nearly every home. If we get 500 subscribers, we will have \$100 to put into Georgia historical collections.

Will not all who have profited by this column at once send us their subscription and others, so that we may be able to carry on our great work of copying and collecting documents, etc., and in which we are greatly hampered for want of funds. The work that we did two years ago could not be done to-day. What we are doing now will be lost to the future unless we have means with which to pursue our undertakings.

The Habersham chapter is arranging to secure certified copies of all papers in every county before date of 1700. This

will include abstracts of all wills, deeds, conveyances and court papers, as well as such parish records as can be obtained. As fast as these are received we will find a way to publish in pamphlet form. Last May we started on this work, but made a small beginning. Of all the old counties we wrote to, only three responded—Clarke, Early and Muscogee. We have done better since, and are in a fair way to get what we want without delay.

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We want also histories of every town and village in the state which was settled before 1850. These must begin at the beginning and come down to 1900. For the three best of these published. Think how interesting would be Milledgeville, we will give prizes, and we will find a way to have them all Louisville, Sparta, Penfield, Eatonton and a score of others, with material now at hand, which in another generation will be lost forever.

Georgians, awake! Too long have we lingered in the valley of content. Let us be up and doing. Do not despise our small efforts because we are only women. "Tall oaks from little acorns." Lend a hand, and see what we can accomplish by March, 1902. We are told this year, at the Continental congress, in Washington, that Georgia led all the states in collections of original documents. We rely upon the help of all who read this. Some can give time, some labor, some intellect, some money. Let none be satisfied to stand and wait.

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#### QUERIES.

218. COOPER—Jeremiah Cooper emigrated from Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, with a colony of Quakers and settled about seventeen miles from Winchester, Virginia, shortly before the Revolutionary war; he there married Rebecca Perrill, who was born in 1755, a daughter of Joseph Perrill; he (Jeremiah Cooper) died in 1801. He was recruited by Col. Fauntleroy at Winchester for service in Washington's army. Can you tell me if he ever saw active service; also, if the ancestors of Rebecca Perrill (his wife) were in the war of the revolution. Jeremiah Cooper was third in descent from the Cooper, a companion of William Penn, who came over from England with

Penn. Was not Jeremiah Cooper a son of Joseph Cooper, who was a member of the assembly at Burlington, N. J., in 1727, and the friend of Benjamin Franklin, of whom Franklin makes mention in his autobiography? If you will give me this information or tell me where I may obtain it, I will very greatly appreciate the favor.

Cartersville, Georgia.

B. V. C.

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220. HODGES—GILMORE—Can you give me any information concerning the Hodges and Gilmore families, of Washington county, Georgia? I think they came originally from South Carolina, and am almost sure were in the Revolutionary war. Respectfully,

ADA W. FARMER.

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221. CALMES—Having seen the communication of December 30th, 1900, I write to ask for any information I can get about the Calmes family. I am a direct descendant. My grandmother was Elizabeth Calmes, of Newberry, South Carolina. Her parents emigrated to South Carolina from Frederick, Virginia, or Maryland, after the revolutionary war. Elizabeth married Col. William Kincaid, of Fairfield County, South Carolina, about 1810. My father was one of their four sons. I wish the address of Mrs. Richardson, and to be put in communication with the descendants of the Marquis. MRS. J. D.

Gainesville, Florida.

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222. JORDAN—TARVER—My great-grandfather, Richard Tarver, of Wilkes county, married a Miss Jordan, of the same county, the marriage taking place sometime in the latter part of seventeen hundred. She is the one I am tracing. I wish to know who she was, name of her father, and mother's maiden name, where the Jordans were from, and indeed, any and all information in regard to them. M. D.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

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223. TUCKER—Joseph Habersham Chapter: I should like to know if there are any of the descendants of Whitefield Tucker who can tell me what his father's given name was. Whitefield Tucker moved from Amherst Co., Virginia, soon



after the close of the Revolutionary war and settled in Morgan county, Georgia. Family traditions say he was judge during colonial days, and that his name was Isaiah. I will be most grateful for information on this subject. MRS. B. W.

Eufaula, Alabama.

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224. NICHOLS—HATCHER—LAWSON—Robert Lawson came to this country from Ireland (Cork county), I think; had two brothers. He married Martha Nichols in Wytheville, Virginia. Martha Nichols was a daughter of Nancy Hatcher, a cousin of Henry Clay. I would like to find the record of the Nichols and Hatcher. Robert Lawson came to this country after the revolution. I have his nautralization paper, signed in Sevierville, Tennessee in 1814. MRS. J. M. T.

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225. GREENE—The female descendants of General Nathaniel Greene. A recent letter or sketch in The Constitution speaks of the Nightingale family, of St. Simon's island, descendants of General Green, of revolutionary fame. I have long desired to know something of the female descendants of General Greene, having an accurate record in the male lines. I should esteem it a favor if I could secure the address of some descendant of the Nightingales who could post me. Martha Washington Greene, the second child of Major General Nathaniel and Catherine (Littlefield) Greene, married John C. Nightingale. She afterwards married Dr. Henry E. Turner. He died in Savannah in 1861, leaving four daughters. Mrs. Nightingale (afterwards Mrs. Turner) had a sister, Cornelia Lott Greene, who married, first, Peyton Skipwith, of Virginia, and second, Edward Brinley Littlefield, of Newport, R. I. I would be glad if any one interested in the genealogical department of The Constitution could tell me all possible of the descendants of these two daughters of General Greene, and more especially if there is any known connection between them and the Allen, or Bartley family, of Virginia? Frequently in these researches antiquarians and historical students find as much or more interesting study in the development of the female lines of some revolutionary man of distinction than in the male line. C. H. C.

Beebe, Ark., February 18, 1901.



226. DANCY—If L. D., who advertised December 16th, will communicate with me direct, I may be able to help him to a limited extent. Like him, I am much interested in the data desired, and we may prove of mutual assistance to each other. Would like to furnish him with what I know, and get from him what he knows. We may both then be able to devise a plan for getting further information. Address initials below, care P. O. Box 787, Atlanta, Georgia. F. B.

(We protest that this is not the way. If L. D. will tell us what he knows, we guarantee that some third party, equally interested, but unknown to them will step in and tell them both more than they ever dreamed of. EDITOR.)

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227. DICKSON—On March 13, 1784, David Dickson applied to the state of Georgia for a land warrant for his services in the Revolutionary war. He had served as captain in one of the battalions of minute men, raised by the state of Georgia, but during the time of his service he was an inhabitant of the state of South Carolina. M. S. W.

(When the young colony of Georgia was called on by congress to raise the first battalion, she was authorized to get recruits from Virginia and the Carolinas, and that is why so many of these men are found in Georgia ranks and receiving Georgia grants. EDITOR.)

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228. YOUNG—William Young married Sophia Box, a sister to Phillip and James Box. Issue: James Box Young, married, 1781, Elizabeth Clay, a daughter of Joseph and Ann Clay, James Box Young died in 1800, his only child died in 1801 and his wife died in 1804. 2. Mary Charlotte Young married, 1785, James Jackson, afterwards governor of Georgia. William Young died in 1777. M. S. W.

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229. BRYAN—We are told in The Constitution of February 11th that Josiah Bryan, son of Jonathan and Mary Bryan, was born August 22, 1746, that he married Elizabeth Pendarvis and that their son, Joseph Bryan, was born August 10, 1733. Evidently there is a mistake in the date of the birth of Joseph Bryan. Will I. G. B. B. give in the true date of

his birth and also tell us something of his history? Was he the Joseph Bryan elected to congress about 1804? M. S. W.

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230. FARRAR—HOWARD—Opelika, Ala., Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.: Can you furnish me any war record of Thomas Farrar, who married Elizabeth Howard? He was a son of George Farrar and was born in Farrar Island, Virginia. Later he moved to Mecklenburg, Virginia, and died in 1810. Can you advise me what Howard's given name was (the father of Elizabeth) and if he had any war record? B. V. G.

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231. MCCOOL—THOMAS—Joseph McCool and Thomas Thomas both fought in the Revolutionary war under General Marion. McCool married the daughter of Thomas, and their daughter, Mary Ann, married James Willis, of South Carolina. Their daughter, Eleanor Willis, married William Chapman, of Virginia. Chapman and wife were among the first settlers of Springfield, Ill. One of their descendants, born in Georgia, now living in Massachusetts, wishes to join the D. A. R.'s and seeks proof of the military service in the Revolutionary war of Joseph McCool and Thomas Thomas, or either of them. Can Joseph Habersham Chapter aid her in obtaining the desired proof?

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#### ANSWERS.

124. WILLIAMSON—Williamson married Mary. Issue:

1. Mary Williamson, married Jonathan Bryan.
2. Elizabeth Williamson married John Smith.
3. John Williamson, died before 1766.
- 4. Anne Williamson, married Dr. James Cuthbert.
5. William Bowen Williamson, died before 1766.

After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Mary Williamson married Joseph Bryan, the father of Jonathan Bryan. She was his second wife. She died May 26, 1766, and in her will, now of record in the office of the secretary of state at Atlanta, she gives the names of her children and mentions two grandchildren, Isaac Hayne and William Henry Williamson.

M. S. WILLIAMSON.

125. ROSTER—Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta, Ga., Dear Chapter: Inclosed I hand you a copy of a return made by Captain John Lamar to the committee of safety in Augusta of his company, which was one of the first raised in Georgia to assist in the defense of the rights of the American Colonies. For the information of the public, I ask that you have this return published in The Constitution. With great respect, I am, very truly yours. M. S. WILLIAMS.

CAPTAIN LAMAR'S COMPANY.

"A list of the people who listed under the command of Captain John Lamar, by order of two of the Council of Safety and the Committee in Augusta, to assist in the execution of the measures adopted by the Congress for the preservation of that liberty which every American has a just right to:

"John Lamar, captain; Samuel Jack, first lieutenant; James Martin, second lieutenant; George Wells, surgeon; John Martin, sergeant; Robert McIntosh, sergeant; John McGehee, sergeant; Charles Wiles, drummer; Joseph Davlin, John Twiggs, William Jackson, Humphrey Wells, John Bacon, Thomas Carter, Martin Weatherford, John Ivey, Daniel White, Alexander Downes, Patrick Sarjason, John Newton, James Murphey, John Parmer, Turrance Bryan, George Martin, Alexander Hannah, James Johnston, Isaac Vaughan, Ezeriah Fry, John Farmer, Nat Dyal, John Fann, William Fann, Daniel Wollican, James Jackson, Charles Clark, Moody Burt, Valentine Clem, Peter Tarcenet, John Campbell, Robert Forgey, John Bodnafield, John Brandon, Humphrey Hubbard."

All of the above named parties enlisted August 30, 1775, and served until September 19, 1775, when they were lawfully discharged, except John Bodnafield, who was discharged September 17, 1775.

On the back of the list are the following entries:

"I the subscriber, do certify that I had for some time fifty-five men, but going away without being lawfully discharged thought it not proper to make a return of their names.

"By me, JOHN LAMAR."

"Examined by the committee and passed."

"Six large, fine kettles bought for the use of my men to cook in 10 lbs, 17 shillings, 6 pence."

"Some of the men in this company had a horse."

126. HAMPTON—In answer to the query of Mrs. L. (20) concerning the Hamptons, I would state that the children of Anthony Hampton and his wife, Elizabeth Preston (Senator Preston's family of South Carolina) were Wade, Henry, Edward, Richard, Preston and Elizabeth. Wade was a general in the revolution and in the war of 1812; Henry, I have seen it stated somewhere, but cannot now lay my hand on the authority, was a colonel in the revolution; Edward married Sarah Earle, daughter of Colonel, afterwards Judge, Baylis Earle. Edward was killed by a band of Tories and Indians while sitting on the porch of Baylis Earle's house. Elizabeth married James Harrison, my great-grandfather. My grandfather, Samuel Earle, M. C., married Harriet Harrison, their daughter. Anthony Hampton and his wife and son Preston and an infant son of James Harrison were massacred by Indians. A party of Tories and Indians, supposed to contain the murderers, were afterwards captured and an Indian wearing Preston Hampton's coat was forthwith dispatched by Henry Hampton. Many, if not all, of the party were killed. A good account of this affair is contained in the *Magnolia Magazine*, of Charleston, South Carolina, of 1842 or 1843, I believe. There are two or three of these magazines in the Congressional library at Washington and this particular number is among them. I think it states that Henry Hampton was a colonel. Following is a copy of a letter written by my maternal great-grandfather, Richard Harrison, brother of James, which may afford some light:

"Camp Guilford, C H., 15th M, 1781.—My dear Nancy: When I write to you I write to every one who expects to hear from me, your Dadda, Mamma, my brother Jimmy, etc. All have my best wishes; but none can raise the anxiety I feel for you. It is scarcely possible to paint the agitation of my mind (if it were worth the while) struggling with two of the greatest events that are in nature at the same time—the fate of my Nancy and my country. O my God, I trust them with thee; do with them for the best! The day seems nearly at hand that will render North Carolina perfectly happy or completely miserable. Our general is a great and good man, his army numerous and apparently confident of victory. The



British soldiery, it seems, have mutinied and demanded to be marched back. Great things have been done in South Carolina by Marion and Sumter. We daily expect to hear of the surrender of Arnold. General Greene has published in camp that Count D'Estaing has taken six British ships of the line, three frigates and forty-five transports with troops for America. If we succeed against Lord Cornwallis we expect to be discharged instantly, for by that time the continental troops will eat all the provisions this country and South Carolina afford.

As for myself and Harry, not much need be feared. Harry is a good soldier and will be a credit to his family, I don't doubt. It may be we shall not fight these two or three days yet, and perhaps not at all, as there is a way for Cornwallis to get off; but I am sure of this—Greene will not give ground again. Give my love to Sister Betsy and Mrs. Hampton. Let me hear from you as soon as possible how it is with you. This is the very day that I hope will be given me a creature capable of enjoying what its father hopes to deserve and earn—the sweets of liberty and grace. I am, dearest Nancy, yours forever,

“(MAJOR) RICHARD HARRISON.”

Mrs. Anne Harrison, Grantville County, N. C.

The following is also on the paper:

“DEAR SIR: Thomas Williamson has just arrived from camp. Soon after he left the army on Thursday the firing began, first of the pickets, then the artillery for forty minutes, then the musketry for three hours. A complete victory over the enemy is the report. All the surgeons are ordered from the hospital to the field of battle. Eternal God, confirm the glorious tidings! If you don't forbid, I shall keep the ploughs till Monday evening. God be with you all.

HENRY PATILLO.

“Mr. Harrison.”

The Harry referred to by Major Harrison was evidently Henry Hampton, for he goes on to mention Mrs Hampton. Henry Pattillo who first read this letter and then sent it to James Harrison, was the father of Anne Harrison, Richard's wife. Henry Pattillo was born in Scotland, though his ancestors came originally from Spain, settling just over the line in



France, and being Huguenots, left the latter country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685 and took up their abode in Scotland. Henry Patillo became a pupil of the noted Doctor Davies, first president of the Princeton college, and was admitted to the ministry of the Presbyterian church and did much to spread that body in the southern states. He was a member of the North Carolina provincial congress and presided over the house when the delegates of that state were instructed to sign the declaration of independence in the continental congress. The Harrisons were from the James river, Virginia, near Richmond.

I think, though I am not positive, that in McCall's "History of Georgia," I have seen mention of Henry Hampton's revolutionary services. Landrum's "History of Upper South Carolina," and his "History of Spartanburgh County," I think also mention them.

At the battle of Earle's Ford, N. C., Noah Hampton, a son of Edward, was the first man killed. The Americans were asleep when they were surprised by the British under Colonel Dunlap, and a large number taken prisoners. Upon being asked his name, Noah answered, "Hampton." "You d-d rebel," replied Dunlap, "your name is enough to prove you are not fit to live," and ran his sword through the body of his helpless prisoner. The Americans who were not captured shortly recovered themselves and gave chase to the British, who had begun to retire, and killed numbers of them, turning defeat into a complete victory. Colonel Wade Hampton, brother of Henry, led the Americans in this engagement, which took place upon the spot where their brother Edward was foully murdered.

A study of American revolutionary history will show that the methods pursued by the British in that war and those now being practiced by Kitchener in South Africa are identical. A century and a quarter has taught that nation nothing of humanity and honor. If reports be true, Kitchener, like Cornwallis, is not following the rules of civilized warfare in regard to prisoners, but seems to prefer a promiscuous slaughter and the practicing of relentless cruelties upon helpless women and children. There is little doubt that most of the Indian atroci-

ties of our war were inspired by the British. It is known that John Pickens, brother of General Andrew Pickens, after being taken prisoner by the British, was delivered to the Indians to be tortured at the stake. This is the great, humane, Christian nation with which Americans are asked to form an alliance!

Andrew Hampton was a member of the North Carolina provincial congress just prior to the revolution. I do not know who were his ancestors. RICHARD HARRISON EARLE.

127. FLOYD—Answer to inquiry 222. As I am preparing a genealogical work which embraces the Floyd family, I am in a position to give at least a small amount of information as to the history of Charles Floyd. Such information as I think pertinent to the subject I append, but if A. G. T. desires any information as to the descendants of Charles Floyd's only son, Major General John Floyd, I shall be pleased to give that also.

Chart of the Floyds:

William of Wales.	Charles of Wales.	Frederick of Wales.
Samuel M. Susan Dixon.		William M. Esther Kendall.
Charles M. Mary Fendin.	Samuel Died in youth.	Eliza M. Mr. Fitchette.

Major General John Floyd, of Georgia.

Charles Floyd, son of Samuel Floyd, was born in Northampton County, Virginia, on March 4, 1747. After a seafaring life of fourteen years he settled in South Carolina and engaged in indigo planting. When the revolutionary war came on he allied himself with the "Liberty Boys," whose motto was "Liberty or Death." Several times his house was burned over him by the Tories, and he was finally captured by the Brit-

ish and taken to Savannah, where he remained in captivity until the signing of the treaty of peace.

In 1768 he married Mary Fendin, of Green's Island, South Carolina. In 1795 he removed to Georgia, settling near Darien, McIntosh county. In 1800 he removed to Camden county, and made his seat "Bellevue," where he died September 9th, 1820. His only issue was a son, Major General John Floyd, born at Hinton Head, South Carolina, in 1769. In 1793 he wedded Isabella Marie Hazzard, daughter of Richard Hazzard, Esq., of South Carolina.

THOMAS HART RAINES.

128. MILNER-POPE—Answer to 241 signed J. E. M. Captain John Milner, married Elizabeth Godwin. Their son Benjamin married Penelope Holmes. Their daughter Nancy married John T. Pope.

Wylie Pope had son Jesse Mac, who married Miss Trippe. Their son John T. Pope married Nancy Milner.

Anniston, Alabama.

G. N. R.

(When was Nancy Milner born?—Editor.)

## CHAPTER XLIII.

We have received since our last issue a number of subscribers to the American Monthly Magazine, on all of which we receive a per cent. The first came from Macon, the next from Augusta and so on. The next number of the magazine will contain full proceedings of the late continental congress, about which so much has been said in all the papers. It alone is more than worth a year's subscription—\$1. The following number will have an article on the "Real Daughters of the Joseph Habersham Chapter" with their pictures, and will be good reading and very valuable.

We return thanks to Dr. Bulloch for his valuable Bellinger and De Veaux families, with sketches of ninety allied families, mostly Georgians. Dr. Bulloch is thoroughly at home with

the old families of Georgia, and his books are authentic as well as entertaining.

We are also indebted to Mrs. Bulloch for a volume of poems.

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We are also proud to acknowledge the receipt of another fine historical collection from the pen of another descendant of ancient Georgians. This interesting reference book, which will be so valuable to us in our work, is the "Early Settlers of Alabama," the combined work of the late Colonel James E. Saunders and Mrs. Elizabeth Saunders Stubbs, his granddaughter.

The following are some of the families included in the genealogies.

Baldwin, Bankhead, Banks, Bibb, Billups, Blair, Booth, Bradford, Bradley, Cantzon, Claiborne, Clarke, Clay, Coleman, Cox, DeGraffenried, Daugherty, Dubose, Dudley, Dunn, Early, Elliott, Farley, Flint, Fontaine, Foster, Frye, Garth, Gholson, Gilchrist, Goode, Gray, Gregg, Hardeman, Harris, Harrison, Hill, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jarratt, Jones, Lanier, Ligon, Lowe, Maclin, Madden, Manning, Matthews, Maury, McCarthy, McGehee, McMillan, McNeal, Mills, Moore, Mumford, Oliver, Ormond, Pearsal, Phelan, Phillips, Poelinitz, Price, Ray, Richardson, Ricks, Saunders, Scott, Shelton, Shackelford, Sherrod, Shorter, Smith, Speed, Swoope, Sykes, Tait, Taliaferro, Thompson, Tillman, Urquhart, Walthall, Webb, Watkins, Weeden, Wells, White, Withers, Wyatt, Yates, Young and others.

The book has 555 octavo pages, 15 illustrations and neatly bound. For copies address Mrs. Wm. C. Stubbs, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La.

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#### QUERIES.

232. BALL of Massachusetts.—Wanted very much information in regard to the Ball family of Massachusetts. Can not Mrs. Greene of the Chapter in Washington, Wilkes County, help us?

BALL.

233. GRIFFIN—General Thomas Griffin married Sarah Foster, of Madison. They both died of yellow fever in Mississippi within an hour of each other. General Thomas Griffin was the son of John (Jack) Griffin. Can any one give me data concerning this family? G.

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234. LIPSCOMB—Spartanburg, South Carolina, March 7, 1901.—Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta, Georgia: Will be under obligations for any information concerning the Lipscomb family or their Revolutionary record. They were Irish descent, settled in Virginia, came to South Carolina after the revolutionary war. Their descendants are scattered all over the Southern States. I think there are many in Georgia. This is why I ask your Chapter for information. I am a member of the Cowpens Chapter. L. D.

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235. HARRIS—I desire information about this family. They were early settlers of South Carolina. G. M.

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236. DARROW-SAGE—I am interested in the Darrow family and the Sage family, both of Conn., February 22, 1784. Is the following the correct line of his descent? Pierce Darrow, son of Christopher, Jr., son of Christopher, Sr., son of Ebenezer, son of Christopher (the first).

In regard to Sage: Jonathan Wheeler Sage was born in Connecticut, May 14, 1785. Was he the son of Comfort Sage, of Connecticut?

Any information in regard to either of these families be greatly appreciated. Yours very respectfully,

DANA.

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237. BROUGHTON—Jno. H. Edward, Nathaniel, Martha and Sallie Broughton were brother and sisters. Can any one furnish me with the names of the parents of said children and where the parents were buried?

Jno. H. Broughton married Miss Dye, or Dyer, of Savannah, Georgia or Augusta, Georgia; again Mary E. Jerdine, again Miss Wright. He died at Greensboro, Georgia in 1858. Edward married and many of his descendants are in South



Carolina and Arkansas today. Nathaniel went to Texas. I would like to hear from some of his descendants. Martha married a Mr. James. Of Sallie, I have no record.

I wish to ask also through the kindness of your columns, the history of the naming of the street, Broughton, in Savannah, Georgia. From whom did it derive its name?

Any information whatever concerning this family would be most highly appreciated.

Thanking you very much for this opportunity. S.

238. BROOKS—I am very anxious to learn something of the Brooks family who lived in Maryland and if Esaw Brooks took any part in the Revolutionary War.

Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

Very respectfully, R. A. D.

Eufaula, Alabama.

239. MERCER-SHACKELFORD—Joseph Habersham Chapter: Will you kindly give me information of the Mercer family; also how to get a family tree? I am a descendant of the three Mercer brothers who came over before the Revolution, John Hugh and Silas. Hugh has honorable mention in the Revolutionary War history. I am also a great niece of Rev. Jesse Mercer. My father, James Shackelford, married Elizabeth Mercer, niece of Jesse Mercer, founder of Mercer university.

Wanted all information of Mercer and Shackelford.

W.

240. SMITH-FRANKLIN.—I am very anxious to know something of my grandfather, Alexander Smith, who moved from Warren to what is now Laurens county, in 1800, and died there between 1817 and 1822.

I have reason to believe he married Martha Franklin, at least among his descendants are quite a number of the name of Franklin.

Knowing your willingness to aid in this work, I come to you, as I have exhausted every available source of information at my command.

Thanking you in advance, I am most respectfully,

M. A. SMITH.

241. TOWERS.—Can you assist me in tracing the ancestors of John Towers, who married Rebecca Reed some time about 1770 or 1775, and give me the date of his birth and marriage? Any information you can give will be gladly received; also information in regard to Alexander Brown, who married Mary Brown about the same date.

Respectfully yours,

W. M. T.

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242. TOWNSEND.—Will you please give me the ancestry of Elizabeth Townsend, who was born in 1812, in or near Abbeville, South Carolina, and married a Marshall? I am told some of her ancestors were in the revolutionary war and I am very anxious for some information about them. Any you can give will be greatly appreciated.

E. A.

Anniston, Alabama.

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243. BYRD.—Can you give me any information about the father, mother or brothers of Solomon Byrd, who died at Edgefield, South Carolina in 1810? He was a grandson of one of the William Byrds, of Westover. I think his father's name was Robert.

Yours truly,

S. M. BYRD.

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244. COX—I would be very grateful for any information of James Cox. He came to this country from Ireland and settled in Pendleton District, South Carolina. He had four sons, James, Allen, Robert and Daniel, and five daughters, who married Harry Hazle, George Gothard, Zebide Savage, Lewis Watson and John Watson. We know that James Cox fought in the revolution. We want proof of this and will be more than grateful for any information.

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248. MARSHALL-BEALL—Will some of your correspondents please give me any information they can about Wm. Marshall, who was from Prince George County, Maryland, or any of his descendants. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Robert Augustus Beall and came to Georgia. Any information about either Beall or Marshall will be very much appreciated.

## ANSWERS.

129. NOBILITY IN CAROLINA—Mr. Thos. Hart Raines. Dear Sir: In reply to your query in *The Constitution* as to the nobility of South Carolina, Mr. Wm. Bellinger, P. M., Waukeelah, Florida, can probably give you some information. I remember his telling me that his ancestor, a Bellinger, who came over to South Carolina, was I think he said, the only noble, anyway the only landgrave ever created in the United States. Write to him.

S. M. BYRD.

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130. DOWNS—I see in your valuable paper of Sunday an inquiry for the ancestors of the Downs, in the early history of Georgia. I do not know whether I am able to give a correct account of them or not, but I will do the best I can, as I understand the history of the family.

My great-grandfather was a Scotchman and came from England to the United States about 1750, as I have been told by, my father, and first settled in Maryland, and afterwards moved to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and lived there until he died, so I have been told. His name was Henry Downs, and he had three sons, and their names were Jonathan, William and Sam. Sam Downs was my grandfather. Jonathan Downs remained in Mecklenburg county until he raised a large family and then died. Some of that family are living in that county now.

William and Sam Downs moved to South Carolina and lived there a number of years, and then William Downs moved to Aberdeen, Mississippi, and I never heard of him or any of his family any more. My grandfather moved from South Carolina to Georgia (his name was Sam Downs), and I think he settled in Morgan county near Buckhead. He had three daughters and one son, my father, Elias Crockett Downs. My grandfather's daughters all married in Georgia; one married a man named Brewster; another a man by the name of Cunningham, and the third a man by the name of Robinson. My father married a Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, in Morgan county, Georgia.

I should have told you earlier that my great-grandfather, about 1775, signed the Mecklenburg declaration of indepen-

dence, and I have been told he was near a hundred years old when he did so.

As for this Ambrose Downs, there is a man in Mecklenburg county now by the name of Ambrose Downs, a grandson of Jonathan Downs. You can write to him at Charlotte and maybe he can tell you more than I can.

If any of the Downs family ever lived in Wilkes, or Jefferson or Burke counties, I do not know of them. My mother, Elizabeth Downs, was born in Wilkes county about 1807. I never knew much of my father's family, as I was raised by my mother's family in Morgan county. I have been here in Atlanta fifty years. I am the oldest of the Downs family now living that I know of. I am glad to tell you all I know about the family.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAMS A. DOWNS.

120 Piedmont ave.

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131. DANIEL—In the February 24, 1901, issue of The Atlanta Constitution I notice a marked entry 225, "Daniel—The ancestry of Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax, North Carolina."

J. E. M.

Judge Joseph J. Daniel was my father, but as I was young at the time of his death, in 1848, I can remember no word as to his ancestry. This I can recall. He was the son of William Lewis Daniel, and inherited half of a valuable up-country plantation from his father—the other half was inherited by his sister, Mary (Polly), who married McWilliams. His mother was Patsy Jones, a descendant of Paul Jones. His was a prominent family, and I suppose that some of his forefathers fought for our freedom in revolutionary times—but I do not know. He married Marie Bolling Bassett Stith in about 1819, and had a town house in Halifax Town. He died February 10, 1848, having served as superior court judge in North Carolina for sixteen years (1816-1832) and on the supreme court bench sixteen years (1832-1848). He left three children, of whom I am the youngest and sole survivor.

Very truly yours, MRS. TURNER WESTROW BATTLE.

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132. VAUGHAN—In answer to 229, I would say that if

Mr. Everett will write to Joel Mansell's Sons, 82 State street, Albany, N. Y., they will furnish him a pamphlet on the Vaughan family.

DANA.

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133. BOSWELL—In reply to Constitution query No. 243: John Boswell, of Gloucester County, Virginia, married Ann Nuttall, daughter of Charles Nuttall, of Gloucester county and sister of Wm. and Captain John Nuttall, of the revolutionary army. John Nuttall, who was a very young man, received his commission in requital of carrying an important dispatch through the British lines. Three started on same mission; two were killed. Captain John Nuttall came to Granville County, North Carolina about 1790 and was the wealthiest man in this part of the state.

Geo. Wm. Frederick Boswell, born 1791, son of above, John B., married his cousin, Ann New Nuttall about 1806, having come to Granville County when a lad. Ann New Nuttall was born on the "Old Glebe," just across from Yorktown.

Geo. W. F. Boswell's daughter, Caroline G. W. F. Boswell, married in North Carolina, Thomas Blacknall, Jr., son of Thomas Blacknall, sr., who volunteered in 1776, when only sixteen, in Captain Young's company, 7th Virginia, Col. Alexander-McClanahan commanding. Geo. W. F. Boswell had at least two brothers, John (called Jack) and Joe. One went west and one south for North Carolina about 1820.

I would like to know the antecedents of the Gloucester Boswell.

O. W. B.

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134. The following sketch will be read with interest by many descendants throughout the southern states. It was never before published.

#### THE BRIGHT FAMILY.

At the request of the Historical Society of Berks County, Pa., an extended sketch of this colonial family was read before that body by its distinguished president, Mr. Albert G. Green.

Mr. Green is a great grandson of the original emigrant, Michael Bright, and, living, as he does, in sight of the family homestead, built in 1760, which still stands in the town of Reading, is eminently fitted for this work.



As there are many descendants of this emigrant in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, a condensed sketch will prove acceptable to them and will when published in this column meet their eyes.

According to Mr. Green, the first of this family came to America in the year 1726.

Michael Brecht, for this was the original name, was born in Shreissheim, Germany, in 1703. The name Bright is simply a translation of the original, which signifies splendor or brightness. As the English family sprang from this stem, it is supposed that the emigrant adopted their translation. At any rate, so early as the Revolution, Brecht had been changed into Bright, and few of those who bear the name know it in its original form.

In 1828, Michael Bright married Marguerite Simone, daughter of a French emigre and had by her ten children.

Very recently, a descendant of his oldest son, Captain Jacob Bright, of Philadelphia, has instituted a search into the Records of the Lutheran church at Shriessheim and they have given up the long forgotten records of the Brecht family.

"Christolph Brecht, born 1591, and his wife, Anne born 1597, removed to Shriessheim from Newdorf. After founding a family, Christolph B. died 1676, and his wife died in 1683.

Balthaser Brecht, son of above, was born 1636 and married Anna Margaretta Christman 1658. He was councilman and almoner of his native town. He died 1703.

Of his children, Johannes was born 1662 and 1684 married Anna Katherine, daughter of Councilor Hoffman.

Of this pair was born Johannes Michael, 1703, who was afterward known as Michael Bright, the emigrant or Michael, the Elder.

After coming to America, the first name, Johannes, does not appear in any document, as the emigrant always signed his name as Michael Bright, or, in the earlier documents, Michael Brecht.

Arriving in America, this young German obtained a grant of land from the Penns, as recorded in Patent Book, vol. 8. Marrying in 1728, his children were as follows:

1. Jacob, 2. George, 3. Michael, 4. Katherine, 5. John, 6. Peter, 7. David, 8. Marie, 9. Sarah and 10. Christine.

Jacob, the eldest, early settled in Philadelphia. He married a daughter, or sister, of the celebrated David Rittenhouse (Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. 8). He engaged largely in shipping interests with southern ports and had for a partner the wealthy and patriotic Frenchman, Christopher Pechin, who afterwards married his sister.

After the Revolution began, he engaged in the service of Continental Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, and under commission as captain, raised a company of ninety men, whose roster is given (Penna. Archives, 2d Series, p. 574).

His son, Michael, afterwards Gen. Bright, held office under the commonwealth as flour inspector. Lieut. Jacob Bright of the navy, of this line, was taken prisoner by the British in the war of 1812-14 and was held by them until peace was declared. Captain Jacob Bright left a long line of descendants, some of whom reside in Louisiana.

2. George Bright, second son of the emigrant, was of a roving disposition. He went to Kentucky with Boone and was there killed by Indians. He left children, but their identity is unknown.

3. Michael, third son of the emigrant was a man of great talent and large wealth. He was elected commissioner of Berks County, just before the outbreak of the Revolution. This office was at this time of great importance, as the Provincial Assembly having ceased to meet, the Committee of Safety took its place and, under its authority, the commissioners of the several counties were empowered to levy troops for the Continental Army and to provide for their support. While acting as commissioner, Michael Bright was appointed as one of the "Committee of Observation."

The duties of this committee were to supply means for the relief of the citizens of Boston, to watch the disaffected, to deprive "suspects" of their arms, and in all ways to provide for the general safety.

Michael has many descendants, some of whom are eminent men. Among them are the recently elected congressman, Henry D. Green of Pennsylvania, Lieut. Commander Green

of the Navy, during the Civil War, Dr. John Marshall, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania, and others distinguished in many ways. Michael Bright had, also, a son who settled in Tennessee.

4. John Bright, fourth son of the emigrant, married Miss Shaeffer, of Shaefferston, Pennsylvania, and had a large family. The writer does not know of his Revolutionary record, but, as he belonged to a family devoted to the cause, he probably was a soldier. He has many descendants in prominent positions. Prof. James W. Bright of Johns Hopkins is a great grand-son.

5. Peter Bright, fifth son of Michael, was a soldier in Revolution with the rank of captain. Left a long line of descendants, among whom was a Captain Bright of the Federal Army, who was killed in an engagement with Southern Army.

6. David Bright, sixth son of the Emigrant, owned mills. He furnished Washington's Army with grain, and by so doing became bankrupt. He left Pennsylvania at the close of the Revolution and settled in Virginia. He married Mary Gail, or Gayle, a French woman, and had six children.

The two distinguished brothers from Indiana are of his line—Jesse D. Bright, for twenty years senator from Indiana, and at one time President of the Senate, and his brother the eminent jurist, Michael Graham Bright, of Indianapolis, are grandsons of David Bright, of Virginia.

The eloquent orator and congressman, John Morgan Bright, of Tennessee, who for twelve years represented his people in congress, is a scion of Virginia stock.

Dr. James Bright, eminent physician and medical writer of recipes, Dr. Ferguson Bright, of Louisville, the late Dr. David Bright, of Obion, Tenn., Dr. William M. Bright, of Hickman, Kentucky, are all lineal descendants of the settler in Virginia.

The descendants of David Bright, of Virginia, are represented in Georgia by the children of his two grandsons, Rev. Geo. Bright and Rev. John Bright, who came from Virginia to Georgia in their youth and were for many years well known ministers of the Georgia conference.

It is said that of late, other families of the name are entering Georgia and of these we can at present give no account. Possibly some of them may belong to the same family, but if so, they have not been identified.

The daughters of Michael Bright, the emigrant, all married and left descendants, most of these are in the northern state, but with the exception of Christine, or Christina, the youngest daughter, little is known of them.

Christina married the patriot Frenchman, Christopher Pechin, and her marriage in the First Baptist church of Philadelphia is recorded in the Pennsylvania Archives, second series, Vol. 8, page 752.

Her husband, Christopher Pechin, though an invalid, took an active part in the Revolution, and it is claimed that he equipped at his own expense the company which his brother-in-law, Captain Jacob Bright, took into active service of the continentals. Christine lived happily with her husband in an elegant mansion on Fourth street, Philadelphia, but during the occupation of the city by the British under General Howe, after the battle of Brandywine, the family were forced to vacate their home for the occupation of the British troops. After the retreat of the British through the Jerseys, in 1778, the family found their beautiful home greatly abused by the wanton soldiery.

Christine Pechin was left a widow with six children, all of whom she reared in great comfort and respectability in her historic home. After the marriage of all her children she remained in her old home and died in 1835 at the advanced age of 88 years. She left a long line of descendants.

Among the many descendants of the sturdy Michael, the elder, very few have proved unworthy of their pious progenitor, whose last will and testament, written in 1789, advises his children "to have patience and be wise, that each of them may, at once, do right and have peace." B. F. S.

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## CHAPTER XLIV.

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Many thanks to the friends who have sent us one dollar for *The American Monthly*. One came from Bozeman, Mon-



tana, which shows how widely our paper is read. A gentleman in Alabama, sending his subscription has this pleasant thing to say: "It is but a trifling expression of my gratitude for the pleasure and interest your page has given me. I turn to it first every Sunday."

Now is the time. We hope that many others will do likewise, for the magazine is one of the best and cheapest, and deserves a place at every fireside.

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## QUERIES.

246. LEWIS—In Sunday's Constitution, "147 Lewis," etc., you mention Wm. Terrell Lewis's book, "The Lewis Family." Can you tell me where this book can be found? I would like also to know the address of Mr. John Meriwether McAllister, whom you mention as "the" authority on the Lewis family?

C. T.

(Mr. McAllister's address is Highland ave).

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247. FOWLER—I would be glad to know something of the family tree of the Fowlers. Our immediate family consists of two brothers, one sister and mother in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, who are teachers, and myself, who am at present engaged in mercantile business, newspaper man by profession. My father was a physician, born in Conecuh County, Alabama, with several sisters and one brother. His name was Richard Fowler, who was a son of Hickman Fowler, who, as I understand it, came from North Carolina. Hickman Fowler had two brothers—Allen Fowler, who lived at Hattisburg, Mississippi, and Meredeth Fowler, who lived in Tarrant county, Texas. I understand that Mrs. King, of Atlanta, daughter of Mr. Noah Fowler, has given considerable toward tracing the history of the Fowlers. I hope all who can will enlighten me on the family history as far back as possible.

ALLEN FOWLER.

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248. LIPSCOMB—Among the first settlers in the original county of Spartanburg was William Lipscomb just after the close of the revolution. He was moving his family from Louisa County, Virginia, to Georgia, but on his way camped



near Thickety Creek. Was so much pleased with the country he decided to make settlement in that immediate vicinity. He made entry of a large scope of lands on Thickety and Goucher creeks, which has been in the family ever since.

He was born in Virginia March 28, 1731; died March 13, 1810. His descendants are scattered over the southern states. I want to know something of his Revolutionary record. I am a member of Cowpens Chapter D. A. R., from my mother's ancestors. Lipscombs, I think, are Irish descent.

Will refer you to a lady friend who I feel sure can give you the desired information concerning Judge Gaston, of North Carolina—Miss Mary Lynn, Blacksburg, S. C.

MRS. C. C.

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249. MORGAN—Can any one give me any information in regard to the ancestry of William Colbert Morgan? He and his wife, Mary Lucinda Oglesby, came from Elbert county, Georgia in 1835, to Chambers county, Alabama. I've never had a regular family record, but I know my father was a Revolutionary soldier—was captured, and while he was confined in prison, his wife, soon as she was able to travel on horseback, took her triplets (infants) in a basket and carried them to the British officer, saying: "Sir, I've brought you these babies. I've no means to support them. Your soldiers have plundered all—you're holding my husband a prisoner." The officer was so much touched by the sight, no doubt, of those dear, helpless babies that he ordered the prisoner released and sent home with that grateful wife. Now I wish to know the name of that heroic mother and soldier father, what state they came from before coming to Georgia. I. T. M.

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250. TUCKER—Wanted the genealogy of the Tucker family, of Virginia. Some members of this family came to North Carolina about 1770 and later settled in Tennessee.

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251. CARLETON—Henry Carleton was one of the early settlers of Morgan county, Georgia (as stated in "White's Statistics"), and was one of the wealthiest citizens of the state. His wife was a Clark. Can any one give any information in regard to her and her family?

252. DANIEL—Wanted information regarding ancestry and descendants of Robert Daniel, governor of North Carolina in 1704. Also the address of the secretary of the Historical Society of North Carolina. W.

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253. PERKINS—Information desired of Solomon Perkins, lieutenant colonel for Currituck County, N. C., in 1776. Was Henry Perkins, who married Nancy Ferebee, his son? Any information of the Perkins and Ferebee families will be appreciated.

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254. SPENCER—Can any one give any information or name of Miss Spencer, who married Walter Wadsworth? Miss Spencer was a descendant of a revolutionary heir and has many relatives in South Carolina. R.

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#### ANSWERS.

135. SOUTH CAROLINA MILITIA—Revolutionary soldiers on the Pedee. The following list is from Bishop Gregg's valuable book, "History of the Old Cheraws," now out of print and almost impossible to find. It is in answer to inquiry of S. Benton and will be of interest to thousands of readers.

"Council of Safety, February 20, 1776—The following commissions were made out, signed and dated as here entered for officers in Colonel Powell's regiment of militia, St. David's Parish; Volunteer corps, Captain Abel Kolb, Ensign Aaron Daniel, 25th September, 1775; Captain John Dozter, First Lieutenant Henry Britton, Second Lieutenant Joseph Graves, September 25, 1775; Captain Luke Prior, First Lieutenant David Davis, Second Lieutenant Samuel Smith, September 26, 1775; Captain James Ford, First Lieutenant Benj. Harlow, Second Lieutenant Charles Moody, September 26, 1775; Captain Luke Whitfield, First Lieutenant Isaac Neavill, Ensign William Johnson, September 26, 1775; Captain William Davis, First Lieutenant Henry Davis, Second Lieutenant Wright Wall, September 26, 1775; Captain George King, First Lieutenant Amos Windham, Second Lieutenant George Spivey, September 28, 1775; Captain Thos Hardyman, First Lieutenant James Galloway, Ensign Jos. Hardyman, September 28, 1775; Lieu-

tenant Duncan McRae, Ensign John Sutton, Captain Thos. Lide's company, October 2, 1775; Captain Chas. Evans, Jr., First Lieutenant Matthew Holding, Second Lieutenant Elisha Magee, October 2, 1775.

"Additional companies having soon after been formed in St. David's Parish, their officers were nominated and appointed by the provincial congress on the 16th of November, and on the 30th their commissions were applied for and granted as follows, viz:

"Daniel Britton, first lieutenant; Richard Reynolds, second lieutenant; John Witherspoon, ensign of Captain Thos. Port's company of volunteers in St. David's Parish; John Kimbrough, Esq., Captain; Samuel Benton, first lieutenant; James Knight, second lieutenant; William Stanard, ensign of another company of volunteers in the said parish. John Blakeney, Esq., captain; John Reynolds, first lieutenant; Thomas McManess, second lieutenant; John Eubanks, ensign of another company of volunteers in said parish. On the 23d of January following, Thomas Williamson was commissioned captain in Colonel Powell's regiment, and on the 2d of February, Maurice Murphy was also commissioned captain in the same regiment." (*History of the Old Cheraws*, pp. 245 and 246.)

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Bishop Gregg gives his authority for the above in a footnote:

"The list of commissions here given were taken from manuscript papers of the Council of Safety, known as the Laurens Papers, now in possession of the Historical Society of South Carolina, and kindly shown to the author by F. A. Porcher, Esq., corresponding secretary."

The following very imperfect list was collected from the archives of the state, fractional as it is, it is worthy of preservation:

Allen, Jeremiah, lieutenant of militia, 1782; Ammons, John, private in Captain Thomas Parrott's company of Horse, 1782; Ammons, Thomas, company of Horse, 1782; Andrews, John, adjutant of Colonel Hick's Regiment, from February to November, 1780; Arnold, William, private, February to November, 1782; Askew, John, private under Marion, 1782; Ayer,

Hartwell, private in Marion, 1778; Macot, Samuel, 1st Lieutenant in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Benton, Lemuel, private in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Beasley, Daniel, private in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Beasley, William, private in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Berry, William, sergeant in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Bird, William, private in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Blackwood, Abram, private in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Blakeny, John, private in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Blakeny, Robert, private in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Blakeny, Thomas, private in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Bozeman, John, private in Benton's Regiment, 1783; Bryant, Gray, private in Benton's Regiment, 1781; Bryant, Hardy, private in Benton's Regiment, 1781; Burkitt, Ephraim, private in Benton's Regiment, 1781; Burkitt, Samuel, private in Benton's Regiment, 1781; Butler, John, captain in Benton's Regiment, 1781; Campbell, James, sergeant in 1782; Cassily, Zachariah, private in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Champ, Richard, private in Benton's Regiment, 1782; Cherry, William, private in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Clark, Harman, private in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Clayton, Lawrence, private in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Clements, Joseph, private in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Coker, Benjamin, private in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Coker, Nathan, private in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Coker, Thomas, private in Marion's Brigade, 1781; Cole, James, sergeant and private in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Coleman, James, private in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Collier, John, private in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Conn, Thomas, adjutant and private in Benton's Regiment, 1781; Cone, Matthew, private, 1782; Conner, James, private, 1782; Cook, William, sergeant and private in Continental line, 1782; Council, William, private under Marion, 1782; Courtney, Stephen, private in 1782; Coward, William, private in 1780-81-83; Cox, Emanuel, private in 1780-81-83; Cox, John, private in Captain Stannard's company, Benton's Regiment, 1781; Cox, Josiah, private in Captain Moses Pearson's Company, 1782; Cox, Samuel, private in Captain Moses Pearson's Company, 1782; Cox, William, private in Captain Moses Pearson's Company, 1782; Croker, James, private in Captain Moses Pearson's Company, 1780-82; Daniel, Aaron, private in Captain Moses Pearson's Company, 1780-82; Daniel, John, private in Captain



Moses Pearson's Company, 1780-82; Darby, Jacob, private in Captain Moses Pearson's Company, 1780-82; David, Azariah, private in Captain Moses Pearson's Company, 1782-83; David, Ezekiel, private in Marion's Brigade, 1782; Davis, John, sergeant and lieutenant alternately, 1779-1782; David, Joshua, private Captain Thomas Ellerbe's company, Hick's regiment, 1780; Davis, John, private in 1782-83; David, Thomas, private in 1782-83; Davis, William, private in 1782; Dewitt, Charles, second lieutenant in Marion's Brigade, 1781-82; Dewitt, Martin; Dial, John, private in 1782; Donery, Peter, private in 1782; Douglass, Jesse, private in 1781-82; Douglass, Joshua, private in 1781-82; DuBose, Andrew, private in Benton's Regiment in 1780 and captain in 1781; DuBose, Daniel; DuBose, Elias, lieutenant and private; DuBose, Isaac, private in Mahan's cavalry, 1782; DuBose, Samuel; DuBose, William, sergeant in Benton's regiment, Marion's Brigade; Duling, James, private in Benton's regiment, Marion's Brigade, 1782; Duling, John, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Ellerbe, Thomas, captain in Benton's regiment, 1781-82; Ellerbe, William, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Evans, Benjamin, private under Major Amos Windham; Evans, Burwell, private under Major Amos Windham; Evans, Enoch, first lieutenant, Captain Irby's company, Hick's regiment, siege Charlestown, 1780; Evans, Ezer, private, 1781-82; Evans, George, lieutenant, 1781-82; Evans, John, private, 1781-82; Evans, Josiah, private Benton's regiment, 1781-82; Evans, Thomas, private in Hick's regiment, siege of Charlestown, 1780; Evans, William; Fort, Moses, private Irby's company, Hick's regiment, siege of Charlestown, 1780; Faulkner, John, private under Marion, 1780; Fountain, William, private in 1783; Flowers, John, private in 1782; Fitzpatrick, James, private in 1782; Ford, Albert, private in 1781-82; Frasher, —, private in 1781-82; Fuller, John, private in 1781-82; Farmer, Zachariah, private in 1781-82; Gardner, Stephen, private in 1781-82; Gardner, William, private in 1782; Gay, —, lieutenant in 1781-82; Gibson, Thomas, sen., private, 1781-82; Gibson, Thomas, Jr., private 1781-82; Gillespie, James, sergeant, Martin's Troop, Sumpter's Brigade; Gillespie, Samuel, private, Robuck's Regiment, 1781-82; Goodson, Arthur, private in Robuck's Regiment, 1782; Goodwyn, Brit-



ain, private in Robuck's regiment, 1782; Goodwyn, David, private, 1782; Goodwyn, Lewis, private, 1782; Gregg, James, captain, Britton's Neck regiment, Colonel Ervin; Griffith, Joseph, captain; Grimes, James, private, Irby's company, Hick's regiment, siege Charlestown, 1780; Hagin, David, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Hales, Silas, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Harrall, Levi, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Harrington, William Henry, commanding South Carolina militia, both sides of Pedee, November, 1780; Harrison, Henry, private in 1782; Hendley, Jesse, private in 1782; Hendricks, William, captain Marion's brigade, 1782; Hewstess, James, sergeant, 1782; Hicks, George, colonel, 1779-80-81; Hickson, John, private in 1782; Hindley, Edward, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Hinds, John, lieutenant and private in 1782; Hines, Daniel, lieutenant and private in 1782; Hinson, Clayburn, commanding detachment prisoners to Long Bluff, April, 1781; Hindson, William, private Round O, company militia, 1779; Hird, John, lieutenant in 1782; Hodge, Elias, private, 1779; Hodge, Isham, private under Major Tristram, Thomas Hicks' regiment, 1780; Hodge, James, private under Lieutenant John Pledger, Murphy's regiment, 1782; Hodge, John, private in Captain Stannard's company, Hick's regiment, 1780-81; Hodge, Joseph, private under Major Thomas, and in Hick's regiment, in 1782; Hodge, Robert, sergeant, Captain Stannard's and Pearson's companies, Benton's regiment, 1780-82; Hodge, Thomas, private in 1782; Hodge, Welcome, sergeant, Benton's regiment, siege Charlestown, 1780; Hollis, Moses, lieutenant in 1783; Hubbard, Noah, private in 1782; Huckaby, Isham, sergeant and private in 1782; Huckaby, Samuel, sergeant and private in 1782; Huckaby, Thomas, private in 1782; Huggins, John, captain, Colonel Hugh Giles' regiment, 1779; Hunt, Criswell, private, Benton's regiment, Irby, Edmund, captain, Hicks' regiment, MIntosh's brigade, siege of Charlestown, 1780; Irby, Charles, commissary, 1782; Jackson, John, lieutenant in 1782; Jackson, Stephen, captain, Kilb's regiment, 1780; Jackson, Stephen, Jr., private in 1782; Jackson, William, private in 1782; James, Alexander, lieutenant in 1782; James, George, private, 1782; James, James, private, 1782; Jenkins, Charles, private, 1782; Jenkins, James, private, 1782;

Jenkins, Reuben, lieutenant and private, 1782; John, Azel, private, Benton's regiment, 1782; John, Jesse, private, Benton's regiment, 1783; John, Thomas, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Johnson, John, private in Captain Stannard's company, Benton's regiment, 1783; Johnston, John, private, 1782; Jolley, Joseph, private, 1782; Jones, Edward, captain of guard, Kolb's Ferry, 1780-83; Jones, William, private, 1782; Keil, William, private, 1782; Keith, Cornelius, private, 1782; Kennedy, Stephen, private, 1782; Kilgore, Henry, private, 1782; Kirby James, private, 1782; Knight, Niglet, private, 1782; Kolb, Benjamin, Benton's regiment, 1781; Kolb, John, sergeant and corporal, 1780-81; Kolb, Peter, private in 1782; Large, David, private in 1782; Lee, William, private in 1782; Lide, Robert, Major Marion's brigade, 1782; Lowther, Edward, private in 1781-82; Lowry, Robert, private in Marion's brigade, 1781-82; Luke, Owen, private in Marion's brigade, 1781; Lundy, Drewry, private, in Marion's brigade in 1781; Lundy, John, private in Marion's brigade, 1781-82; Lyons, Guthridge, captain, Benton's regiment, 1781; Lyons, William, private, 1781-82; Marlo, James, private, 1782; Mannings, James, private in 1782; Marsh, John Lewis, private, Benton's regiment, 1782; Martin, Jeremiah, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Martin, William, private, Benton's regiment, 1782; Mason, Charles, commissary under Marion, and private, 1782; Mason, Joseph, private in 1782; McCall, George, private under Marion, 1782; McCall, Henry, sergeant of horse, 1782-83; McCall, John, lieutenant and private Marion's brigade, 1781-82; McCall, William, private in 1782; McCarter, James, private in 1782; McCullough, George, captain in 1782; McDonald; John, private in 1782; McDowell, Samuel, private in 1782; McGee, James, private in 1782; McIntosh, Alexander, captain, Benton's regiment, 1781-82; McIntosh, Lacklin, private in 1782; McIntosh, William, private in captain Nelson's company, Marion's brigade, 1781-82; McIver, Evander, private and clerk in Captain John Irby's company, Hick's regiment, McIntosh's brigade, 1780; McMuldrough, Andrew, private in 1782; McMuldrough, Hugh, sergeant major in 1782; McMuldrough, James, sergeant in 1782; McMuldrough, William, lieutenant, 1782; McNatt, Joel, private, Murphy's regiment, Marion's brigade, 1782; Mc-

Natt, Mackey, private, 1782; Mikell, James, private, 1782; Mikell, John, Jr., lieutenant and private, Marion's brigade, 1780-82; Miles, William, private in 1782; Mixon, Maraday, private under Lieutenant John Rushing, Benton's regiment, at Long Buff, 1783; Mixon, Samuel, private in 1782; Moody, Andrew, private in Captain Stannard's company, Benton's regiment, 1781; Moody, Roderick, private in Captain Stannard's company, Benton's regiment, 1781; Moore, Gully, private in 1782; Moore, Jeremiah, private in 1782; Munnerlyn, James, lieutenant, 1782; Murphy, Maurice, captain in Hick's regiment in 1779-80; Major in 1780-81, and lieutenant colonel commanding in 1781-82; Murray, William, private in 1782; Nettles, George, private in Pedee regiment, Marion's brigade, 1780-82; Nettles, Joseph, private in 1779-82; Nettles, Robert, private, Marion's brigade, 1779-82; Noland, William, private in Marion's brigade, 1782; Northcut, William, private in Marion's brigade, 1782; Norwood, John, Captain in Marion's brigade, 1782; Norwood, Samuel, private in Marion's brigade, 1782; Nugent, Thomas, private in Marion's brigade, 1782; O'Neal, John, commissary of detachment under Colonel Benton, in 1782; Outlaw, Benjamin, private in 1782; Parker, Moses, private in 1781-82-83; Parrott, Thomas, captain of horse in 1782; Pasley, Robert, captain in 1781; Pearson, Aaron, private, 1782; Pearson, Moses, lieutenant in Hicks' regiment, 1782; Pearson, Moses, lieutenant in Hicks' regiment in 1780; and captain in Benton's regiment, Marion's brigade, 1781-82; Perkins, David, private in 1782; Perkins, Isaac, private in 1782; Perkins, William, private 1782; Pigot, John, sergeant in 1782; Pigot, Nathaniel, private in 1782; Pledger, John, lieutenant in Marion's camp, 1781-82, and lieutenant commanding in Murphy's regiment in July, 1782; Poke, Daniel, private in 1782; Poke, Luke, private in 1782; Pouncey, Anthony, quartermaster in 1780; Powe, Thomas, commissary, Hicks' regiment, 1780; Powers, Nicholas, private in 1782; Preswood, Jonathan, sergeant in 1782; Preswood, Thomas, private, 1782; Purvis, Alexander, private, 1782; Purvis, Gilbert, private, 1782; Purvis, John, lieutenant colonel in 1780; Raburn, John, private, Captain Daniel Spark's company, 1779-80; Raspberry, John, private in 1782; Rasher, Michael, private in 1782; Raw-

linson, John, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Rivers, Frederick, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Roan, William, private in 1782; Roberts, Phillip, private in 1782; Rogers, Edward, private in 1782; Rouse, Neal, private in 1782; Rushing, John, lieutenant, Benton's regiment, at Long Bluff in 1782; Russell, Stephen, sergeant and private, 1782; Sansbury, Daniel, private in 1781-82; Saunders, Nathaniel, lieutenant and private under Benton in 1780-81; Sellers, Edward, private in 1782; Sexton, Edward, private in 1782; Shoemake, Samuel, private in 1782; Simons, David, sergeant in 1782; Simons, Samuel, private in 1782; Smith, Charles, captain, Thomas Ellerbe's camp, 1782; Smith, John, private, Captain Thomas Ellerbe's camp, 1782; Smith, Richard, private Captain Thomas Ellerbe's camp, 1782; Smith, Jeremiah, in Andrew DuBose's and Thomas Ellerbe's companies, Benton's regiment, 1782; Sparks, Daniel, captain, in Benton's regiment, 1782; Spears, David, private, in 1782; Standard, William, captain in Benton's regiment, 1781-82; Spencer, Calvin, assistant quartermaster general, June to August, 1780; Stanley, Shadrack, private in 1782; Starks, Henry, private in 1782; Stephens, John, private in 1782; Strother, George, lieutenant, in 1782; Teal, Edward, private in 1782; Terrell, Edward, private in 1782; Terrell, James, lieutenant, Benton's regiment, at Long Bluff, 1783; Terrell, Samuel, lieutenant in 1781-82-83; Thomas, Tristram, captain in Hicks', Kolb's and Benton's regiments, 1780-81; and major in Benton's regiment, 1781-82; Thorp, Eleazor, private in 1782; Thootes, Obed, private in 1782; Townsend, Light, private in Benton's regiment, 1782; Veal, John, private in 1782; Vickers, Jacob, private in 1782; Vining, Jesse, private in 1782; Waddell, Abel, private in 1781; Warwick, Abraham, private in 1782; Watkins, Samuel, private under Captain Amos Windham, 1782; Weaver, Hartwell, private in 1782; White, James, private in 1782; Whittington, Barnett, private in 1782; Whittington, Ephriam, lieutenant in Benton's regiment, 1781-82-83; Whittington, Francis, private in 1782; Whittington, Levi, private in 1782; Whittington, Nathaniel, private in 1782; Whittington, Richard, private in 1782; Wilds, Abel, private in 1782; Wilds, Jesse, lieutenant in 1782; Wilds, Samuel, private, 1782; Williams, Daniel, captain, in Benton's regiment, 1781;



Williamson, Jesse, private, Marion's brigade, 1782; Williamson Shadrach, lieutenant and private, 1782; Williamson, Stephen, 1782; Williamson, Sterling, private in 1782; Williamson, William, private in 1782; Williamson, Willis, private in 1782; Wingate, Edward, private in 1782; Windham, Amos, captain under Kolb, and major, 1782; Windham, Jesse, private, 1782; Windham, William, private, 1782; Wise, James, private, 1782; Wise, William, private, 1782; Woodward, Thomas, private, 1782; Wright, Amos, private Captain Amos Windham's company, 1782; Wright, Gillis, private, 1782; Wright, Joseph, private, 1782; Wright, Solomon, private Captain Windham's company, 1782; Yates, William, private, 1782; Youngblood, David, private, 1782; Youngblood, Peter, captain, 1782.

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## CHAPTER XLV.

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Many thanks to Doctor Stacy for his valuable "History of Midway Church." Who sends us reference books is greater than Carnegie, in that all readers of this paper get the benefit of our books on the installment plan, and our readers are found from ocean to ocean.

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In this connection we wish some one would present us with Martin's "History of Columbus," and any other local histories of Georgia. We have Butler's "Macon," and Miss Wilson's "Old Savannah." What volumes yet remain to be written about Savannah! Augusta, too, is rich in material for the historian. We would like Miss Bowen's "History of Wilkes," and hope that all who love Georgia will lend a helping hand.

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As was to be expected, the first response to our request for town histories came from Rome. Mrs. Ethel Hillyer Harris, of Xavier chapter, will give her brilliant pen to this work. No writer could wish a better town to write about; and no city an abler chronicler. Mrs. Harris represents an old Georgia family and is to the manor born. All hail Rome and the Xavier chapter!



## QUERIES.

255. DAVIDSON—Joseph Laidler Davidson, born 1750, died 1846, age 97 years, was from Scotland, he and wife. Can any one tell me what was the maiden name of said wife? Their children were: (1) John Lambton Davidson, born 1795; died 1848; married Lincye Lavinia Smith. (2 child) Moses, married Mary Tomblin. (3 child) William; maiden name of wife not remembered. (4 child) James; for many years was justice of the peace in Wilkerson county, or Macon, Georgia; he was married; name of wife not remembered. (5 child) Betsy, married A. Scarbrough. (6 child) Lydia, married Absalom Jour-dun. (7 child) Lavinia, married Toliver Porter.

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256. SMITH—Wanted information as to real name of one Smith whose sobriquet was "Old Ready Money," and also the maiden name of his wife in Wilkerson county in the early '80s. He was an extensive money lender, hence his nickname. He had a brother named George, who was likewise a money lender. "Old Ready Money" had several children: (1) Allen Smith, married Miss Hightower; (2) John, was twice married; last wife's name was Miss Turrin; first wife's name unknown. John Smith, or Colonel John Smith, as he was better known by, was a high Mason and Odd Fellow. (3 child) James, married; died; his widow married Joel Butler. (4) Ada Smith, married James Hall (of Houston county). (5) Lucy, married Mr. Ashby; widowed, married McWilliams. (6) Lincye Lavinia, married John Lambton Davidson.

Children of J. L. D. and L. L. S. D.: (1) Mary Jeane, married Lionel Lee (from South Carolina.) Agnes, married Chas. Trippe. (3) Betty Blanch, married Bryant Roberts; (4) Jehu H. D., married Leathe Waters; (5) Joseph Franklin D., married Mary Williams; (6) Benjamin Radcliffe D., married Susan Glover; (7) James Allen, married his cousin, Margaret Smith; (8) Ely Lafayette, married Celia Anne Phillips, daughter of Harriet Home Phillips and Williams Phillips, from North Carolina; (9) John Moses D., married Martha Leverette. Perhaps this list, which is authentic, will assist "M. A. Smith" in Sunday's Constitution, March 24th, in article No. 268. All the above information was contributed by an old re-

lative more than three score years. Dates of births, marriages and deaths could not be remembered. This is a great work and every one should send in what little information they can, as it is more than apt to help some one. I anxiously watch and read the Genealogical department and keep that particular page every week. Please correct and insert in your columns.

AGNES AND JOHN S.

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257. JOHNSTON—Can you tell me who was the wife of James Johnston, who listed under Captain John Lamar? My great-grandfather lived in Twiggs county, Georgia, and I think his name was James Johnston. Anything I can find out about the Johnstons of Twiggs County.

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258. NATHANIEL GREENE—In the D. A. R. department of the Constitution, March 17th, I see a letter from C. H. C., Beebe, Arkansas. He says he has a correct record of the descendants of General Nathaniel Greene in the male lines. I would like to ask C. H. C. if he is related to Robert Greene, who left Alabama in the fifties, I think, and moved to Arkansas. If he is and is also related to General Greene, I would like to hear from him. This Robert Greene was my father's oldest brother. My grandfather, Hartwell Bass Greene, moved from Upson County, Georgia, from near Thomaston, to Alabama in 1832 or 33. He had nine children—William, Robert, Elizabeth, Alex, John (my father) Lucinda, Mollie, Charles and Billie. My grandmother's name was Lucinda Wyche.

I notice in the historical records of General Greene, several by the given name of Miles. Now John and Miles was a great name with the Greenes. My father had several cousins by that name. I would like to hear from C. H. C. again and hope you will find space in your department for this letter. Respectfully,

LULA GREENE BLACK.

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259. THOMPSON—CLARK—I am a charter member of the "Mobile Chapter," D. A. R., recently formed in this city, having entered on the services of my great-grandfather, General Elijah Clarke, of Georgia. My grandfather, Jesse Thompson, married Nancy Clarke, the daughter of Elijah Clarke, of

Wilkes County, Georgia, and my own father, John Clarke Thompson, was named for his uncle, John Clarke, twice governor of the state. In Rev. G. G. Smith's book, "Story of Georgia and the Georgia People," he has the names of Jesse Thompson as receiving headrights in Wilkes, Washington and Greene counties, Georgia, and also has his name on the list of soldiers of the line. I wrote to the Regent General in Washington, asking if Mr. Smith's book would be accepted as authentic by the National Board, but she seemed doubtful, as she says: "Town and local histories get the soldiers of the Revolution and those of 1812 often confused." I see in the preface to the book that Mr. Smith says that the "Atlanta Chapters" went to the expense of getting this list for him and I should think that any work done by them would be authentic. I hope you will permit me to trouble you about this matter, as I am extremely desirous to make out an application on the name of Jesse Thompson for the sake of the Thompson name, as my father was a born soldier, and was in three wars, the Creek war in his youth, the Mexican in his prime and in his old age he gave his life to the Confederacy on the ever memorable field of Chickamauga. I am so proud of him that, if possible, I want the Thompson, as well as the Clarke, ancestry preserved, though my father prized his Clarke descent very highly. My grandfather, Jesse Thompson, was born in Amelia County, Virginia. His father was Robert Thompson, of Chesterfield County, moved to Amelia County and owned lands on Deep Creek in 1746 (Records) and his father was Robert Thompson, born 1687, died 1754, of Chesterfield County Virginia and his father was Robert Thompson of Varina parish, Henrico County, now Chesterfield. My grandfather, Jesse, evidently served the cause of independence. He and his brother Robert and sister Eleanor went to Georgia. Eleanor married Samuel Watkins. Robert and Eleanor moved to Alabama, but Jesse married in Wilkes County, lived and died near Augusta, Georgia. His brother Robert was born in Amelia County, 1757. His sister Eleanor was born in 1767. These dates I have from Mrs. Stubbs, and I have known intimately many of the descendants of my grandfather, Robert, but the death of both my parents when I was a child prevented my learning the date of my grandfather's birth

and death, further than he died before his wife, leaving his children quite young. My father moved early in life to Huntsville to be with his uncle Robert and from there to DeSoto County, Mississippi. He was Probate Judge of Madison County, Alabama, and at the time of his death was Major of 44th Mississippi Regiment, originally known as Blythe's Battalion. My father's contemporaries have passed away, only two old ladies who knew him well remain, but their memories fail them as to dates.

I wish to know if you can put me in the way of finding any particulars of the life and service of Jesse Thompson; where he was born and where buried. Mrs. Stubbs writes me that Miss Bowen, of your state, says in her book that the oldest gravestones in the county (Wilkes) are those of General E. Clarke. Now if you can tell me of a way to get the inscriptions of those gravestones copied you will confer upon me a great favor, and also how I can find the items concerning my grandfather Thompson. Do you think the authorities of Richmond County, of which Augusta is the judicial center, could help me? I will thank you most heartily and gratefully for any help you can give.

N. T.

(We take pleasure in sending Miss Thompson certificate of her ancestor's services, which we obtain by the courtesy of the secretary of state, Hon. Phillip Cook. In your original list (which we permitted Dr. Smith to copy) every name is sworn to, which makes it authentic. We are trying now to get the inscriptions on all the old tombs in Washington and in other old cemeteries and will publish all that are sent. EDITOR.)

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#### ANSWERS.

136. SMITH—Alexander Smith, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 81, was living in Meriwether County, Georgia, in 1840.

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137. ELLIS—Mary Ellis, the widow of a revolutionary soldier, was living in Gilmer county, Georgia, in 1840, with Elijah Ellis. She drew a pension and was 84 years old.

Shadrack Ellis, aged 80, was a pensioner at the same time. He lived in Talbot County, Georgia, with John Ellis.



138. HAMMOND—Samuel Hammond was a pensioner living in Sunter County Alabama, in 1840, at the age of 88.

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139. DANCY—This family was prominent in Charles City county, Virginia, at an early day. John Dancy lived there in 1768. His daughter Ann married William Vaughn in that year. The Dancys also intermarried with the Christian family, so prominent in Charles City. Charles City was one of the original eight shires of Virginia, but the records only go back to 1735 and have been imperfectly preserved. Some of their records were carried off by federal troops and returned after the war.

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140. FARRAR—Francis Farrar lived in Clarke County, Ga., and was seventy-six years old, and drawing a pension as a revolutionary soldier in 1840.

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141. RANDOLPH—Captain John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va. His mother was Francis Bland, daughter of Theodric Bland. I do not know how the Washingtons are related to the Randolphs. You asked who has the portrait of J. Randolph's wife, painted by James Washington. John Randolph had no wife. There are several portraits of his mother, Francis Bland, in our family. My uncle, Mr. Jas. Beyan, of Richmond, has one of them. This information was given by Mr. John Randolph's niece, in Birmingham, Ala.

(Was not Captain John, of the query, different from John Randolph, of Roanoke. EDITOR.)

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142. MARSHALL—BEALL—Will some of your correspondents please give me any information they can about Wm. Marshall, who was from Prince George County, Maryland, or any of his descendants. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Robert Augustus Beall and came to Georgia. Any information about either Beall or Marshall will be very much appreciated.

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143. MARSHALL—BEALL—Answer: Mrs. Beall, who lived for a long series of years and died in Warren County, Georgia, was not a Miss Marshall, but a Miss Latimer. Her brother,



William Latimer, married Miss Rebecca Marshall, in Charles County, Maryland, and moved to Warren County, Georgia, about the year 1806 or 7. The parents of Mrs. Latimer (Mr. Marshall and his wife), came from Scotland to Maryland and had only one child, Rebecca, who married Wm. Latimer, as before noted.

Miss Rebecca Marshall inherited large property from her parents, in Charles County, Maryland, as their only heir. I have seen and read the marriage contract in my childhood. Among a trunk full of valuable papers this contract, with names and dates, was burnt by Sherman's soldiers, in 1864. Miss Rebecca Marshall was my grandmother, for whom I am named.

MRS. W. H. FELTON,  
(nee Rebecca A. Latimer.)

144. MARTIN—My Dear Mrs. Peel: Enclosed please find \$1.00 for a year's subscription to the American Magazine, of which you speak in your columns, published in The Sunday Constitution of March the 17th. I find in the same issue of that paper a list of the members of Captain Lamar's company, who enlisted in the Revolutionary war in 1775, among whom are James, John and George Martin. The brothers, with four others, were the seven sons to whom Elizabeth Marshall Martin so proudly referred when questioned by a Tory officer as to how many sons she had in the war. "Seven of them are engaged in the service of their country." "Really, madam," observed the officer, sneeringly, "you have enough of them." "No, sir," said the matron, proudly, "I wish I had fifty." James rose to the rank of colonel, John became a general, William was captain of an artillery company, the only one in General Clark's command at the memorable siege of Augusta when he—Captain Martin, lost his life. It is of him the Tory speaks (probably the same one above referred "to gratify his hatred to the Whigs by carrying the fatal news to the mother of his gallant young son," saying, "that he had seen his brains blown out on the field of battle." (See Mrs. Ellet's Women of the Revolution). After the first shock the dreadful intelligence occasioned this "daughter of a hundred soldiers"—wife of a gallant officer and mother of seven brave, distinguished soldiers, calmly answered, "he could not have died in a nobler cause."

Marshall was the youngest of these sons. He was my great-grandfather and I enclose you a copy of a record made in the old family Bible of 1784 which fully establishes his gallantry on the field of battle. All of these sons distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary war. But how could they do otherwise with such a patriotic mother who dedicated them to the service of their county with this inspiring injunction. "Go, boys, fight for your country, fight till death, if you must, but never let your country be dishonored. Were I a man I would go with you."

The wife of Colonel James Martin, with several small children, the youngest being only a few weeks old, were put in a wagon and made to leave Augusta, simply because she was the wife of an American officer. She took refuge with her husband's mother at Ninety-six. Very truly yours, A. R. M.

"At the siege of Augusta, when Captain was shot down, but not yet dead, he, Marshall Martin, then a lieutenant, defended the dying soldier from a brutal assault by a party of Tories who tried to shoot and cut him, lying on the ground. Marshall pulled off his hat and covered the head of his fallen Captain, and standing bare-headed fought for his and his captain's life until sudden relief came with the appearance of Gen. Elijah Clark with assistance. It was found that Martin was wounded in the shoulder and the second finger on the left hand had been shot off. The captain died and Gen. Clark appointed Marshall in command of his company."

Dated May 9th, 1784.

Under date of October 3rd, 1817, appears:

"Marshall Martin was captured by the British and imprisoned in Fort Galphin, but he escaped through the aid of Fleet Foot, an Indian boy Marshall had saved from death several times.

"When the last gun was fired over Marshall's grave by his own company, Fleet Foot drew his bow and shot an arrow across his grave that held an eagle feather.

"Fleet Foot came hme with me and staid with us four days, but would not eat—that night we went to bed and have never seen him since. We loved him like a brother and our children must do the same.

"MARY ISHAM KEY MARTIN.

"October 3d, 1817."

145. CARLTON—I think Henry Carlton came from Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and first lived in Wilkes county, then in Clarke county, and afterwards in Morgan county, Georgia. It seems that before moving to Georgia to live he was coming to Georgia occasionally trading. One of the trading trips was made soon after his marriage to Miss Nancy Clark. During his absence she gave birth to a child and died before his return. This child, a daughter, was raised by her aunt, Mrs. Susan Cox—afterwards Billups—who lived near Athens, Ga. The daughter, Nancy Carlton, married first Wm. Mitchell, and lived in Madison, Ga., where Mr. Mitchell died. She afterwards married James Cook and lived in Columbus. Their descendants, I think, live there now. Henry Carlton had several brothers—Thomas and Gabriel also came to Georgia and lived in Greene county, Ga.; also several sisters—Susan married Cox and then Billups. Sarah married Hyde and then Dougherty. The descendants are scattered in the south. P.

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146. FARRAR—HOWARD—In reply to B. V. G., Opelika, Ala., in issue of March 17th, will say that quite a fund of information, gathered from several sources, is in my possession concerning the Farrars, from whom I am descended. Can give my line back through Thos. Farrar, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, to George, who married Judith Jefferson, aunt of the president: can trace them back, and hope soon to get to fourteen hundred. I have considerable information concerning the prominent part these Farrars played in the colonies and in England before the first one came over in the "Neptune," in 1618. This one and his father were both members of original Virginia company, the latter being president, while the former held several offices under Virginia colonial government. The Farrar genealogy is being given in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, and being a member of the association by which it is published, I hope to gain much valuable knowledge of the early generations. I cannot furnish facts desired by B. V. G., but hope to get it from a correspondent. Will be glad to give any data that I have. If B. V. G. or any reader has further information of the Farrars, I hope it will be published in this paper, or if sent to me will be used in

a comprehensive but concise article which I hope soon to prepare for this department, if space for it will be given

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147. HARRISON—Will you kindly allow me to correct in your columns some very gross mistakes which I notice going the rounds of the press in regard to the family of the late ex-President Harrison? The Atlanta Journal lately asserted that an ancestor of the late former president was Thomas Harrison, one of the judges who condemned Charles the First to the block. While descent from this illustrious man, or indeed from any of the parliamentary heroes, is something of which to be proud, this honor is denied to the "James river" Harrisons, of Virginia. Benjamin Harrison, conclusively proven to have been a direct ancestor of the "signer," patented two hundred acres of land in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, in the year 1635. (Land office records, Richmond). He died in Virginia, leaving a son, Benjamin, on whose monument at Westover, it is recited that he "was always loyal to his prince." As Major General Thomas Harrison was executed after the restoration of 1660, of course he could not have been a lineal ancestor of the Benjamin, of 1635. The ancestor of this Benjamin is by some traced to "Master," or Sir John Harrison, who was the first governor of Virginia, having been appointed to that office by the Virginia company of London in the year 1623.

There is, however, a tradition common to all the branches of the James river Harrisons that they are related to the parliamentarian patriot. The coats of arms of the two families would seem to indicate that this is true.

In speaking of Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, The Atlanta Journal some time ago asserted that his ancestors never used coats of arms, and that they were all on the American side during the Revolution. Neither of these statements is true. The tomb of Henry Harrison, at Cabin Point, Va., contains arms, and the records show that several of the names were Tories during the Revolution. RICHARD H. EARLE.

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148. MOORE—A recent correspondent of The Constitution, writing from Clemson College, S. C., mentions one of the name migrating from North Carolina to Washington, Ga. This individual was not of the family of Governor Moore, of South



Carolina, who was governor of that state between 1719 to 1728, having been elected by a convention of the people at Charleston, December 21, 1719. He served by permission of King George until relived by the appointment of another governor, holding the Indians in subjection and doing much to promote the interests of the colony. He died and was buried near Charleston. Many of his descendants were prominent in South Carolina and Georgia. Among them may be mentioned the late Rev. Dr. John Jones, of the Presbyterian church, of Atlanta, and the Dunwoodys, of McIntosh county, Georgia; Mr. William Smith, of Beaufort, S. C. (a Revolutionary soldier), and his daughter, Miss Hannah Moore Smith, deceased, formerly of Marietta, were other descendants.

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149. BROUGHTON—In reply to No. 265, I will state that Broughton street, in Savannah, Georgia, was named for my great-grandfather, John Broughton. He was a son of Nathaniel Broughton, a South Carolinian, who served in the Revolutionary war under General Marion. This information was imparted to me by my grandmother, Mrs. John Branch, of Greensboro, Georgia. She was a daughter of John Broughton.

MRS. JULIA O'KEEFE NELSON.

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150. FARRAR—Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R. In reply to the inquiry of B. V. G. (259), concerning the revolutionary services of Thomas Farrar, I would state that a Thomas Farrar was first lieutenant in Captain John Bowie's company of the Fifth regiment of South Carolina troops of the continental line. See Heitman's "Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army."

R. H. E.

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## CHAPTER XLVI.

### SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING GEORGIA AND THE EARLIEST HISTORY OF THE COLONY.

The following papers, prepared at the request of the Regent, were read during the year by different members. They were published on February 12th, in a special page, which was



generously donated by the Constitution to the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

To the Boys and Girls of Georgia and Their Ancestors: This page is dedicated by the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In Miss Mitchell's book, "Georgia Land and People," she suggests that February 12th be known as Georgia day, being the anniversary day on which Oglethorpe took formal possession of the colony. It is interesting to glance at a few of the leading events which have won for us name and fame in 168 years.

Motto: Suggested by Inman Park Literary Circle:

"If after death my heart can be opened, there will be found written on it the word, "Georgia," Governor James Jackson.

#### GEORGIA.

"Breathes there a man  
With soul so dead  
Who never to himself hath said  
This is my own, my native land."

Thus sang the poet and the sentiment finds echo in every true heart. Wherever we may wander, into the remotest corners of the earth or only across the border into another commonwealth, our heart beats true and loyal to old Georgia. Perhaps it is no exaggeration to say that this chapter has received a thousand letters in the last year from Georgians or their descendants all over the world. And they all tell the same story. No spot on earth can be so sacred to any man, no matter how thoroughly he may become indented with another community, no matter what his circumstances may be, as that spot where he first saw the light.

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Do we all love Georgia as much as we might? Do we show that love as much as we ought? Do we guard jealously her prestige, recount her glories and hold her up to the gaze of Christendom as beyond compare? It seems not. Do we manifest a disposition to stick together and stand up for Georgia with the same zeal that characterizes natives of other states? Let each answer for himself. Georgia is justly called the Empire State of the South. Let each one vow solemnly to array

himself now under her flag, of which, thanks to this chapter, there are thousands floating to the breeze this day. Georgia, although of so-called humble origin, takes her place in the front rank.

It is much the story of the rejected stone becoming the head of the corner.

Though smallest and most modest of the colonies, Georgia was emphatically the land of the free. Only two things were prohibited, slavery and the selling of rum. The first slaves sold into Georgia were imported from Massachusetts in 1747.

It is well known to us all that John Wesley, the leader of the greatest religious movement of the eighteenth century; that Charles Wesley, the purest and most popular hymnist of the age; that George Whitfield, whom Christian and infidel pronounced the greatest preacher of his generation; that James Oglethorpe, one of the noblest philanthropists of his country; that Christian Gottlieb Spengenberg, the first Moravian bishop in America, and David Witschman, the founder of the settlement of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, were all personally and intimately connected with Georgia and contributed to shape her character and its institutions.

Georgia was the first state south of Virginia to make public provision for education.

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We cannot speak of that illustrious company of immortal Georgians who, with pen or sword, have spread their tents on fame's eternal camping ground. They need no mention from this humble chronicler. But there are some Georgians of the gentler sex who likewise have added to the luster of her name, and who shall be held up as examples of what Georgia women can do. Miss Helen M. Prescott, one of the founders of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, is one of the distinguished historians of the age who has received recognition and high honors both in England and America. Miss Prescott is a native of Columbus, temporarily residing in Washington, D. C. Another brilliant woman is Miss Clare de Graffenreid, of Macon, an honor graduate of Wesleyan, now also making her home in Washington. She is a scientific writer of profound and rare ability who is known among the cultured in every country.

where the sun rises and sets, whose writings have been translated into many tongues, and whose noble humanity is even larger than her mind. Perhaps there is no land which has done as little homage to Miss de Graffenreid as has her native state. Another Georgian distinguished for her superb intellectual endowments is Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, of Atlanta, who, as the president of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, is the leader of nearly a million women. Mrs. Lowe's selection for this position was a compliment to the whole state.

Some facts to be remembered:

1. The first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, which sailed from Savannah.

2. The first Sunday-school in the world was organized in Savannah, Ga., fifty years before Railkes' grand movement in London.

3. The first hymn book in the world was written in Savannah and printed in Charleston.

4. The first female college in the world was the Wesleyan at Macon.

5. The discoverer of the principles of steam was William Longstreet, of Georgia, and not Robert Fulton. This is set forth and proved by no less an authority than Joel Chandler Harris, and Georgians should see to it that this claim is substantiated and that William Longstreet has the place in the hall of fame and in the hearts of his countrymen, that is rightfully his.

6. The first sewing machine in the world was made by Dr. F. R. Goulding and not by Elias Howe.

7. The first cotton gin in the world was made by Eli Whitney, of Augusta, at the suggestion of Mrs. Hillhouse, and the brush was invented and added by Mrs. Nathaniel Green.

8. The first orphan asylum in America was at Bethesda.

9. The discoverer of anaesthesia was Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Athens.

10. The first ship captured during the revolution was a ish sloop at Savannah, captured by two Georgians—Joseph Habersham and Commodore Bowen.

11. Georgia furnished more troops to the Spanish-American war than any state in the union.

The following are among twenty-four historical papers prepared during the year by Joseph Habersham chapter at request of the Regent, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, and collected and filed by the Historian, Mrs. J. B. S. Holmes. White not intended for publication, they were selected at random from among the number, any one of which is well worthy of a place on this page.

### INTELLECTUALITY OF EARLY GEORGIANS.

By Dr. James Gaston Baillie Bulloch, Honorary member Joseph Habersham Chapter, member Georgia Order of Aryans, Georgia Order Cincinnati, Georgia Sons of the Revolution.

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Every now and then some one casts a slur on the ancestor of the early Georgians, caling them convicts and trying to degrade them, forgetful of the fact that Georgia's origin was, if anything, more noble by reason of the humane idea of its settlement and the class of its people than any other State. Whereas in other states some of the worst criminals were sent to them, in Georgia the very best citizens were taken from English prisons, whose sole offense was failure to pay their debts, or some minor charge and transported to the colony, nor were these all, for we find that a large number of Salzburghers from the Rhine went to Georgia, because they preferred freedom of thought on matters religious and were willing to leave home that they might enjoy the liberty of conscience denied them at home; so too, one hundred and thirty Highlanders, not convicts, but brave, true sons of Scotias Isle, went to the colony, where as a bulwark and protection against the Spaniard, they rendered able assistance to the adjoining colony of South Carolina, aye, even to the other states. Besides all these, many gentlemen of the Old Country settled in Georgia, as well as some from South Carolina and other states, and it is a significant fact that of all those who might be styled convicts, scarcely a name amongst them rose to any degree of eminence, either in Colonial or Revolutionary periods.

We challenge any state to produce any better names by right of inheritance than can be found in the State of Georgia, and these not based upon any suppositious genealogical deductions, but by a clearly defined right of descent.



Show me a finer family in the world than that of McIntosh, of Georgia, whose ancestor, John Mohr McIntosh, was 16th chief of the clan and which family is of threefold Royal descent. Then again, there was Sir Patrick Houstoun, Baronet of an ancient Scotch family, then Kenneth Baillie, of the noble family of Baillie, of Dunain, descended from Baillie, of Lamington, and the Wallace and the Bruce. Irvine, of Cults, settled in the Colony and they were next in entail of Irvine of Drum, one of the best descended families in the land. Then we see a scion of the old English family of Bolton. The noble family of Noble Jones, whose name to this day remains untarnished and whose members are still to the fore. We might thus go on and mention many families whose names have made Georgia illustrious and who came as independent men, free from all taint, to the young colony. Who that reads the pages of history but can recall the eminent services rendered by the Habershams, Jacks-sons, Waltons, Maxwells, Dunbars, Mackay, DeVeaux, Glen, Bulloch, Telfair, Bryan, Read, Sheftall, Tattnell and many, many other names who came not to Georgia as convicts, but who without flaw at home, came and like sparkling diamonds, developed the resources of the infant bark and helped it to steer clear of the dangers of Sylla and Charydis.

The first fruits of wisdom developed by the early Georgians were in the prohibition of the importation of slaves and of rum, the pacification of the savage and the freedom of thought, and added to these it would appear that the Declaration of Independence was, in a measure, due to the early Provincial Congress of the Province, which convened in Savannah, July 4, 1775, and which on July 7th passed the following: "Resolved "That we are born free, have all the feelings of men, and are entitled to all the natural rights of mankind." (Page 115, "Steven's History of Georgia,") Now it is evident that these people knew nothing of the Mecklenburg Declaration and that even if the delegates to Continental Congress had heard of it, no idea had developed thus far as to its significance, nor does it appear that the membes of this Provincial Congress quoted this article on page 115, line 3, from any recommendation of the Continental Congress, for, after adopting the recommendations



of said Congress, this Provincial Congress goes further, pages 115, 116, 117, on its own responsibility and elects delegates, Messrs. Houstoun, Bulloch, Zubly, Hall and Noble Wymberly Jones, some of whom went on and were present at Secret Congress No. 9, 1775. Now it would seem that Georgia herself shaped or was a factor in shaping the immortal clause, "That all men of right out to be free," etc., for Archibald Bulloch is particularly spoken of by John Adams as one of those needed for his republican spirit (see Niles Rev. letter from Adams to Bulloch) and he was one of the delegates who attended this Congress, and it would appear that these resolutions, or at least the bold front put on by Georgia, was one of the causes in shaping the Declaration of Independence. What more intellectual act than these resolutions, what more bold spirit than those in this Congress. Read of all the acts of the early Georgians, peruse the pages of history throughout and see in all her acts, Wisdom and Moderation. Scan all documents and notice the part taken in all of the Wars—if Revolutionary, behold her heroes; if Mexican War, see her brave men. Be it in conquest of Texas and territorial acquisition, then look at the gallant Fannin and the grand McIntosh. Was it to save her domain, her Jackson was ready to fight fraud in Yazoo speculations. In the late war between the States, look at her Bartow and her Stephens! In the Spanish War, her Wheeler. Aye, in the professions, whether as teachers, lawyers, physicians, statesman or soldiers, Georgia has furnished her quota of eminent men, and still she is ever rising onward, and now see her as she stands, one of the greatest of all the States, and her motto, Wisdom, Justice and Moderation, but expresses the motto of her foundation made real by the intellectuality of the early Georgians. Home of the oppressed, I salute thee, and may the God above always keep His spirit with thee, and may we all emulate and follow the example of His dear Son, of being kind to all, and faithfully protect and guard over all who are in need or desire aid.

It has been said that Virginia perhaps had a greater percentage of educated men and more of gentle descent, and Carolina, too, would herself be classed in the same category, and Massachusetts would claim to have more educational institu-

tions, but I claim that Georgia had just as fair proportion of men of good blood, and that her educated class was largely in preponderance. Look at Bethesda Orphans' Home, established in 1740; look at Liberty county and her advantages. The South has defended herself and ably proven that we have educational institutions, and many of gentle blood with coats-of-armor as a heritage, and Georgia, the Queen of the South, holds herself inferior to none, in birth, education and intellectuality—especially of the early Georgians.

Among some having the right to bear armor, or coats-of-arms, may be mentioned the McIntoshes, Baillies, Irvines, Mackays, McLeods, Houstons, Boltons, Dunbars, Cuthberts, Glens, Jones', Maxwells and others, but the true man must not stand back on family, but rather because he is of good lineage, show the world that heredity is a thing which must not be lost sight of, and that a gentleman is one who comes of that stock who shrinks from no good thing, is kind and considerate to all, and true to God, mankind and country. J. G. B. B.

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#### “DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED IN A SETTLEMENT OF GEORGIA.”

As Georgia was the last, though not the least of the original thirteen colonies to be settled, her founders profited by the mistakes of her neighbors, and with “wisdom, justice and moderation” began the beautiful structure which now bears the proud title of “Empire State of the South.”

In 1732 a charter was granted to twenty-one “noblemen and gentlemen of England” to establish the “Colony of Georgia” as the place of refuge for the insolvent debtors of Great Britain and distressed Protestants on the continent. As her prisons were overflowing with debtors at that time England was, of course, the first nation represented among Georgia settlers, but it is a mistake often made to suppose that these prisoners were all lazy beggars or thieves and scoundrels. It was the law, not the people, that was at fault. There never was a more oppressive law than that of putting a man in prison for debt, and keeping him there until the debt was paid, being almost as foolish, too, as making a suicide subject to

capital punishment. Some of the best men in England suffered from this unjust law. Our own Robert Morris, who supplied the means of carrying on our revolution, was once imprisoned for debt, and among the old wills of English gentlemen about that date it is no uncommon thing to find a legacy for paying off the debts of friends who were in jail. In fact, the jails were so crowded and the law became so offensive to all right thinking Englishmen that they rose in their might and demanded that parliament should do something to relieve this national distress. Added to this sympathy for the debtors was a necessity for the now flourishing colonies to be protected from the hostilities of their Spanish and Indian neighbors on the south; so the proposition to make a protecting bulwark of the Georgia colony between Carolina and Florida was received with acclamation throughout Great Britain. General Oglethorpe, the leader of this great philanthropic movement, was liberally deluged with donations and received thousands of applications from would-be emigrants, but it is recorded that he only chose the "better class" of the debtors, and so careful was he that only thirty-five families were represented in the first ship-load of 120 men, women and children who accompanied him on his first voyage from Gravesend to Georgia. Among these were a few Piedmontese silk workers to teach the industry of silk raising, but the others were solid, substantial Englishmen who were deemed good material for defenses. Each man was to receive twenty-five acres, for which he was to do military service when needed.

We all know how they first landed at Charleston and thence were piloted to the Savannah river, where General Oglethorpe and Colonel William Bull, a civil engineer of Charleston, selected the site of our present lovely Forest City, whose Bull street is one of its chief attractions. Other English settlers laid out the city of Augusta in 1735, and named it for one of the royal princesses, and from these good beginnings Georgia's history has culled such names as Houston, Habersham, Jackson, Milledge, Tatnall, Wright, Walton and others.

On his second trip to Georgia, Oglethorpe brought over about 150 Scotch highlanders, who were well drilled soldiers

and better calculated to defend the growing agricultural colony from the encroachments of the Spaniards. These were the first regular troops in Georgia, and with them Oglethorpe explored the southern coasts and islands, building a fort and founding the town of Fredericka on St. Simons island and assigning to these Scotchmen a large tract of land on the Altamaha river. Here they settled the town of New Inbernea, now Darien, and became the ancestors of our wealthy rice planters whose homes "befo de war" were proverbial for royal hospitality and lavish entertainment. These settlers from the land of poetry and romance gave us our Duncans, Dunbars, Dunwoodys, McDonalds, McIntoshes, McAlpins, McAllisters, Stuarts, etc.

The Georgia settlers who came from the continent of Europe were Protestants who had embraced the doctrines of the Reformation as taught by Martin Luther and were driven hither by the relentless persecution of their religious adversaries. Of these the Salsburgers were the earliest permanent settlers and probably retained their individuality longer than any except the Jews. These Salsburgers were descended from the pious Vallunses (or Waldenses), who for several centuries suffered persecution "for conscience's sake," and were driven from the beautiful valleys of the Swiss Alps and almost exterminated before finding a resting place in the secluded valley of the Salza on the borders of the Tyrol. From its principal city, Salsburg, they took their name. There in comparative peace they remained a century or more, when the fierce Leopold, archbishop of Salsburg, discovering that their doctrines were spreading among his subjects, determined to reduce them to submission to his doctrines or expel them from the country.

Rather than deny their faith and "appear as hypocrites in the sight of God," these honest people, stripped of all their earthly possessions, sought peace and safety among their Protestant brethren in other states. (During this persecution from 1729 to 1732, 30,000 Protestants were exiled, many being received in Prussian dominions at Wurtemberg, Baden, Augsburg and other free cities of Swabia,) Thus when the trustees for the colony of Georgia sent an invitation, at the request



the "Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge," in December, 1732, for about fifty families of Salsburgers to remove to Georgia, it was gladly accepted by a little band of refugees in the village of Berchtolsgraden.

With the courage born of a clear conscience, they set forth on foot, carrying no weapons, save their hymn books and Bibles, and bearing patiently the scoffs and insults of their enemies through whose country they had to pass in their long journey to Rotterdam. Here they were joined by their chosen teachers, the Rev. John Martin Bolziers and Rev. Israel Christian Gronan, and transportation was furnished them to Dover, England. After a few days' rest at Dover, they set sail on the 28th of December, 1733, in the good ship Purisburg, and after a voyage of 104 days arrived at Charleston, were met by General Oglethorpe, conducted to Savannah and cordially received by the other colonists.

In choosing a place for their settlement they desired a spot "removed from the sea" (doubtless having had enough of it in the voyage over.) So they went inland about twenty-five miles from Savannah, selected a town site, set up a rock and named it Ebenezer. Here they were joined by other Salsburger immigrants till in 1736 they numbered about two hundred of the most temperate, industrious, frugal and orderly colonists in America. There was no drunkenness among them and they lived in harmony as one family. Though some of the Salsburgers remained in Savannah, forming the nucleus of the Lutheran church in that city, and a few went with the Highlanders to Frederika, the most of them lived at Ebenezer, where, in a secluded situation and speaking only the German language, they were a distinct race of people until the early part of the last century, when they began the use of English in their church service. Though principally tillers of the soil, they were people of intelligence, for they brought their school teachers along with their pastors and a public library at Ebenezer was found to contain books in thirteen languages. Among their lists of inhabitants we find such names as Governor Treutlen, Walthour, Wuilsler, Boehler, Zettler, Cooper, Cramer, Krouse, Stroak and Heidt.

Of the other German settlers the Moravians removed al-



most to a man to Pennsylvania when the Spanish war broke out in 1742, as it was against their religious faith to take up arms in any cause. Hence they made very little impress upon the character of Georgians unless we count for them the conversion, on the voyage over, of John Wesley and his subsequent good work. He acknowledged the debt to both Moravians and Salzburgers, as their behaviour during a storm at sea first put him "to thinking in the right way."

To Georgia also came the much abused but ubiquitous Jew. In 1733 we find a company of forty Jews applied to the trustees for permission to settle in Georgia. At first it was thought their presence would be prejudicial to the interests of the colony, but after many protests and "much ado about nothing," they were landed in Savannah and ever since the first record of our thatching the roofs of Frederika "in a neat and nimble manner," they have taken a prominent part in the growth and prosperity of our state.

By the time these pioneer debtors, Highlanders, Germans and Jews had secured a good foothold on Georgia's fertile soil, the Puritans, Quakers, Cavaliers and Huguenots of the other colonies waked up to the advantages of our climate and began pouring in, until now we can only say that Georgia is peopled by American Anglo-Saxons, who, according to Mr. Dooly, are "Foreigners that have forgotten who their parents were."

HELEN M. PRESCOTT.

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### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF GEORGIA.

In order to understand the step taken by our forefathers in 1776 a little knowledge of civil government is necessary.

A colony is a body of people planted by some government on foreign soil with no power to govern themselves.

A province is a district in which the people have a government provided for them by the power to which they are subject, and they enjoy certain rights and privileges.

A state is the whole body of people united for the purpose of self-government and not in any way subject to any outside power. In some cases they are united by a written agreement called a constitution, but in others only by mutual consent.

When Oglethorpe brought the first settlers to Georgia he established the colony of Georgia.

When King George, in 1754, gave these settlers an established form of government in which they had certain rights, but were still subjects of the king, the colony became the province of Georgia.

When the people, in 1776, rebelled against the king and united to organize a government of their own, it became the state of Georgia.

A provincial congress was formed in Georgia as early as 1755. It met at Savannah and was composed of delegates from each of the twelve parishes into which Georgia had been divided, but only five delegates attended.

The government first established for the state of Georgia, April 15, 1776, was temporary; but when the declaration of independence gave assurance that the states were united in their rebellion against the crown, a convention was called, which met at Savannah, October, 1776.

The constitution adopted by this convention consisted of sixty-three articles and provided for a governor, a legislative, and judiciary department. The first duty of the legislature was the election of the governor and an executive council to consult with the governor. This council consisted of two members of the legislature from every county that had as many as ten representatives. The remaining representatives constituted the house of assembly, which had sole power of making laws.

The executive council took the place of our senate, but did not have the same power. Laws proposed in the house were referred to the executive council, which could not make amendments, but could propose them to the house.

It was on January 20, 1776, that the first executive council was organized, with Archibald Bulloch as president and Edward Langworthy, secretary. The meeting took place in Tondee's tavern in Savannah. Of this tavern Mrs. Karow, of Savannah, in a recent account of the work being done by the patriotic societies, says:

"The first steps toward the work of marking historic spots in Savannah have been taken by the Georgia Society of the

Colonial Dames of America. In April, 1899, this society placed a bronze tablet upon the building which now occupies the site of the old Tondee tavern; it bears the following appropriate inscription:

On this site stood in Colonial  
times Tondee's Tavern,  
Where gathered the "Sons of  
Liberty."  
Erected by the Georgia Society  
of the  
Colonial Dames of America.  
1775—1899.

Around this spot cluster many historic memories. In the long room of Tondee's tavern the first provincial congress met and elected their delegates to the first continental congress which met in Philadelphia. The council of safety met there every Monday morning and in front of its doors was raised the first liberty pole in the colony of Georgia, this occurred on the 5th day of June, 1775, amid great rejoicing by the citizens. From its porch was promulgated the declaration of independence, which only reached Savannah on August 8th. Archibald Bulloch, the president of the executive council (committee) of Georgia, read this wonderful document to the assembled citizens, after which there was a grand parade of the military and a salute of thirteen guns fired from the old battery on Bay street."

The same meeting of the provincial congress, July 4, 1775, at which the formation of an executive council was proposed, was the first secession convention of Georgia. Every parish sent representatives, Archibald Bulloch was president of this congress and George Walton secretary.

During the congress, on July 10, Captain Maitland's ship, loaded with powder arrived at Tybee. A schooner was commissioned by the congress and placed under the command of Commodore Bowen and Joseph Habersham. Captain Maitland's ship was captured and 14,000 pounds of powder secured. Georgia kept 9,000 pounds and at the earnest request of the continental congress sent 5,000 to Philadelphia for national

defense, which was used at the battle of Bunker Hill.

This Georgia schooner was the first vessel ammunitioned for warfare in the revolution and this capture was the first made by order of any American.

It was February 5, 1777, when the first constitution was permanently adopted.

As president of the executive council Archibald Bulloch was the highest officer in the state and was appointed to act as governor until the legislature met to elect the regular governor, but on his death before the election Button Gwinnett was appointed president to act until the election of John Adam Treutlen.

In 1783 the council resolved to meet in Augusta, thus Augusta became the seat of government and remained so for ten years.

During the revolution the council met at Ebenezer when Savannah and Augusta were in the hands of the British.

The adoption of the constitution of the United States made it necessary to revise the constitution of Georgia. A convention for that purpose met at Augusta November, 1788.

The constitution abolished the executive council and a senate was created with powers similar to those of our present senate. Its changes were ratified by the conventions of 1789 and 1798.

Scarcely had the new constitution been adopted and the new governor inaugurated when the state was called upon to join with the nation in the first Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1786, when the people gave thanks with grateful hearts to the Almighty for many and signal favors, "especially for affording them an opportunity to peaceably establish a form of government for their peace and safety."

List of the members of the provincial congress will be found in White's "Statistics of Georgia."

Authorities consulted: White's "Statistics," Smith's "History of Georgia," Evan's "History of Georgia," Steven's "History of Georgia," McCall's "History of Georgia," Wilson's "History of Savannah."

KATHERINE HINTON WOOTEN.



A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SOME OF GEORGIA'S EARLY  
FORTS AND BATTLE GROUNDS, BY MR. ANTHONY  
S. BYERS, OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.

During the first year of the founding of the colony General Oglethorpe's attention being directed to providing homes for the emigrants, he established simple fortifications at Savannah, Josephstown, Abercorn and old Ebenezer, at which to conclude treaties of cession and amity with the natives.

He also erected a fort on the great Ogeechee river to command the main passes by which the Indians had invaded the Carolinas during the late war, and to afford the settlers some security against the Spaniards. This was called Fort Argyle in compliment to Oglethorpe's honored patron, John, Duke of Argyle. It was garrisoned by Captain McPherson, with his detachment of rangers, and at that time was the only military post of any importance between the colonies and the Spaniards.

A strong fort was built on Cumberland Island called St. Andrews, where Oglethorpe established two companies, a smaller fort was erected on the island of Amelia with a sergeant's guard as garrison.

At Savannah, Augusta, Frederica and other places forts were erected, manned with guns and batteries brought from England by Oglethorpe that same year (1736). The fort at Augusta was for the protection of Indian trade, it was also a convenient place for holding treaties with the several Indian tribes.

Fort Frederica, on St. Simon's Island, at the mouth of the Altamaha, was a regular work of tappy. A composition of oyster shells and lime. There were here four bastions mounted with several cannon.

Ten miles from this fort on the southern portion of the island a battery called Fort Simons was raised, commanding the entrance of Jekyl sound. Ten thousand pounds was granted by the British government for building and garrisoning this work.

In this year the fort of St. George, situated beyond Amelia, was by an agreement with the Spanish given up to the Spanish authorities.



1775. At the beginning of the revolutionary war, Fort Augusta, in the town of Augusta, made of three inch plank, had been neglected and was decayed in every part. Fort Barrington on the Altamaha river was in the same condition, also Fort Williams on the southern extremity of Cumberland island. Of Fort Argyle and other minor defenses erected in the early days of the colony scarcely a vestige of them remained.

Revolutionary, 1775. There was a fort in Wilkes county near Washington, Georgia. The battle of Kettle creek was fought there in which Generals Clark, Dooly and Pickens distinguished themselves. The fort at Sunbury, Liberty county, was besieged by the British, who ordered the continental soldiers of Georgia to surrender. "Come and take us," was the reply. This fort was finally captured by the British General Prevost, January, 1779.

In Richmond county Fort Galphin, held by the British, was besieged and captured by Light Horse Harry Lee.

1776. On the Savannah river near Sand Bar ferry stood an ancient defense known as Fort Moore. Fort Barrington was situated on the Altamaha in McIntosh county, twelve miles northwest of Darien. Neals fort in Greene county was erected in 1778, and amongst others in middle Georgia near the Savannah river were Phillips fort, Clarks fort, Charles fort, Stewarts fort, Heards fort, and Wells fort, also Fort Lamar in Madison county, Fort Valley in Houston county near the present site of the town of Fort Valley. Fort McIntosh, established in 1778 to protect the southern frontier, was built on the northeast side on the St. Ila river, about eighty yards from the water's edge and thirty miles in advance of Howes fort. Fort McIntosh was a small stockade work, one hundred feet square, with a bastion at each corner and a block house in the center answering the purpose of a magazine. It was garrisoned by the Third South Carolina regiment, and twenty continental troops of a Georgia brigade commanded by Captain Richard Winn. The fort was attacked and captured by a superior force of British troops under Captain McGirth.

An ably defended fortress built of fence rails by Major Andrew Williamson near the Georgia and South Carolina line

deserves honorable mention among the revolutionary fortifications.

The constitution of Georgia was adopted at a convention held at Louisville, the seat of government, 30th day of May, 1798.

Jared Irwin, president and delegate from Washington.  
 Bryan—Joseph Clay, J. B. Maxwell, Jno. Pray.  
 Burke—Benjamin Davis, John Morrison, Jno. Milton.  
 Bulloch—James Bird, Andrew E. Wells, Charles McCall,  
 Jun.

Camden—James Seagrove, Thomas Stafford.  
 Chatham—James Jackson, James Jones, George Jones.  
 Columbia—James Sims, W. A. Drane, James M'Neal.  
 Effingham—John King, John Soudan, Thomas Polhill.  
 Elbert—William Barnett, R. Hunt, Benjamin Mosely.  
 Franklin—A. Franklin, Robert Walters, Thomas Gilbert.  
 Glynn—John Burnett, John Couper, Thomas Spalding.  
 Greene—G. W. Foster, Jonas Fauche, James Nisbet.  
 Hancock—Charles Abercrombie, Thomas Lamar, Mat  
 Rabun.

Jefferson—Peter I. Carnes, William Fleming, R. D. Gray.  
 Jackson—George Wilson, James Pittman, Joseph Humphries.

Liberty—James Cochran, James Powell, James Dunwoody.

Lincoln—Henry Ware, Gibson Wooldridge, Jared Groce.  
 McIntosh—John H. M'Intosh, James Gignilliat.

Montgomery—Benjamin Harrison, John Watts, John Jones.

Oglethorpe—John Lumpkin, Thomas Duke, Burwell Pope.

Richmond—Robert Watkins, Abraham Jones.  
 Screven—Lewis Lanier, James H. Rutherford, James Oliver.

Washington—John Watts, George Franklin.  
 Warren—John Lawson, Arthur Fort, W. Stith, Jun.  
 Wilkes—Mat. Folbert, Jesse Mercer, Benj. Taliaferro.

HEAD RIGHTS AND LAND GRANTS OF GEORGIA.

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There are two characters of land in this State ; one known as Head-Rights, the other as Lottery lands.

All of that territory of the State lying west of the Savannah river and extending to the Apalachie and Oconee Rivers, and also all lands east of original Wayne County, extending to the Atlantic Ocean, are known as Head-Right lands. Grants to the same were first issued by the Trustees of the Colony of Georgia under and by authority of King George the Third, of England ; also by John Reynolds, Henry Ellis and James Wright, Governors of the Colony, under and by same authority. During Henry Ellis' administration as Governor of the Colony there was a good deal of dispute about the titles made by the Lord proprietors of Carolina, who claimed a considerable territory of the Colony of Georgia. He caused the following Act to be passed :

"An Act for establishing and confirming the titles of the several inhabitants of this province to their respective lands and tenements."

"Forasmuch as many suits and contests may arise by means of pretended ancient titles to lands and tenements derived from and under the late Lord proprietors of Carolina, the conditions of which titles have not been complied with, and the lands have since been re-granted, for remedy and prevention thereof,

"Be it enacted, That all and every person or persons, that are now possessed of, or do hold any lands or tenements whatsoever within the said province of Georgia, by and under grants from the late Honorable Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, or by and under grants from his Majesty, obtained since the surrender of his charter of the said Trustees, are hereby established and confirmed in the possession of their several and respective lands and tenements ; and such grants thereof are hereby accordingly ratified and confirmed, and declared to be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever, against all, and all manner of persons claiming any estate or interest therein, by and under the said Lords proprie-

tors of Carolina, or by or under any former grants obtained before the date of his Majesty's charter to said Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, any Act, law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

By order of the Upper House:

PATRICK HOUSTON.

By order of the Common House:

DAVID MONTAIGUT, Speaker.

Council Chamber, 24th September, 1759.

ASSENTED TO HENRY ELLIS.

This Head-Right territory, extending from Camden County, to the south line of Wilkes County, was divided up during the Colonial period of Georgia, into parishes, viz.: Christ Church, St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. James, St. John, St. Mary, St. Mathew, St. Patrick, St. Paul, St. Philip and St. Thomas. After our independence the parishes were abolished and the territory divided up into counties.

There was passed at Savannah on the 7th day of June, 1777, "An Act for opening a land office, and for the better settling and strengthening this State." Under this Act every free white person, or head of a family, was entitled to two hundred acres of land, and for every other white person of same family, fifty acres of land, and fifty acres for every negro owned by said family not to exceed ten.

This Act has been amended several times by the General Assembly, so any person, resident of the State, could head-right and have granted him, not exceeding one thousand acres of land (unless by special act of the legislature.)

The bounties of the Revolutionary Soldiers were paid for their services in this Head-Right territory; most of them in the counties of Washington and Franklin.

An Act passed August 20th, 1781, entitled, "An Act to amend the several Acts for the better regulation of the militia of this State." Section 8, reads as follows: "And, Whereas, numbers of persons are daily absenting themselves and leaving their fellow-citizens to encounter the difficulties of the present crisis, Be it enacted, etc., That any person or persons who shall produce a certificate from the commanding officer of the district to which he belongs to the Legislature, (on the



total expulsion of the enemy from it), of his having steadfastly done his duty from the time of passing this Act, shall be entitled to two hundred and fifty acres of good land, (which shall be exempt from taxes for the space of ten years thereafter) ; Provided, such person or persons can not be convicted of plundering or distressing the country."

Also, "An Act for opening the land office, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed 17th February, 1783. Section 2. "Be it therefore enacted, That in case any officer or soldier or other person, claiming under such engagements as aforesaid, shall produce a certificate from his Honor the Governor, for the time being, that a tract of land is, or are due to him, than then such officer, soldier or other person shall be entitled to a warrant and grant for any unlocated lands (agreeable to the quantity contained in his certificate) within this State."

Section 14. (Same Act). "All the officers and soldiers, all the officers and marines of the navy, officers of the medical department, refugees and citizens, who are entitled to land in this State, as bounties for their service, in manner as above mentioned shall be entitled to have included in their grants an additional quantity of fifteen acres to each hundred acres in full for and in lieu of any exemption of taxes. And every Act, and clause of an Act, allowing such exemption from taxation, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, and declared null and void, anything to the contrary notwithstanding."

All soldiers were entitled to 250 acres of good land, free of taxes, for ten years. Under the above section he could have granted him 15 per cent. more land, making 287 1-2 acres, and commence to pay taxes on same.

Section 2 of the Act of February 17th, 1783, was amended so all officers, soldiers, seamen, etc., could present their certificates of service from their commanding officer to the land court, at Augusta, Georgia, instead of to the Governor. Section 9 of an Act passed February 22, 1785, reads as follows: "Be it therefore enacted by authority aforesaid, That in future, all and every person or persons whatsoever, who conceive himself and themselves entitled to a bounty, shall lay his or their vouchers or credentials before the said Land Court,



where they apply for the same; on a full consideration of all circumstances respecting the petitioner, either grant or reject the application, as coming or not coming within the scope and intention of the several laws of this State for granting bounties and no surveys of land due as bounties from this State shall be allowed, unless brought in and claimed within one year from and after the passing of this act."

The above Act in regard to bounties was amended by subsequent legislation, relieving bounty warrants of being returned within the period of one year, but declaring bounty warrants never out of date.

But an Act passed December 19th, 1818, entitled, "An Act to limit the time for persons to take out their grants in this State so far as relates to land surveyed on Head-Rights and bounty warrants." Section 2 (of said Act) reads as follows: "The time hereafter to be allowed to persons who may hereafter have any land surveyed in this State, on Head-Right or Bounty, shall be three years from the time of making such survey; and in case of failure of neglect to take out the grant, it shall revert and become the property of the State, and be subject to be surveyed and granted to any person or persons, who are hereby authorized to survey the same; Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to operate against or prejudice the claim of any orphan or orphans."

This Head-Right territory of the State consists now of thirty-five (35) counties, viz.; Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Camden, Chatham, Clarke, Columbia, Effingham, Elbert, Emanuel, Franklin, Glascock, Glynn, Greene, Hancock, Hart, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, half of Laurens, Liberty, Lincoln, Madison, McDuffie, McIntosh, half of Montgomery, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Richmond, Screven, Taliaferro, Tattnall, Warren, Washington and Wilkes.

#### LOTTERY LANDS.

There were five different lotteries of land authorized by the General Assembly of the State, viz.: 1805, 1820, 1821, 1827 and 1831.

All that territory of the State situated between the Oconee

and Ocmulgee Rivers was first purchased from the Indians and disposed of by lottery in 1805. In this lottery every white man, widow and orphan, resident of this State, was entitled to one draw and every revolutionary soldier was entitled to two draws. This territory and the time of survey was covered by only two original counties—Baldwin and Wilkinson.

It was divided into districts, and each district numbered, each district was sub-divided into land lots, and each land lot numbered and contained 202 1-2 acres each, except fractional part of lots occurring on the rivers.

This territory is now divided up into thirteen (13) different counties, viz.: Baldwin, part Bibb, Dodge, Jasper, Jones, Laurens, half of Montgomery, Morgan, three-fourths of Pulaski, Putnam, Telfair, Twiggs and Wilkinson.

All that territory of the State lying south of the Altamaha River to the Florida line and west of said river to the Chattahoochee River, after purchase from the Indians, was also divided into districts, and each district sub-divided into land lots. The land lots of original Appling and Irwin contain 490 acres each, and land lots of original Early contain 250 acres each. These lands were disposed of by lottery in 1820. This territory was covered by only three original counties at the time of survey and lottery, viz.: original Appling, Early and Irwin—divided since into twenty-four counties, viz.: Appling, one-fourth of Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Pierce, Ware, three-fourth Wayne, Berrien, Brooks, Colquitt, Irwin, Lowndes, one-half of Thomas, three-fourths of Wilcox, three-fourths of Worth, Baker, Calhoun, part Clay, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Miller and Mitchell.

The land lots of original Gwinnet, Hall, Rabun and Walton of 202 1-2 acres each, was also disposed of by lottery in 1820.

All that territory of the State lying north of original Irwin extending from Ocmulgee River west to the Flint River after purchase from the Indians, was laid out into districts, and each district sub-divided into land lots of 202 1-2 acres and disposed of by lottery in 1821.

At the time of lottery this territory was covered by only five counties; original Dooly, Houston, Monroe, Henry and

Fayette. Since that date it has been divided up into twenty-one different counties, viz.: Dooly, one-fourth of Pulaski, one-fourth Wilcox, one-half Worth, one-half Bibb, Crawford, Houston, one-fourth Macon, one-fourth Butts, Monroe, Pike, one-half Spalding, Upson, Clayton, DeKalb, Fayette, part of Fulton, Henry, Newton, Rockdale and Campbell counties.

All that territory of the State north of original Early county and lying between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers composing the five original counties of Lee, Muscogee, Troup, Coweta and Carroll, after purchase from the Indians, was also divided into districts and each district sub-divided into land lots of 202 1-2 acres and disposed of by lottery in 1827. This territory since the lottery has been divided up into twenty-two different counties, viz.: part Clay, Lee, part Macon, Quitman, Randolph, part Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Terrell, Webster, three-fourths Chattahoochee, part Harris, Marion, Muscogee, Talbot, Taylor, part Heard, Meriwether, Troup, Coweta, Carroll, part Douglas and three-fourths Haralson counties.

The remaining territory of the State lying north of the Chattahoochee river, bounded on the west by the State of Alabama and north by the States of Tennessee and North Carolina, is known as the "Cherokee Purchase." After purchase from the Cherokee Tribe of Indians it was laid out into sections, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4. These sections were sub-divided into districts, nine miles square, and each district sub-divided into square land lots of forty and one hundred and sixty acres each. At the time of survey the forty acre lots were supposed to contain gold and ore known as "gold lots." The one hundred and sixty acre lots are known as "Land lots."

The "Cherokee Purchase" is now covered by twenty-three different counties, viz.: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattoga, Cherokee, Cobb, Dade, Dawson, part Douglas, Floyd, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gordan, part Haralson, Lumpkin, Milton, Murray, Paulding, Pickens, Polk, Towns, Union, Walker and Whitfield counties.

Grants to a great many lots in the different lotteries were not taken out by the fortunate drawers, although the State extended the time by appropriate legislation several times, and the land lots finally reverted to the State by Acts of the General Assembly of Georgia.

These lots were then sold to different parties and re-granted.

PHILIP COOK.

THE EARLY PARISHES AND THE FIRST COUNTIES.  
OF GEORGIA.

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ANNIE BELLE NORTHEN.

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The discussion of my subject, "The Early Parishes and the First Counties of Georgia," will, necessarily, include a sketch of a considerable part of the history of Georgia from the settlement of the colony on February 1, (White's Hist. Col.) to its independence, and the adoption of its first constitution as a State by the convention of October, 1776.

The section of Georgia settled during the period named was first divided into two counties, these subsequently became twelve parishes, which, in turn, were re-divided into eight counties when Georgia became a state. The facts which I will present, therefore, will be taken from the colonial and the provincial history of Georgia.

I shall now trace the origin of our first counties in the colonial epoch of Georgia history, dividing the period into the first eight years—ending in 1741, with the beginning of William Stephens' administration as president of Savannah county—and the succeeding fifteen years, in which Henry Parker and Patrick Graham were successively presidents of Georgia.

Oglethorpe, as I have said, accompanied by about one hundred and twenty emigrants, arrived on Georgia soil at a date mentioned by White as February 1, 1733. In May of the same year other emigrants arrived on the ship James.

Some of the events of the first year in Georgia were the building of Fort Argyle on that part of the Great Ogeechee river which forms the western boundary of Chatham County; the settlement of the village of Highgate, five miles south of Savannah by twelve French families, and of the village of Hampstead, near by, peopled with Germans. A small fort was built on St. Augustine creek, which was called then as the place is now, Thunderbolt, ten families were placed on Skidaway Islands, and a fort built. Josephtown on the Savannah river was settled by Scotch. And, finally, a light-house was begun on the northern end of Tybee Island. All of the places



mentioned, it will be observed, were in what is now known as Chatham county.

On January 23, 1734, Oglethorpe, with a party of white people and Indians, started upon a southern expedition along the Atlantic coast line to establish some defense against the Spanish, then in possession of Florida. They arrived on St. Simons' on January 27. The next day Jekyl was reached, and named in honor of a friend of Oglethorpe. A strong fort was decided upon for St. Simons' Island, and a site was selected for Frederica, and here were built the first habitations in what is now Glynn County. Another settlement was determined upon at the mouth of the Altamaha river, and was at that time called New Inverness, identical with our Darien of the present day—the earliest settlement in McIntosh County.

In March 1734, the ship Purisburg brought to Georgia a number of Lutheran Salzurgers, a persecuted band of Germans, and a home was chosen for them at a place which is in existence to-day under its original name, Ebenezer, the oldest village in Effingham County.

Oglethorpe, accompanied by Tomochichi and other Indian chiefs, went in May 1734 to England on a visit. Early in 1735, he sent to the colony a considerable number of Swiss Moravians, and these located on the Ogeechee river on the western border of Chatham County. The settlement, however, was not permanent, as the Moravians left Georgia some years later.

In October, 1735, a regiment of Scotch Highlanders sailed for the colony from Inverness, Scotland. At the same time Oglethorpe started on his return to Georgia, accompanied by two hundred and twenty-five emigrants and Charles and John Wesley, the latter being sent as a missionary to Georgia. Among these emigrants were German Lutherans, Moravians, and many English. Upon arrival, the Germans were sent to Ebenezer, and the Moravians to the settlement on the Ogeechee.

A town was laid out by Oglethorpe, in 1735, far up the Savannah river, and was named Augusta for one of the royal princesses, and this was the first locality settled in Richmond County. In 1736 Augusta was garrisoned, warehouses were



built, boats navigated the Savannah river, and, at an early date, not less than six hundred persons were here engaged in commerce. A road was opened to Savannah, and Augusta became the most important trading post in the South. In January of the same year—1736—the regiment of Scotch Highlanders just referred to, settled at the place before mentioned as at the mouth of the Altamaha river, and named New Inverness, at present called Darien. At that date, the district in which New Inverness was included was called Darien rather than the village.

Oglethorpe visited St. Simons' Island in February 1736, to establish the fort and settlement he had determined upon in January, 1734. Work was at once begun on the town, named Frederica, in honor of the Prince of Wales, and a strong fort was built for its defense. The only home that Oglethorpe ever owned in Georgia was near this town. While the building was proceeding at Frederica, Oglethorpe, accompanied by friends, set out upon a tour of inspection of the southern frontier. They sailed in scout boats to the southern frontier of Jekyl Island, and there they placed a fort. The island south of this was, at the urgent request of an Indian chief, named Cumberland, in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, who had presented the Indian chief with a watch, while in England. On Cumberland Fort Andrew was marked out by Oglethorpe, and Colonel Mackay and his men were left to build it.

Two more islands were visited and named Amelia and Talbot.

The Colonists now became greatly alarmed, and were in daily expectation of an attack from the Spanish in Florida. Another fort was built on the southern end of St. Simons', and a large body of volunteers were promised from South Carolina. The Spanish made the demand that the English evacuate all territory south of St. Helen Sound. Oglethorpe went to England in 1736 to consult the Trustees of the colony, as to the best course to pursue with reference to the Spanish and to gather re-inforcements. While he was in England he was made colonel of the Regiment, and Commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces in Georgia.

In November, 1739, Spain threatened extermination of

the Georgia colony, and England declared war. This war arose from disputes over boundary lines and what was called, "The right of discovery." The war continued from time to time until June 1742. It was at that date that Oglethorpe with Highlanders, rangers, and Indians, numbering 700, put to flight an army of five thousand Spanish, and thus ended the war. This event closes the first eight years of the colonial history of Georgia, and I shall now present an outline of the remaining fifteen years of the twenty-one included in that epoch. Up to this date there had been in Georgia no greater territorial division than that into villages, forts, etc., but a change is now to take place.

In April, 1741—the colony was divided into two counties—Savannah county and Frederica county. Savannah county included the territory lying north of Darien, and Frederica county included the territory lying south of Darien, the southern boundary line of which was indefinite.

William Stephens, who was acting as secretary to the Trustees, was made president of Savannah County, with four assistants. Oglethorpe was governor in chief of the whole army, but spent most of his time in Frederica County, and no other officers were thought necessary there. Bailiffs were appointed to act under him.

In 1743 Oglethorpe after having lived for ten years in Georgia administering the affairs in the colony, returned to England, and never came back to Georgia. Silk culture was at that time the main industry in Georgia, and Oglethorpe carried with him raw silk from which a dress was made for the queen of England, which she wore to one of her receptions.

Upon Oglethorpe's return to England in 1743, William Stephens, then president of Savannah county was appointed by the Trustees president of both Savannah and Frederica counties with a salary of eighty pounds a year. He served in this capacity for ten years. Thus Oglethorpe was succeeded, as colonial governor, by "the honest minded and venerable Stephens."

On October 26, 1749, slaves not before allowed in Georgia by the Trustees, were then admitted by law, under cer-

tain restrictions; soon after, the sale of rum was also granted, and in May, 1750, the regulations concerning the holding of land were so modified that the owner had power to mortgage or sell at pleasure. These were three of the most important regulations for the colony, which the Trustees were compelled to abandon.

In March, 1750, Henry Parker was made vice-president, to succeed Stephens, as president in 1751.

When Parker was made vice-president, provision was made for the holding of an Assembly of the people to debate, and to present to the Trustees suggestions as to what seemed to promise benefit to each particular settlement, as well as to the province.

The population of Georgia in 1750 was fifteen hundred, and five ship loads of produce were sent to England that year.

The Assembly referred to convened in Savannah on January 15, 1751. The body was composed of sixteen delegates, and they were proportioned to the population of the different districts. It was decided that the Assembly should meet in Savannah once each year at a time set by the president and his assistants and remain in session no longer than one month. Every town, village or district containing a population of ten families could send one deputy, and each settlement embracing thirty families could send two delegates. To the town of Savannah four delegates were allowed, to Augusta and to Ebenezer, two such, and to Frederica, two, provided there were thirty families there. This Assembly could not legislate, it could only discuss and suggest to the Trustees.

After June 24, 1753, no man was eligible to election to the Assembly who had not one hundred mulberry trees planted and properly fenced on every fifty acres of land he possessed, who had not strictly conformed to the regulations under which slavery was allowed, who had not in his family one female instructed in the art of reeling silk, and who did not annually produce fifteen pounds of silk for every fifty acres owned by him. The districts represented in the first Assembly were, Savannah, Augusta, Ebenezer, Abercorn, Josephstown, Vernonberg, Acton, Little Ogeechee, Skidaway and Darien. All of these districts were in the present bounds of Chatham.

County, except four, Augusta (in Richmond County), Ebenezer (in Effingham), Midway (in Liberty), and Darien (in McIntosh).

A most important addition was made to Georgia in 1752. Two hundred and eighty Congregationalists, with three hundred and fifty four slaves came to the colony, emigrating from Dorchester, South Carolina. Their ancestors, who were Puritans, had emigrated from England to Dorchester, Mass. in 1630, and fifty years before the emigration to Georgia, had settled in Dorchester, South Carolina, eighteen miles above Charleston. They were granted 31,950 acres of land called Midway, lying on the Medway river, half way between the Ogeechee and the Altamaha rivers. They brought their ministers with them, one of whom was the father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and they built the first Congregational church in Georgia which still stands near the town of Dorchester in Liberty County. Many of Georgia's most distinguished citizens have descended from these people.

The population of Georgia in 1753 was twenty-three hundred and eighty-one whites, and one thousand and six blacks—not including his Majesty's troops and boatmen then in the colony, or the Puritan colony just referred to, or Butler's colony with sixty slaves.

Twenty-one years had now passed, and the Trustees of the colony of Georgia held their last meeting April 29, 1752, and decided to surrender their charter. Every claim in the colony was settled, and Georgia passed under the direction of the King of England, and the especial charge of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. The Authorities ordered the government in Georgia to proceed as formerly, until otherwise ordered, which it did for two years and five months. Parker continued president of the colony until his death, and was succeeded by Patrick Graham of Augusta.

In 1754 Georgia was made a royal province. The difference between the colony and the province being that the people of the province were granted certain rights, though still subjects of the king.

Captain John Reynolds was the first Royal Governor of the province of Georgia, appointed by the king. The king also



appointed an attorney general, a registrar of records, a provost marshal, a naval officer, two joint surveyors of land, a registrar of grants, a receiver of quit rents, and twelve members of council.

Governor Reynolds arrived in Georgia October 29, 1754. He had as Captain General entire control of the militia, as Vice Admiral he commanded the naval forces, as Governor, he had the authority to call together or dissolve the General Assembly at will, and veto any bill passed by the Assembly. He had charge of the great seal, and was chancellor of the province. He presided at the Court of Errors, hearing bills from the lower courts, and as Ordinary, he had charge of the probate of wills and the administration of estates. The General Assembly consisted of two parts—the Upper House, which had twelve members appointed by the king, which was also the Governor's Council, and the lower body, which was made up of members elected by the people of the districts as their delegates.

The first legislature met in Savannah, January 7, 1755.

Governor Reynolds was recalled to England in 1757, and Henry Ellis was sent as Lieut. Governor, arriving February 1757, Governor Reynolds departing soon after.

About this time the rapid growth of the Congregational settlement on the Medway river determined the inhabitants to establish a port there which was called Sunbury, and which soon became of great importance.

In 1758, Georgia, by an act of the Assembly, was divided into eight parishes, all being north of the Altamaha river—as is indicated by the accompanying map. “By this act the church already erected in Savannah and the grounds attached to it, were made the parish church and cemetery of Christ Church Parish. Provisions were made for the incorporation of Christ Church, and Bartholomew Zouberbuhler, then minister of Savannah, was made the rector and incumbent of Christ Church, and he and his successors held corporate rights with regard to all the lands, buildings, appurtenances, etc., of the church. Similar provisions were made for the incorporation of the parish church of St. Paul in the town of Augusta, and fourteen commissioners were appointed to build as soon as



it was possible by the aid of Parliament, by charitable donations, or by provisions of the General Assembly of Georgia a church in each of the other six parishes, and to lay out and enclose a cemetery for each of these churches. These churches were likewise to be incorporated. Vestrymen and church wardens were to be selected and sworn to their duties. Among the duties of these officers was included that of levying a tax on all properties of the inhabitants of each parish, sufficient to furnish the parish of Christ Church and of St. Paul with thirty pounds annually, and, the parishes in which no churches were yet erected, with an income of ten pounds. The church wardens in each parish were instructed to procure, at the expense of the parish, "a well bound paper or parchment book, wherein the Vestry Clerk of the parish was to register the births, christenings, marriages, and burials of all and every person or persons that shall be born, christened, married or buried within the parish under the penalty of five pounds sterling on failure thereof."

The clerk received as a fee for every entry one shilling. The contents of these records were to be accepted by all courts as absolutely true. For a false entry upon this record, or malicious erasure, or embezzlement of the book, death was the penalty. The rectors were accorded no authority to exercise any "ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or to administer ecclesiastical law." The Crown and Colonial Assembly thus encouraged the Episcopal faith and denomination in Georgia, and gave it in some degree the prominence and importance it possessed in England.

There were also in Georgia, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Methodists, a few Baptists, and some Hebrews, and "all sects, except Papists" were accorded free toleration. To every denomination lands were freely granted for church purposes.

While adherence to the tenets of the Episcopal church was encouraged, it was by no means made the grounds for political preferment in the province.

By an Act passed in July 1757, it was required for security against domestic uprisings and other disturbances "that each male inhabitant of the province, from the age of sixteen and

upwards, should carry with him, on Sabbath days, fasts, and festivals, to the place of public worship within the town or district where he resided, one good gun, or pair of pistols, with, at least, six charges of gun powder and ball."

On May 17, 1758, Henry Ellis was announced Governor in Chief of Georgia. On account of the failing health of Ellis, James Wright was commissioned Lieut. Governor of Georgia, on May 13, 1760, arriving in Savannah in October. Upon the expiration of Ellis' official duties, the population of Georgia was six thousand white people, and three thousand five hundred and seventy blacks. Savannah contained at this time between three and four hundred houses, nearly all small wooden structures—the most imposing houses being Christ Church, an independent meeting house, a council house, a court house, and a filature.

On March 20, the king conferred executive powers on James Wright. His Majesty, King George the Third, by Royal proclamation, dated at St. James, October 7, 1763, from the great and valuable acquisitions secured to his crown by the definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris, February 10, of the same year, joined to the province of Georgia all lands lying between the Altamaha and the St. Mary rivers. The separate governments of East and West Florida were also then formed, and the northern bounds of the two Floridas formed the southern bounds of Georgia.

In 1765 the Stamp Act was passed by the English Parliament, making the law, that, for all pamphlets and legal documents, such as notes, bonds, marriage licenses stamped paper must be used. The ringing words of Patrick Henry in the General Assembly in Virginia, with reference to this act, were endorsed by every freeman in Georgia.

In October, 1765, the Congress suggested by Otis assembled in New York. Although Georgia was not represented by a delegate, she was present in the form of a message sent to obtain a copy of the proceedings.

In November of this year the stamped paper arrived in Georgia. Mr. Agnus who had in charge the distribution of the paper, had to be guarded in the Governor's house about two weeks, and then sent to the country for safety. James

Habersham, the president of the Council, was waylaid at night, and forced to take protection in the Governor's house. In view of an uprising of the people the paper was sent to Cockspur Island, where it was guarded by soldiers.

During this year—1765—four new parishes were formed in Georgia below the Altamaha river—St. David, St. Patrick, St. Thomas and St. Mary, making twelve parishes in the province.

The population of Georgia, in 1766 was about ten thousand whites, of which eighteen hundred were effective militia, and seven thousand and eight hundred blacks.

In February of 1766 the Stamp Act was repealed, but Parliament by so doing did not abandon its claim to the right to tax the colonies, and so a bill was framed levying a tax on paints, paper, glass, and all articles of British manufacture.

On the 11 of January, 1768, the Mass. House of Representatives sent a circular to the Provincial Assembly of America, advising a union against the oppressive act of Parliament. The Assembly of Georgia was not in session at the time, but Mr. Wyley, who had been speaker of the lower House, sent a sympathetic response. This response was approved by the next Assembly, for which Governor Wright promptly dissolved the Assembly.

Soon after, the merchants of Savannah, in a meeting for the purpose, resolved not to import any taxed articles. Jonathan Bryan, who presided, was a member of the Governor's Council, and the king on receiving these resolutions, suspended Mr. Bryan from any office he might hold in Georgia. The Council was, generally in sympathy with the Governor, and the Common House of the Assembly was opposed to his views.

In December, 1770 the king consented for the four new parishes, St. Mary, St. Thomas, St. Patrick and St. David to be represented in the lower house of the Assembly.

Governor Wright went to England in July, 1771, where he remained for 19 months. During his absence James Habersham was appointed by the king to discharge the executive duties. It was in this year that the British Parliament repealed the tax on all articles except tea. As is well remembered, the tea ships arriving in New York and Philadelphia

were sent back, and, though the tea was landed in Charleston, it was left to mould in the cellars. When, finally, the citizens of Boston threw the tea chests into the sea, Parliament passed the Boston Port bill, closing the Boston harbor, taking away the Charter of Massachusetts, and compelling American criminals to be tried in England.

Immediately upon Governor Wright's return to Georgia in June 1773, he went to Augusta to meet the chiefs of several tribes of Indians for the purpose of receiving a cession of lands from them in payment of a debt of two hundred thousand dollars owed by them to the traders. There were two million and one hundred thousand acres of land included in this cession, and it is from this territory that our counties, Wilkes, Taliaferro, Greene, Elbert, Oglethorpe, Lincoln and others have been carved.

On August 10, 1774, a band of patriots met in Savannah and condemned the Boston Port Bill, declaring Georgia would unite with other provinces in resisting the unjust measures of Parliament.

A subscription was also taken up for the Boston sufferers, amounting to five hundred and seventy nine barrels of rice, and of this number the people of St. John's parish contributed two hundred. Mr. Bryan was present at this meeting, although again a member of the Governor's Council.

A call was now made for a Provincial Congress to meet in Savannah, and to be composed of delegates from all parishes, with the object of electing delegates to represent Georgia in the Continental Congress to meet in Philadelphia in May 1775. This Provincial Congress met in January, 1775, but owing to Governor Wright's influence, which had been vigorously exerted against the movement, only five of the twelve parishes were represented. The Congress elected Noble W. Jones, Archibald Bulloch, and John Houston to represent the province in the Continental Congress, but they did not go to Philadelphia, as they believed their right to vote would be questioned, since they did not represent a majority of the parishes in Georgia. However, they wrote a letter of sympathy to the Congress when it convened. St. John's parish, largely composed of the Puritan element, originally from New England,



had been mightily stirred and extremely active in all the movements to bring Georgia in line with the spirit of independence exhibited by the other provinces. The delegates from this parish were so indignant at the comparative failure of the Provincial Congress of 1775, that they withdrew from that body. On the 21st of March, the parish elected a delegate of its own, Dr. Lyman Hall, to represent it in the congress in Philadelphia in May, subject to such regulations as the Congress should determine relative to voting. Governor Wright, in his reports to England, attributed "the rebel measures of St. John's to the 'descendants of New England people of the Puritan Independent sect,' who retained a stray tincture of Republican, or Oliverian principles," and he called St. John's parish "the head of the rebellion in Georgia."

After the Battle of Lexington, and the defeat of the British in April, 1775, all resistance and hesitation in Georgia were swept away, except that of a few of the Governor's Council.

On the 11 of May, six men, led by Joseph Habersham, robbed the powder magazine in Savannah, and sent some of the powder to South Carolina, concealed some in the houses in Savannah, and sent some to Boston, which was used in the battle of Bunker Hill. Upon the celebration of the king's birthday, on June 5, 1775, the people paraded the streets with noise and defiance.

The population of Georgia at this period was seventeen thousand whites and fifteen thousand blacks. The militia numbered three thousand men. There were also forty thousand Indians living in the interior to the south and west of the Georgia colony, and among them were ten thousand warriors.

On June 22, 1775, a council of safety was elected by the people of Savannah. Meetings were held all over the province, and delegates were elected to another provincial Congress called for by the Committee of safety. This Congress met in Savannah on July 4, 1775. Archibald Bulloch was president, and George Walton was Secretary. It endorsed all acts of the Continental Congress, and adopted a bill of rights, forbidding trade with England. A Council of Safety for the province was created, with power to act between sessions of



the Provincial Congress, and five delegates were elected to the Continental Congress then in session in Philadelphia. C. C. Jones calls this "Georgia's First Secession Convention." This Provincial Congress ordered the first naval capture of the Revolution, which was conducted by Joseph Habersham during the progress of the meeting.

The Council of Safety now took charge of the affairs of the province, and ordered the arrest of Governor Wright and his assistants, which was accomplished by Joseph Habersham. Another Provincial Congress was called, and convened in Savannah January 22, 1776 (Evans). Five delegates to the next Continental Congress in Philadelphia were elected, and certain hastily prepared rules and regulations for the government of Georgia were adopted. Archibald Bulloch President of the Congress, was also elected President and Commander in Chief of Georgia. John Glenn was elected Chief Justice, and Wm. Stephens Attorney General. The legislative power was placed in the hands of the Provincial Congress in the name of the people.

News of the Declaration of Independence, signed on July the fourth reached Georgia, August 10, 1776.

Georgia became an Independent State, and as such her first Constitutional Convention met in Savannah in October 1776. One of the acts of this Convention was to abolish the twelve parishes in Georgia, and the State was divided into eight counties as follows: Chatham, Glynn, Effingham, Richmond, Burke, Camden, Liberty, and Wilkes. Wilkes county was formed from land ceded in 1773, Richmond from St. Paul's parish, Burke from St. George's parish, Effingham from St. Matthew and the upper part of St. Phillip's below Comanche river, Liberty from St. John, St. Andrew and St. James, Glynn from St. David and St. Patrick, Camden from St. Thomas and St. Mary, Chatham from Christ Church and the lower part of St. Philips below Comanche river.

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## THINGS IN WHICH GEORGIA WAS FIRST.

BY MRS. ALLEN D. CANDLER.

The first ship of war commissioned in the Revolutionary War was a Georgia vessel, and was put under command of Commodore Oliver Bowen and Joseph Habersham of Savannah.

The first ship captured in the Revolutionary War was captured by Commodore Bowen and Joseph Habersham. The ship had a cargo of ammunition on board, and as this was just after the battle of Lexington, it came in pretty handy. And here, let us remark that part of that powder captured at Savannah, was sent to the patriots in the north and by them used at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

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## THE WESLEYS AND THEIR WORK.

Four things in which Georgia was first have come from the Wesleys, those noble men who have so far helped to mould the character of the people of this continent. The first Sunday-school was instituted by Rev. John Wesley in Christ Church parish, nearly fifty years before Robert Raikes began his system in Gloucester, England and eighty years after the first school in America modelled upon Mr. Raikes' plan was established in New York. This Sunday-school was perpetuated by Rev. George Whitefield at Bethesda and has continued to this day, a period of over one hundred and fifty years. This is the oldest Sunday-school in the world.

In Savannah was the first hymn book written, the work of John Wesley. This was printed in Charleston in 1737. It is a small octavo volume of seventy-four pages and the title page is "A Collection of Psalms and Hymns—Charlestown. Printed by Timothy Lewis, 1737." There is but one copy known to be in existence, and that was discovered in England in 1878.

The Rev. George Whitefield in March, 1740, established the first Orphanage in America, nine miles from Savannah and called it "Bethesda" praying that it might ever prove "A house of mercy."

In Macon, Georgia, in January, 1839, was completed the first college for women, not only in America, put in the whole world, having been chartered by the Legislature of Georgia in 1836. The cost of construction was \$85,000, and the first session opened with ninety young ladies. If Georgia had never been first in anything else, this one thing should perpetuate her name and bring down blessings on her name from the entire world.

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#### THE DISCOVERY OF ANAESTHESIA.

Though Wells, Morton and Jackson have battled with one another for the title of Discoverer of Anaesthesia, and each has had his followers, the real discoverer of this great boon to mankind was none other than the quiet and dignified gentleman, Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia. Born in Madison County, Georgia, November 1, 1815, he graduated from the University of Georgia, studied medicine and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Returning to his native state, he opened an office in Jefferson, Jackson county, and began the practice of medicine. A form of amusement then popular among the people of that region was an "ether party," where one of the guests would inhale ether and allow it to have what effect it would upon him. Nitrous oxide gas had been used formerly, but at the suggestion of Dr. Long, ether was used instead. Dr. Long noticed that one injured while under its influence felt no pain; this led to experiments, and on the 30th of March Dr. Long removed a tumor from the neck of Mr. James M. Venable, without pain to the patient. This was followed by another operation of like character on the same patient; these clearly demonstrated that ether (sulphuric) was a general anaesthetic. For the two operations, Dr. Long charged \$4.50. He did not publish his discovery, but continued his experiments until he felt he was justified in doing so; that was in 1846, but he had waited too late. Wells, Jackson and Morton had hit upon the same discovery. Morton used sulphuric ether on a patient in the Massachusetts French Hospital in October, 1846. Horace Wells of Vermont, a dentist, had extracted teeth in 1844 without pain, the patient being under the influence of ether.

These northern scientists waged a fearful war between themselves and each had a tragic end, but the dignified Georgia gentleman never entered into the dispute, but disseminated his knowledge throughout his region and was content to know that he had been the means of giving to suffering humanity this greatest boon ever given.

Let Wells and Morton and Jackson's followers wage their bitter war, the world knows that to Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, is all honor due.

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#### THE COTTON GIN.

It is hardly necessary to more than mention Eli Whitney and his cotton gin. All the world knows the story of the young mechanic who while an inmate of the house of General Nathaniel Greene on the Savannah River invented the cotton gin. But to Whitney alone, is not all honor due. The first suggestion was from Mrs. Hillsman, who told him of a brush she had made that would separate the lint from the seeds. This was his nucleus and from it he evolved the cotton gin. Here again comes in a sharer of the honors, for it was Mrs. Nathaniel Greene herself who perfected the machine.

The way of the inventor is indeed hard, and the way of Eli Whitney was particularly so. Called a crank by his friends, no one to assist him with funds, and finally his idea stolen and patented, he certainly had enough to discourage him. But he labored on and though he never realized a cent from his invention, he cheerfully gave all his knowledge to the public. Truly he has been called the Shakespeare of invention.

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#### THE FIRST STEAMBOAT.

Not the least of the things in which Georgia was first, is the invention of the steamboat, that marvelous contrivance which has revolutionized the world. Though Robert Fulton, got the credit for the invention, William Longstreet of Georgia was the man whose brain conceived the wonderful mechanism. On September 26th, 1790, William Longstreet, of Augusta, wrote to His Excellency, Edward Telfair, Governor



of Georgia, discribing his invention and asking his assistance in perfecting his machine. Indefatigable in his zeal, he continued to labor at his contrivance while his friends laughed at him and sang:

“Can you row the boat ashore,  
Billy, boy, Billy boy?  
Can you row the boat ashore,  
Gentle Billy?”

It was not until 1806 that he succeeded in perfecting his boat so that it would carry twenty persons. Then he, together with those of his friends who had the courage to venture on, launched his boat on the bosom of the Savannah river. The trip was a success. Down the river he went for several miles and then returned up stream to the original starting point although a strong current ran against him. His friends then urged him to go to Washington and secure a patent, but he was obdurate and protested that he only wanted to prove the truth of his assertions and was neither a fool nor a crank. One year afterward his friends prepared to go to Washington themselves, when they heard that Fulton had just tried his boat “Clement” on the Hudson.

In the quiet little church yard of St. Paul in Augusta sleeps the man whose fertile brain brought continents together, and the uttermost parts of the earth to our door. He died September 1, 1814, aged 54 years, 10 months and 26 days.

#### THE FIRST STEAMBOAT TO CROSS THE OCEAN.

Twelve years later, the first steamboat to cross the ocean was built in New York by Georgia capital, brought to Savannah whose name it bore, in April, 1819, and in May, under the management of Georgians left for Liverpool, from whence it went to St. Petersburg and then returned to Savannah having made the trip in fifty days. Another thing in which Georgia was first.

#### THE FIRST SEWING MACHINE.

Several years before Howe patented his sewing machine, the Rev. Frank R. Goulding, a Georgian and the author of “The Young Marooners” had invented a sewing machine to lessen the labors of his devoted wife. This is a fact well established in Georgia, and there are many living yet who know this to be a fact beyond dispute.



THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF BUTTON  
GWINNETT.

BY MARGARET B. HARVEY, REGENT MERION CHAPTER, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

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"Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in England, about 1732; died in Georgia, May 27, 1777. He was a merchant at Bristol, England and emigrated to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1770. He settled on St. Catharine's Island, off the coast of Georgia, in 1772. Cautious and doubtful he took no part in political affairs, until after the war for independence was begun, when he became active in the patriot cause. He was chosen a representative in Congress in 1776, and voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1777, he was President of the Provincial Council of Georgia, and by hostility to General McIntosh, excited the resentment of the latter, who challenged Gwinnett to fight a duel. He accepted the challenge and on May 15, 1777, he was mortally wounded."

The above paragraph constitutes the biography of Button Gwinnett, as found in Harper's "Cyclopaedia of United States History," (Harper and Brothers, New York, 1893), Volume I, page 603. It goes without saying that the sketch is incomplete. A similar paragraph is found in "Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States," by Charles Lanman, Washington, D. C., 1876. See page 177. This paragraph states in addition, that he "received a good education," "was devoted first to commercial pursuits, and afterwards to planting in Georgia," "a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1776," and "a member in 1777 of the Convention to form a State Constitution for Georgia." The statement is also made that "he joined the popular party and was conspicuous at revolutionary committees" which statement does not seem to correspond precisely with the assertion made in Harper's Cyclopaedia that he was "cautious and doubtful," and "took no part in political affairs until after the war for independence was begun."

Harper's Cyclopaedia also contains a sketch of General

Lachlin McIntosh, in which appears the following: "Button Gwinnett one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, persecuted McIntosh beyond endurance, and he called the persecutor a scoundrel. A duel ensued, and in it Gwinnett was killed." A longer biography of General McIntosh is contained in "Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution," J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1866. See Volume 1. In this, the writer declares that Button Gwinnett while Governor of Georgia, took advantage of his official position to subject General McIntosh and his family to a series of malicious persecutions—that Gwinnett was a man of bad passions, unrestrained by any honorable principles.

The same writer admits, however, that there was a divided sentiment in Georgia at the time of the duel, and for many months thereafter, the friends of Gwinnett were powerful enough to cause the arrest of McIntosh on a charge of murder. He was tried and acquitted, but thought it prudent to leave the State.

Perhaps we shall never know the exact truth about this much discussed duel. Rev. George White, author of the "Statistics" and "Historical Collections of Georgia," speaks of an unfortunate result of an unfortunate misunderstanding between two gentlemen. We of today can scarcely realize that, up to a comparatively late period, a duel was the gentlemanly mode of settling differences. Duelling flourished all through the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. Moreover, the year 1776-7 was a time of excited public feeling.

No word has ever been uttered against the patriotism of either McIntosh or Gwinnett. Both were wounded in the duel—but while McIntosh recovered, Gwinnett did not. Had he done so, the chances are that the duel would have been forgotten, as hundreds of others have been.

Some writers go so far as to say that the immediate effects of this particular duel were disastrous—so much so, that the cause of liberty, itself, was endangered for a time. Among the most influential friends of Gwinnett was Dr. Lyman Hall, himself a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It required all of Dr. Hall's tact to keep the Georgia patriots a united body.

General McIntosh obtained a commission in the Continen-

tal army, and did not return to Georgia until 1779, when he took part in the siege of Savannah.

It is not certainly known what was the first cause of the differences between McIntosh and Gwinnett. Some have said that Gwinnett, who had been a militia officer, expected to receive from the Continental Congress a commission as Brigadier-General. He was grievously disappointed when this honor was conferred upon McIntosh and not upon himself, and was thereafter unable to hide his resentment.

Button Gwinnett has been compared to a meteor, suddenly emerging from obscurity and as suddenly disappearing. The whole period of his public life covers two short years.

The biographies quoted above, say that he was born in England. This is doubted. In the "Unrivalled Atlas of the World," published by the Philadelphia Public Ledger, 1899, is a series of short sketches of the signers. Of Button Gwinnett, it is said that he was born in Wales. His surname is undoubtedly of Welsh origin, being almost identical with Gwynnedd, which latter immediately recalls the famous Welsh king, Owen or Owain Gwynnedd.

We are not quite sure of Button Gwinnett's first name. The assertion has been made that his Christian name was Bolton, or Bulton, and that a printer's error made it Button. An examination of the signer's own signature favors this view—the first name can as easily be read Bulton as Button, when we notice that what we generally take for the first t, extends far enough above the second to look like a closed l. This may be an important point to remember, if we are ever to learn anything about his ancestry. "Bolton," is English; "Button," as a family name, is of French origin, being a corruption of Bouton, meaning, a bud.

The face of Button Gwinnett is not familiar, as are those of many of the other Signers. It does not appear in Trumbull's well-known painting, "The Declaration of Independence." A small portrait is given in the "Unrivalled Atlas," mentioned above.

We have no record of any family connections of Button Gwinnett. His biographies make no mention of his parents, nor do they state whether he was ever married or not. If we

are to receive any information on these points, this must come from private documents.

Even his last resting place has been a subject of dispute, or discussion. It has been said that he was buried on an island on the coast of Georgia. Now it is believed that he was interred in the burying-ground of old Midway Church, Liberty county, Georgia. This seems likely, when we remember that he lived for a time at Sunbury, near his friend, Dr. Lyman Hall.

As a matter of fact, we know very little about Button Gwinnett. His short career forms an extended subject of inquiry and investigation. But his fame is sure. He stands on record for all time, as signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and Governor of Georgia in 1777.

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## OUR FRENCH ALLIES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"Their names inscribed unnumbered ages past  
From Time's first birth, with Time itself shall last;  
These ever new, nor subject to decays,  
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days."  
—Pope.

In undertaking to write an article on the subject of our French allies in the great War of the Revolution, I am at once impressed with the gravity of the subject, and the dignity with which it should be treated. I am also greatly impressed with the fact that in an article the length of this one, it is absolutely impossible to do more than give a very brief outline of some of the services of the gallant Frenchmen who shed their blood so freely for us. To do justice to the subject would necessitate the compilation of many volumes which in this case would be impossible for obvious reasons, and the services of the French were of such vast compass that I doubt very seriously if they have ever been properly intimated. Prussia and Poland and the German principalities gave us of their best, but it remained for France, the impetuous, to shed the blood of her noblest and bravest sons in such lavish profusion.

The history of France's interest in our struggle dated



from the agency of Silas Deane, our first representative abroad who was soon after joined by the renowned and benevolent Dr. Franklin. As the result of these negotiations France secretly agreed to furnish two millions of livres per annum to aid the American cause. Three ships of military stores were fitted out and despatched to the American patriots. Although only two were destined to reach the shores of America—the other being captured by the British on the high seas—the act was gratefully received by the entire American people. Besides these munificent demonstrations of good will, the commissioners had advanced to them on tobacco security the enormous sum of one hundred millions of livres, and the French ports were opened for the fitting out of privateers, and the disposition of the prizes of war. Soon after this Lafayette gave his heart and soul to the cause of liberty, offering his services to Mr. Silas Deane, who promised him a Major-general's commission. France was now awakened, and the noblest names in the land flocked to the standard of Lafayette. To describe singly the invaluable services rendered by these patrons of our growing cause, is quite beyond my present purpose, and I shall content myself with short biographical sketches of the most prominent figures in this heated drama. Their name is legion, but above them all shines that illustrious name of Lafayette whose virtues were numberless and who is to-day second only to Washington in the hearts of the American people. I shall speak of him last.

Glance at the accounts of the battle of Yorktown and you will be struck with the predominance of gentlemen of rank and title. Many of them inheritors of the proudest names in France, and all of whom were distinguished in the service of the American colonies. Among these brave spirits let me mention the Baron de Viomenil and his brother the Viconte de Viomenil, both of whom commanded regiments in the Yorktown engagement and were conspicuous for their bravery. Then there was the Duc de Laval, Monmorenci, the Duc de Lauzun-Biron, Conte Guillaum de Deuxponts, the Conte de Custine, General de Choisi, Admiral the Conte d'Estaing and scores of men noble by deeds alone.

Francois Joseph Paul, Conte de Grasse was one of the most conspicuous Frenchmen in the Revolutionary War, and none



more deserving of praise. He was born of a noble family who knew what revolutions meant for they had been exiles during the French Revolutionary period. He commanded a fleet in the service of the Americans and everywhere distinguished himself by his gallantry. He died in France in 1788 and his son in 1795 commanded a man-of-war in the service of the British. The Society of the Cincinnati went into mourning at the death of this noble patriot.

Charles Henry, Conte d'Estaing, was born in the province of Auvergne, France. When the French forces came to the assistance of the American colonies, D'Estaing commanded a fleet sent over to blockade the English fleet, then penned up in the Delaware. The British escaped before his arrival and he proceeded to Newport, arriving there in August, 1778. Soon after his arrival a British fleet appeared and D'Estaing sailed out to meet them, but a heavy storm arose which damaged both fleets considerable and no engagement took place. The British sailed away to New York and D'Estaing went to Boston to repair his vessels. On September the 9th, D'Estaing approached Savannah and joined the land forces in the attack upon that city. At the assault of the enemy's works after the month's siege, the Americans and their allies were repulsed and were forced to withdraw. It was here that the noble Pulaski fell, and the gallant Jasper gave his life's blood. The Conte d'Estaing is numbered among the Georgia soldiers in the Revolution and certainly he was one of the most conspicuous of the sons of France. He returned home at the close of the war and was guillotined April 29th, 1793, that fatal year when France made herself a foul blot in the eyes of God and man.

Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Conte de Rochambeau, was born in 1725, at Vendome and entered the army at the age of sixteen. In 1746 he was aid-de-camp to the Duc d'Orleans and later commanded the Regiment of La Marche. At the battles of Crendeldt, Winden, Corbach and Clostercamp, he distinguished himself and at the battle of Lafeldt he was conspicuous for his bravery and was there wounded. In 1779 he was made a Lieutenant-General. In 1780 he came to America at the head of a strong force and distinguished himself in many engagements and was instrumental in the surrender of

Lord Cornwallis. Returning to France he again commanded an army and was given the grand cross of the Legion of Honour and a pension by Napoleon. He died in 1807 at the age of 82.

Admiral Temay accompanied Rochambeau with seven ships of the line on his coming to America, and in his service were such distinguished officers as the Marquis de Chastellux and the Duc de Lauzun-Biron. All of these gentlemen were conspicuous for their bravery.

The Marquis de Chastellux came to America with the title of Major-General and fought gallantly at Yorktown, and was the esteemed friend of Washington. He traveled extensively while in America and wrote a book of his travels. He returned to France and was made a field marshal. The French Revolution swept away his fortune and his widow had to appeal to Washington for aid. He died in that fatal year 1793.

Conte Mathiew Dumas, born in Montpellier in 1753. At the age of twenty he entered the army and accompanied the Conte de Rochambeau to America where he distinguished himself many times, particularly at the siege of Yorktown. After the Revolution he returned to France and entered actively into political life and rose to the position of Lieutenant-General. He fought with Napoleon at Waterloo and was in every way one of the most distinguished sons of France, who gave generously of his all to the cause of American Independence. He died in 1837 aged 85 years.

Baron de Viomenil and Vicomte de Viomenil fought gallantly at Yorktown, and won the title of Major-General.

Adam Philip, Conte de Custine, born at Metz in 1740. He entered the army early in life and served under Frederick the Great in the seven years war. When the Conte de Rochambeau came to America, de Custine came with him in command of a regiment. Returning to France he was made Governor of Toulon and in 1792 commanded the Army of the Rhine. The French Revolution was his end, for he suffered death at the guillotine in August, 1793.

Yorktown saw the bravery of more Frenchman than any other engagement of the Revolutionary War, for it was here that DeLamette distinguished himself, and the Conte de Deux-ponts led the French Grenadiers and Captain Rochefontain

of the engineer corp won fame and Conte de Barras added his name to the list of immortals.

Not only has America to be grateful to those gallant Frenchmen who grappled hand to hand with the foreign foe. She has to thank the French for the great portion of the engineering throughout the entire war of the Revolution. General Washington had long deplored the lack of energetic and competent engineers. Finally Congress took the matter in hand, and then it was that one of the most pressing needs of the army was satisfied. We owe to the Chevalier du Portail, Launoy, Radiere and Gonvion, those skillful examples of engineering which were of such service to us after 1777 and it is pleasing to note that the scientific skill of these men have not gone unappreciated. In 1781 Du Portail was commissioned a Major-General, and in 1783 when he returned to his home across the waters, he carried with him the love and lasting esteem of the great Washington and the gratitude of a new-born nation.

In 1779 the sagacious Radiere died universally regretted. Gonvion and Tannon were both skillful and gallant patriots. Gonvion was distinguished for his magnificent display of sagacity and courage at Yorktown, and both he and Launoy were of the greatest possible service wherever they went, and both possessed the sincere esteem and confidence of Washington.

Here too there was De Neuville, and last, that incomparable man whose "great zeal, activity, vigilance, intelligency and courage," were so highly esteemed by Washington: I speak of the Chevalier Amand, Marquis de la Rouerie.

In enumerating those gallant spirits who aided so materially in the establishment of American Liberty, we should not fail to accord the highest praise to those skillful diplomatists whose battles were all fought in the recesses of their cabinets. The most notable man of this class, was the Count de Vergennes. Charles Gravier, Conte de Vergennes was born of a notable Burgundian family. Early in life his remarkable abilities recommended him to the court, and he went as ambassador to Constantinople in 1755. His absolute fitness for the trust as shown by his meritorious conduct, won for him not only the commendation of his royal master, but the friendship of two of the greatest female sovereigns who ever lived—Maria.

Theresa of Austria and the great Catharine of Russia. In 1771, he went as ambassador to Sweden and was there influential in promoting the revolution which placed Gustavus upon the throne. When Louis XVI ascended the throne of France, he rewarded his faithful minister by making him a member of his council and minister for foreign affairs. His service to America was of the greatest, for he warmly espoused the cause of the infant republic and won many friends for the struggling patriots. Although he did his fighting in his cabinet, and did not shed his blood in the struggle along with others of his compatriots, his services to the American commonwealth should not be underestimated.

After a career distinguished for a remarkable display of wisdom and sagacity, he died at Versailles on February 13th, 1787 at the age of sixty-eight. By the order of Louis XVI, who was affectionately attached to him, he was buried with great pomp, his royal master shedding tears of grief over his favorite minister. Although his life had been spent in the whirl of diplomatic intricacies, he found time for literary pursuits. His "An Historical and Political Memoir on Louisiana," was published in 1802.

Greater than any of his compatriots and by far, dearer to the hearts of the American people is the name of LaFayette. Of this intrepid "homme des deux mondes," the avowed champion of oppressed and downtrodden humanity, of this daring spirit, LaFayette, is there anything new to be said? No. To attempt to render unto him the praise which is his just right, would be to fall far short of his deserts. No hero of mythology more fully deserves the appellation than LaFayette.

From his birth on September 6th, 1757, Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roche Yoes Gilbert Motier, Marquis de LaFayette, was synonymous with heroism and magnanimity. Born of a family whose annals from the dark mediaeval ages have been filled with deeds of valor, and hatred of despotism, it is not to be wondered at that this same love of justice and freedom should have shown itself early, in the subject of this sketch.

Born in the Chateau de Chavagnac in the romantic mountain region at Auvergne, he was reared under the gentle supervision of his mother, a woman famed for her purity of character and high attainments. From his romantic cradle in the



mountains of Anvergne, he went at the age of twelve years, to the College of Louis le Grand, at Paris, where he pursued his studies most arduously. The Greek and Latin classics were his favorite studies, and his love for them lasted him through life.

At the age of fifteen he became a page to Queen Marie Antoinette who had been attracted toward him by his high birth and meritorious conduct, and soon after was given a place in the Mousquetaires du Roi, the bodyguard of the king, where he rose rapidly to the highest positions of trust and honor. In April, 1774, at the age of seventeen, he married the Countesse Anastasie de Noailles, daughter of the Duc d'Ayen, with whom he lived ever in the most happy conjugality. In the summer of 1776, while stationed on military duty at the citadel of Metz, one night at a dinner party he heard of the Declaration of American Independence. He immediately threw up his command and returned to Paris, and after repeated efforts to secure the approbation of his relatives, in which he failed, he offered his service to the American agent in France. Mr. Silas Deane, and soon afterward arrived off the coast of South Carolina, where he first beheld that land for whom he was giving his all, and whose citizens would forever revere his name as second only to Washington.

Presented to Washington, he soon won the lasting affection and complete confidence of that great man, and was given a Major-General's commission. There is no need to go into the details of his career in America, it is too well known to every son of the American soil and to the entire world. In every position which he occupied he displayed sagacity and unbiased justice, and his gallantry on the field of battle, where he was often wounded will serve to inspire deeds of heroism for ages to come.

Returning to France after the consummation of American Independence, he entered into the affairs of his own country with the same spirit of justice which has always characterized him. Through the horrors of the French Revolution he bore himself with distinguished courage and the same demeanor characterized him even during his long confinement in the gloomy Castle of Almutz. Through the varying fortunes of his life, he bore himself with patrician simplicity and even



when the crown of Belguim was offered him, he made a characteristic reply. Said he: "It would become me as well as a ring becomes a cat." Not long after he breathed his last on the 25th of May, 1834.

In 1825 he revisited America and met with one continuous ovation from the whole American people. He visited Georgia, and was accorded the grandest reception that has ever been given within the confines of our State. He was entertained at Milledgeville by the Governor, George M. Troup, and all the distinguished men of Georgia flocked to do him honor. Balls, fetes, grand military reviews followed each other in rapid succession. When he came to say farewell to America, he addressed the multitudes in the most affectionate terms and when he made his adieux to the people of Washington, he was addressed by President Adams in a most affectionate and patriotic strain. With a heart overflowing LaFayette replied:

"God bless you, sir, and all who surround us. God bless the American people, each of their states, and the federal government. Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat." This serves to express better than I can put it, the eternal friendship which exists between the two countries. May the love begotten of these noblemen forever last, for truly it can be said:

"Great souls by instinct to each other turn  
Demand alliance, and in friendship burn."

THOMAS HART RAINES, M. D  
Of the Advisory Board.

THE HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY  
OF FLOYD OF GEORGIA; WITH NOTES.BY THOMAS HART RAINES, M. D.,

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According to the best authorities the ancestors of the Floyds came to America about the year 1675. There were three brothers, William, Charles and Frederick, who settled in the county of Accomac, in the colony of Virginia. They came from Wales, and claimed descent from Llewellyn Floyd, the last of the Welsh kings to surrender to the more powerful kings of England. Frederick, one of the three brothers, soon married, and became the father of one child. His wife dying, however, in a short while, he became insane from grief and starved himself and child to death.

The other two brothers married, but to whom the records do not say, but they had issue from whom came the families of Floyd of Georgia, Virginia and Kentucky. Two brothers, William and Samuel, sons of one of the original settlers (which one is not certain, but the weight of the balance falls in favor of Charles Floyd), are the next representatives of the family who claim our attention. William married Esther Kendall, of Northampton county, Virginia, and became the ancestor of the families of Floyd of Virginia (1) and Kentucky. (2).

Samuel Floyd married Susan Dixon, of Northampton county, Virginia, and had issue these children: Samuel Floyd, Eliza Floyd and Charles Floyd. Samuel died in his youth, Eliza Floyd married a Mr. Fitchette and had issue as follows:

1. Charles Fitchette, who married and had children.
2. Elizabeth (Betsy) Fitchette, who married a Mr. Costain.
3. Sarah (Sally) Fitchette, who married a Mr. Nottingham.
4. Nancy Fitchette.

Charles Floyd, the son of Samuel Floyd and Susan Dixon, was born in Northampton county, Virginia, on March 4th, 1747. When still a child his parents died, and he was placed aboard a ship in Norfolk harbor, to serv as cabin boy. For

fourteen years he followed the sea, finally settling in Charleston, South Carolina; soon after engaging in the pursuit of Indigo planting. While residing there the Revolutionary war came on, and he allied himself with the "Liberty Boys," whose motto was "Liberty or Death." Several times his house was burned over him by the Tories, and finally he was captured by the British and taken before the commander of the forces at Savannah, remaining in captivity until the signing of a treaty of peace. After the war he again pursued the cultivation of indigo. In the year 1768, he married Mary Fendin (3), of Green's Island, South Carolina (who was born April 15th, 1747, and died at The Thicket, in McIntosh county, Georgia, on September 18th, 1804), and in 1795 he removed to Georgia and settled in McIntosh county, near Darien, at a place called "The Thicket." He remained there five years, then removed to Camden county, Georgia, and settled "Bellevue" his seat in 1800, where he died on the 9th of September, 1820.

Major General John Floyd, the only issue of Charles Floyd and Mary Fendin, was born at Hilton Head, South Carolina, in 1769. In his youth he was apprenticed to a carpenter in Beaufort, South Carolina, remaining there for five years, where he met and wedded in 1793 Isabella Maria Haggard (4), the daughter of Richard Hazzard, Esq., of South Carolina. In 1795 he removed to McIntosh county, Georgia, together with his father, from whence he removed in 1800, going to Camden county, where he settled his seat "Fairfield."

In 1812, when the war with Great Britain began, the Creek Indians, who had for some time been hostile toward the people of Georgia, openly allied themselves with the British, and began attacks upon the neighboring villages of Georgia. In September of 1813, a force of 3,600 volunteer soldiers assembled at Camp Hope, near Fort Hawkins, on the Ocmulgee river, near the city of Milledgeville. The command of this volunteer force was given to General John Floyd, who began his invasion of the Creek nation's territory in November of 1813 (5). He effectually protected the northern part of the State by founding a line of forts all along the Ocmulgee river, Completing the line of defense by building Fort Mitchell, which he garrisoned. He then moved on to a populous village of the Creek, called Antosee, on the Tallapoosa, near Tallahassee.

His force was augmented by four hundred friendly Creek warriors under the command of the Indian chief, General William McIntosh. On November 29th, 1813, the battle of Antossee was fought, resulting in the complete rout of the Indians, who left several hundred men and the chiefs of Antossee and Tallassee. In this engagement General Floyd was severely wounded in the knee, but remained on his horse until the engagement was over. In January of 1814 General Floyd led a force of 1,500 men against the Upper Creeks, who had assembled at the village of Hothlewaulee, a strong Indian fort. Here was fought the battle of Challibee, which put an end to the Creek war. In September of 1814 General Floyd was made a major-general, and given command of the troops at Savannah. When peace was declared between Great Britain and the United States he gave up his command and returned home. General Floyd was also a member of the State legislature and a member of Congress. He died at "Fairfield," Camden county, Georgia, on June 24th, 1839.

General John Floyd and his wife, Isabella Maria Hazzard, had issue as follows:

1. Charles Floyd, born October 19th, 1794, died in infancy.
2. Mary Hazzard Floyd, born October 1st, 1795.
3. Charles Rinaldo Floyd, born October 14th, 1797.
4. Sarah Catherine Wigg Floyd, born December 12th, 1799.
5. John Fendin Floyd, born January 25th, 1802.
6. Susan Ludviski Dixon Floyd, born March 7th, 1804.
7. Carolina Eliza Louisa Floyd, born July 7th, 1806.
8. William Henry Floyd, born May 2d, 1808.
9. Richard Fernandine Floyd, born July 7th, 1810.
10. Melinda Isabella Floyd, born March 20th, 1812.
11. Samuel Augustus Floyd, born January 30th, 1814.
12. Henry Hamilton Floyd, born December 11th, 1817.

Mary Hazzard Floyd, daughter of General John Floyd and Isabella Maria Hazzard, was born October 1st, 1795 in McIntosh county, Georgia. Married at "Fairfield," Camden county, Georgia, on October 31st, 1816, to Colonel Everard Hamilton, of Hancock county, Georgia, aide-de-camp to Gen-



eral Floyd and secretary of the State of Georgia. She was a woman of intrepid spirit and possessed a great literary ability. She died in Savannah, Georgia, in October, 1888.

Issue was as follows:

I. Charles Floyd Hamilton, born at "Fairfield," Camden county, Georgia, August 24th, 1817. Graduated from the University of Georgia at Athens. Married at Black Point, Camden county, Georgia, on November 11th, 1847 to Isabella Maria Caroline Delarocheaulion, daughter of Dr. Aimie Delarocheaulion, of Dinan, France. He died September 3d, 1859, at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. Issue as follows:

1. Catherine Hamilton, died young.
2. Charles Floyd Hamilton, Jr., died in childhood.
3. Mary Hazzard Hamilton, of Dinan, France.

II. John Floyd Caesar Hamilton, born at Fort Creek, Hancock county, Georgia, November 14th, 1819. Died at "Bellevue," Camden county, on June 29th, 1821. Buried at "Fairfield," Camden county, Georgia.

III. Isabella Maria Carolina Hamilton, born at Darien, McIntosh county, Georgia, November 21st, 1821. Graduated from Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia. Married at Savannah, Georgia, on October 10th, 1844, to Everard Hamilton Blackshear, Esq., of Laurens county, Georgia. Had numerous issue.

IV. Mary Ann Lafayette Hamilton, born in Milledgeville, Georgia, on July 30th 1824. Graduated from Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia. Married on October 16th, 1845, to Elijah Francks Blackshear, Esq., of Laurens county, Georgia. She died on March 30th, 1890.

Numerous issue.

V. John Floyd Hamilton, born September 20th, 1826, in Twiggs county, Georgia. Graduated from Emory College at Oxford, Georgia. Died at Savannah, Georgia, on January 11th, 1872. Buried in Laurel Grove cemetery.

VI. Sarah Frances Charlessina Hamilton, born in Milledgeville, Georgia, November 7th, 1828, and died at "Bellevue," Camden county, June 6th, 1830. Buried at "Fairfield."

VII. Everard Hamilton, born at Milledgeville, Georgia, September 22d, 1830. Died at Savannah, Georgia in 1852.



VIII. Marmaduke Hamilton (twin of Everard), born at Milledgeville, Georgia, September 22d, 1830. Died in Savannah about 1896 or 1897.

IX. Richard William Hamilton, born in Milledgeville, Georgia on November 7th, 1832. Died October 16th, 1854, at St. Mary's, Georgia

X. Zoe Decina Hamilton, born in Macon, Georgia, on January 8th, 1836. Died ———.

XI. James Thweatt Hamilton, born in Macon, Georgia, on August 15th, 1838. Died December 26th, 1855.

Charles Rinaldo Floyd, son of General John Floyd and Isabella Maria Hazzard, was born October 14th, 1794. Received a military education at West Point, and on the occasion of the visit of the Marquis de La Fayette to the United State in 1825, he commanded the Marine Corps sent to receive him on his arrival in New York. He was a member of the State legislature, and was appointed to remove the Indians from Florida. On May 22d, 1823, he married Catharine Sophia Powell, of Boston, Massachusetts (who died in July 17th, 1828). Issue as follows:

1. Catherine Floyd, died November 21st, 1842.

2. Antossee Floyd, died May 15th, 1828.

He married secondly, Julia Ross Boog, of St. Mary's Georgia, on September 9th, 1831. He had several children by this marriage, and died at "Fairfield" on March 22d, 1845.

Sarah Cattharine Wigg Floyd, daughter of Genarl John Floyd and his wife Isabella Maria Hazzard, was born December 12, 1799. On February 28, 1822 at "Fairfield," she was married to Dr. Aimie Delarocheaulin of Dinan, France. She died in Savannah, May 8, 1876. Issue as follows:

1. Isabella Maria Carolina Delarocheaulin, who married Chas. Floyd Hamilton, Esq., of Savannah and died at Dinan, Fance, January 15, 1877, leaving an only daughter, Mary Hazzard Hamilton, of Dinan, France.

John Fendin Floyd, son of Genaral John Floyd and his wife Isabella Maria Hazzard, was born January 25, 1802. He was a member of the State Legislature. Married on December 3, 1829, Ann Hurt Alston, daughter of Colonel Robert Alston, of Sparta, Hancock County, Georgia. He was killed in Darien,

Georgia on the 25th of January 1830 by Allen B. Powell, Esq., (6). No issue.

Susan Ludviski Dixon Floyd, daughter of General John Foyd and his wife Isabella Maria Hazzard, was born March 7, 1804. On February 28th 1822 she was married at Fairfield to Benjamin Hopkins, Esq., (7), of Bairden's Bluff, McIntosh County, Georgia. She died on December 27th 18—. Had issue as follows:

1. John Francis Hopkins.
2. Charles Rinalds Hopkins.
3. John Floyd Hopkins.
4. America Rebecca Hopkins.
5. Mary Hamilton Hopkins.
6. Cornelia Christina Hopkins.
7. Henry Hopkins.
8. Joseph Mulvy Hopkins.
9. Isabella Maria Hopkins.

Cornelia Eliza Louisa Floyd, daughter of General John Floyd, and his wife, Isabella Maria Hazzard, was born July 27th, 1806, at "Fairfield." Married to Major James Hamilton Blackshear, of Laurens county, Georgia. Had issue two sons, who died young, and:

1. Isabella Sarah Blackshear, died aged twenty-six; unmarried.
2. Frances Maria Blackshear, married Dr. James Emmett Blackshear, of Macon, Georgia. Numerous issue.

William Henry Floyd, son of General John Floyd and his wife, Maria Hazzard, was born at "Fairfield" May 2d, 1808, and died at "Bellevue" on October 31st, 1814.

Richard Fernadina Floyd, son of General John Floyd and his wife, Isabella Maria Hazzard, was born at "Fairfield" July 7th, 1810. Married Mary Ann Chevalier, of St. aMry's, Georgia, on September 9th, 1831, and died at Green Cove Springs, Florida, June 27th, 1870. Issue as follows:

1. Melinda Isabella Floyd, who married John Drysdale, Esq., and had Richard F. Drysdale, an other son and three daughters.
2. Caroline Calibbee Floyd, married to Dr. Butler, 2, Willy Dunstan Page, Esq., of Ohio. No issue.

3. Anna Maria Floyd, unmarried.

Melinda Isabella Floyd, daughter of General John Floyd and his wife Isabella Maria Hazzard, was born at "Fairfield" March 20th, 1812, and was married to William P. Hopkins, Esq., of McIntosh county, Georgia, dying soon after her marriage, without issue.

Samuel Augustus Floyd, son of General John Floyd and his wife Isabella Maria Hazzard, was born January 30th, 1814, and died at St. Mary's Georgia, February 16th, 1878.

Henry Hamilton Floyd, son of General John Floyd, and his wife Isabella Maria Hazzard was born at "Fairfield," December 11th, 1817. Married first, Margaret Ann Boog, of St. Mary's, Georgia, who died leaving an infant daughter called Susan Ludviski, afterward changed to Mary Rose. She married in August, 1879, Albert Granes, Esq., of Dawson, Georgia. Mr. Floyd died in Florida, February 25th, 1873. By his second wife, Mordina Jane Boog (sister of his first wife) who died February 24th, 1862, he had issue as follows:

1. Margaret Isabella Floyd who married a Mr. Pacetty.
2. Katherine Sophia (Katie) Floyd who married a Mr. Russell.
3. Augusta Gallie Floyd.
4. Samuel Augustus Floyd, who married Theresa Pohlman, of Appalachicola, Fla.
5. Henry Clay Floyd, married Dora Rogers of Florida.
6. Randolph Floyd, died in youth.
7. James Blackshear Floyd.
8. Thomas Bourke Floyd of Savannah.
9. Julia Elizabeth Floyd.
10. Isabella Maria Floyd.
11. Estelle Floyd.

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#### NOTES ON FLOYD GENEALOGY.

1. William Floyd and Esther Kendall had issue as follows:

1. John Kendall Floyd married Anne Teackle of Accomac County, Virginia and had issue:

1. Hetty Floyd; no issue.

2. James Floyd; no issue.  
 3. Frederick Floyd, no issue.  
 4. John Kendall Floyd; no issue.  
 5. Charles Floyd; no issue.  
 6. William S. Floyd, married Anne Teackle Smith daughter of Isaac Smith, Esq. and Anne Teackle, his wife) and had issue as follows:

a. James Frederick Floyd.  
 b. Lavinia Floyd, died in childhood.  
 c. William S. Floyd.  
 d. Kate Floyd, died in childhood.  
 e. Nannie T. Floyd, unmarried.  
 7. Catherine Floyd, married J. Jones, Esq., of Hampton, Va., and had issue:

a. John Floyd Jones.  
 b. Wilson W. Jones.  
 c. Kittie Jones.  
 d. Allie Jones.  
 8. Anne Floyd, married John S. Parker, of Northampton and had issue:

a. Margaret Parker, married Serec Eyre, Esq., of Northampton.  
 b. Lucy Parker.  
 c. Jacob Parker.  
 d. Kate Parker.  
 e. John Parker.  
 f. Nancy Parker.

II. William Floyd married a Miss Hallett.

III. Matthew Floyd, married and had issue:

1. Thomas Floyd.  
 2. Esther Floyd.  
 3. Samuel Floyd, married Miss Wise of Virginia, had issue: Ellen Floyd married to Leonard I. Nottingham, Esq.

(2) Colonel John Floyd of Kentucky was killed by the Indians in 1783. His son, General John Floyd of Virginia married Letitia Preston, daughter of Col. William Preston of Virginia and had issue.

1. Susannah Smith Floyd, born March 14th, 1805, died 1806.

2. John Floyd, born June 6th, 1806.
3. George Rogers Clarke Floyd, born Nov. 20th, 1807, died 1808.
4. William Preston Floyd, born June 15th, 1809.
5. George Floyd, born September 13th, 1810.
6. Benjamin Rush Floyd, born December 10th, 1811.
7. Letitia Preston Floyd, born November 14th, 1841.
8. Lavalette Madison Floyd, born December 16th, 1816.
9. Nanette Buchanan Floyd, born June 6th, 1819.
10. Cawly Patton Floyd, born January 26th, 1822.
11. Thomas Lewis Preston Floyd, born July 16th, 1824, died 1824.

12. Mary Morning Lewis Floyd, born March 10th, 1827.

(3) ——— Fendin, and his wife, ——— Edwards, of South Carolina, had issue as follows:

1. Mary Fendin, married Charles Floyd.

2. Elizabeth (Betsy) Fendin, married a Mr. Davant, who was killed in the Revolution, (and had issue, Charles Davant, who married Isabella Loyah, of Savannah, Georgia.) second, she married a Mr. Bland (and had issue, Richard Bland, who married Miss Cook of Carolina). Third, she married a Mr. Rankin (and has issue, Mary Rankin, who married a Mr. Cook.)

3. Susan Fendin, married a Mr. Cheney of Carolina and had issue.

4. Sarah Fendin, married a Mr. Taylor who died and left her childless. She married again, Mr. John Hobkink an Englishman, and had issue, John Burton Hobkink, who married Charlotte Bourquin, of Savannah.

5. Annie Fendin, married first, a Mr. Pomeroy, second, a Mr. Maxwell.

6. John Fendin.

7. William Henry Fendin.

(4) Her father, Richard Hazzard, Esq., of South Carolina, son of ——— Hazzard and Catharine Wigg, married first Phoebe Loftain of Florida, by whom he had Isabella Maria Hazzard, and two sons who died young. By his second wife Jeanette McLeod he had issue.



1. William Horton Hazzard, who married Sarah Calder, of Darien, issue: Allen B. Hazzard of Savannah.

2. Eliza Smith Hazzard, married Jos Crews.

3. Richard Hazzard.

4. Mary Hazzard, married Major Bacon, of Liberty County, Georgia; had a daughter who married a Mr. Fraser.

Phoebe Loftain, wife of Richard Hazzard, Esq., had several sisters. One married a Mr. Hunter of Scotland; another married a Mr. Raine, of Florida, and had a daughter, Hannah Raine, who married Capt. Mims. Prudence Loftain married a Mr. Hartly, second, a Mr. Plummer, by whom she had James Plummer and Mary Rebecca Plummer. Melinda Loftain married Chas. Dawes, Esq., and had issue, Georgiana Augusta Dames, who married Perry Williams, Esq., of Wales.

The Hazzards of Uarragansett trace their lineage as follows:

Thomas Hazzard came to America from Wales in 1639.

Robert, son of Thomas.

George, son of Robert.

Caleb, son of George.

Dr. Robert, son of Caleb.

Cap. Charles, son of Dr. Robert.

Chas. C., son of Cap. Charles.

Mary, daughter of Chas. C.

Cap. Charles was born 1767, died in Liverpool in 1810.

(5) For a more minute account of the campaign against the Creek nation, see Mr. Joel Chandler Harris' "Stories of Georgia," "The History of Georgia," by Col. Charles Colcock Jones, and that incomparable work, White's "Historical Collections of Georgia." In the battle of Challibbee, General Floyd sustained a wound in the knee from which he never fully recovered, and Aide-de-Camp Major Joel Crawford, had his horse killed under him.

6. Mr. Floyd's sister, Mrs. Everard Hamilton, of Savannah, related the occurrence in this manner: "Anne and Caroline went out shopping; and my brother walking down the street, encountered Allen B. Powell, with whom my father had had some political misunderstanding, and notwithstanding his earnest wish that John would take no notice of the affair, met

and struck Powell with a small riding whip, who simultaneously fired a pistol which he drew from his wpocket, and inflicted a fatal wound. My brother was carried into a store near by, where he only lived long enough to see his wife, father and sister. My father asked him:

"My son are you hurt?"

"Yes," he said, "shot through my vitals."

"After some years his widow married again; Mr. Decimas Gaillard, of Charleston, who was shot and killed not long afterward, while on a camp hunt, by whom was never known. She made a third marriage, with General King of Alabama, who left her again a widow. She was childless."

(7) The son of General Francis Hopkins, and grandson of Admiral Francis Hopkins of the British Navy, commanding the American Flotilla in the Revolutionary War.

The ruins of the old Hopkins home, "Bellville," are yet to be seen in McIntosh county, Georgia. It commands a fine view from a high bluff, looking out to sea through Sapelo Sound.

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## THE DESCENDANTS OF JAMES THWEATT, ESQ., OF DINWIDDIE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

By Thomas Hart Raines, M. D.

James Thweatt, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, married Sarah Studevant. Of this marriage there came issue as follows:

1. John Thweatt, married Rebecca, daughter of James Peterson, Esq., of Virginia.
  2. James Thweatt, Jr., married Elizabeth, daughter of John Peterson, Esq., of Virginia.
  3. Thomas Thweatt, died young, unmarried.
  4. Tabitha Thweatt, married John Hamilton, Esq., of Amelia County, Virginia, later of Georgia.
  5. Peterson Thweatt, who died young, unmarried.
  6. Sarah Thweatt, married John Mitchell, Esq.
- John Thweatt and Rebecca Peterson, had issue:

Peterson Thweatt, Esq., of Sparta, Georgia, who married Elizabeth Williamson, of Sparta, issue as follows:

1. Sarah Thweatt, married Thacker Howard, Esq., of Milledgeville, Ga.

2. Elizabeth Thweatt, married Homer Howard, Esq., of Milledgeville, a brother of the former.

3. Rebecca Thweatt, married David Brady Mitchell, Esq., son of Governor David B. Mitchell, of Georgia.

4. Martha Thweatt, married Aaron Cooper, Esq., of New Jersey.

5. Susan Thweatt, married Adolphus S. Rutherford, Esq., of Milledgeville, Ga.

6. Mary Thweatt, married William A. Bell, Esq., of Falmouth, Virginia.

7. Margaret Thweatt, married George S. Casey, Esq., of Athens, Georgia.

8. John Griffin Thweatt, married Julia Brown, of Milledgeville, Georgia.

9. Micajah Thweatt, married Mary Thomas of Athens, Georgia.

10. Peterson Thweatt, Esq., Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia from 1855 to 1864. Married Mrs. Harley, nee Annie Campbell, of Milledgeville, Georgia. Had issue as follows.

1. ——— Thweatt, married John Mickle, Esq., and resides in Montgomery, Alabama.

2. ——— Thweatt, deceased, who married Edgar Tucker, Esq., and lived in Opelika, Alabama.

3. Alexander Stephens Thweatt, Esq., of New York.

James Thweatt, Jr., 2, born 1751 married on April 3rd, 1777, Elizabeth Peterson, daughter of John Peterson, Esq., of Virginia. He resided near Sparta, in Hancock county, Georgia, where he died September 14th, 1814. Issue as follows:

I. Uriah Thweatt, Esq., of Baldwin county, Georgia, born January 13th, 1781, married Harriett Napier, sister of Leroy Napier, Esq., of Macon, Georgia. Died November 10th, 1815.

II. Thomas Thweatt, Esq., born September 23rd, 1786. Married Temperance Turner, of Sparta, Ga., for his first wife. Secondly, he married Catherine Hamil. He died Feb-

ruary 2nd, 1852 and lies buried in Atlanta, Georgia. Issue only by first wife: Charles T. Thweatt, Esq., M. C. of Alabama, late United States consul at Rio de Janerio, Brazil.

III. Eliza Thweatt. Born March 14th, 1784, married first, Archibald Alexander, Esq., by whom she had no issue. Secondly, she married Michael Kennan, Esq., by whom she had issue: Michael Kennan, Uriah Kenan, Tecumseh Kennan, Eliza Kennan, who married a Mr. Sewell.

IV. Kinchen Peterson Thweatt, Esq., of Upson county, Georgia, born January 4th, 1789. Died in January, 1849. Married first, Elizabeth Reese, sister of Joel Reese, Esq., of Sumpter county and of Jordan Reese Esq., of Meriwether county, Georgia. His second wife was Eliza Harris.

V. Mary Thweatt, born August 6th, 1797. She married firstly, General William Flewellen, of Jones county, Georgia. Her second husband was the Reverend Isaac Johnson. Issue by first husband:

1. Eliza Flewellen, died unmarried.
2. William Flewellen, Esq., Solicitor-General.
3. Abner Flewellen, Esq., late President of Cuthbert Female College, Cuthbert, Ga.

VI. James Thweatt, Esq., M. D., of Bolingbroke, Monroe county, Georgia. Born August 19th, 1793. Died April 4th, 1867. Was a graduate of the University of Georgia and a physician of note. He married Frances Flanders Moore, who bore him an only daughter:

Camilla Thweatt, married David Bartlett Searcy, Esq., M. D. of Talbot county, Georgia. Issue as follows:

1. James Thweatt Searcy, Esq., of Boingbroke, Monroe county, Georgia.

2. Carolina Thweatt Searcy, deceased, who married first, a Mr. Davis, secondly, a Mr. Hollie.

3. William Everard Hamilton Searcy, Esq., of Griffin, Georgia, official court reporter of the Flint Judicial Circuit. Married Eugenia Pauline Rogers, of Forsyth, Georgia. Issue.

1. William Everard Hamilton Searcy, Jr., Esq., attorney at law, of Griffin, Georgia.

4. Frances Moore Searcy, married Abner Thurmond Holt, Esq., of Macon, Georgia.

Issue as follows:

a. Abner Flewellen Holt, of Macon, Georgia, married Miss Wells, grand-daughter of Harper Tucker, Esq., of Milledgeville.

b. Charles Couch Holt, of Macon, born in 1866. Married Annie, daughter of Edward B. Young, Esq., of Eufaula, Alabama. Issue, Edward Young Holt.

c. James Thweatt Holt, of Macon, married Susan, daughter of W. W. Williams, Esq., of Macon.

d. Frances Camilla Holt, married Jas. A. Thomas, Esq., of Macon.

e. Daniel Searcy Holt, unmarried.

f. Alberta Estelle Holt, married to Herbert Smart, Esq., of South Carolina.

Thomas Thweatt, 3, *vide supra*.

Tabitha Thweatt, 4, born in Virginia in 1747, married John Hamilton, Esq., of Amelia county, Virginia; later of Hancock county, Georgia. Died in Hancock county in 1805. Issue as follows:

I. Mamaduke Hamilton, Esq., of Hancock county, Georgia, born September 22nd, 1770. Represented Hancock in House of Representatives in 1815 and 1816. Fought duel with General Eppes Brown, at Sand Bar Ferry on the Savannah river, wounding his adversary. Married Elizabeth Scott, who died December 25th, 1837. He died in Sparta, Georgia, November 18th, 1832.

II. James Thweatt Hamilton, Esq., born 177—.

III. Thomas Peterson Hamilton, Esq., born 1782. Married Elizabeth Freeman. Captain of artillery in Creek War.

IV. John Hamilton, died unmarried in 1806.

V. George Hamilton, Esq., born 1784. Married Elvira Eavens.

VI. Sarah Thweatt Hamilton, born in Amelia county, Virginia, November 28th, 1775. Died in Thomas county, Georgia, July 13th, 1850. Married Robert Raines, Esq., of Hancock county, Georgia. He was Captain of Company 4, 1st Regiment of Georgia troops in the Revolutionary War. He died in 1816, after having represented Hancock in the House of Representatives of Georgia in 1810 and 1811.



VII. Frances Hamilton, born January 22nd, 1781. Married Brigadier-General David Blackshear, of Laurens county, Georgia, December 2nd, 1802, and died February 28th, 1827.

VIII. Martha Hamilton, died in childhood.

IX. Mary Hamilton, born January 17th, 1778 in Hancock county, Georgia. Died in Thomas county, Georgia, on March 23rd, 1870. Married George White Hayes, Esq., of Clarke county, Georgia, formerly of Charlotte county, Virginia, later of Thomas county, Georgia.

X. William Hamilton, Esq., Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to General Blackshear, War with Creeks. Born in 1789. Married first, Mary, second, Elizabeth Bryan.

XI. Everard Hamilton, Esq., Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General John Floyd of the Creek War and War of 1812. Born in Hancock county, Georgia, December 4th, 1791. On October 3st, 1816, he married a Mary Hazzard, daughter of Major-General Floyd. Was secretary of State of Georgia, during administration of Governors Troup, Forsyth and a portion of Gilmer's. Died in Savannah, Georgia, in January 1847. For issue see Floyd Genealogy.

Peterson Thweatt, 5, *vide supra*.

Sarah Thweatt, 6, *vide supra*.

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## OUR HONORARY ADVISORY BOARD.

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In March 1900, at our regular monthly meeting, when all hearts were filled with enthusiasm over the Spanish-American war, the names of two gentlemen in whom Georgia had a special interest, and who had signally distinguished themselves in this war were proposed as honorary members of our Advisory Board.

These names were General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, a native of Georgia, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, of illustrious Georgia ancestry on the maternal side.

Not a single member of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, then present, doubted for a moment that it was the eGorgia influence which had predominated in these men's lives and had

led them upward and onward, and they were unanimously elected. This action was in the nature of claiming for Georgia what was her due, and the distinguished soldiers, on being notified by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Marion Graham, of the compliment paid them, sent the following replies:

"Washington, D. C., March 30th, 1900.—Mrs. J. M. Graham, Dear Madam: Thanks and acceptance. Joseph Wheeler."

---

"State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany, April 9, 1900.—Mrs. John M. Graham, 21 Powers St., Atlanta, Ga. My Dear Madam: I thank you heartily for the honor conferred upon me in my election as honorary member of the advisory board of Joseph Habersham chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. With great regard, very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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FINIS.

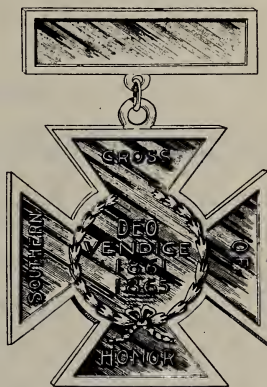
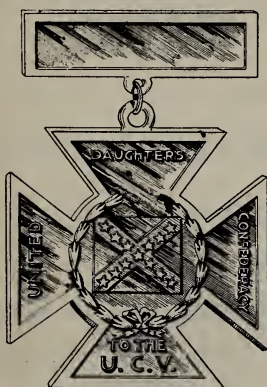
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GEO. A. NICOLSON, Asst. Cashier.

---

# MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING COMPANY.

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Capital,	-	-	-	\$200,000.00
Stockholders' Liability,	-			200,000.00
Surplus,	-	-	-	50,000.00
Total,	-	-	-	<hr/> \$450,000.00

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The officers of this bank will be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

In our . . . . .

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we furnish pass books and receive limited amounts on which interest at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is credited quarterly—on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st.

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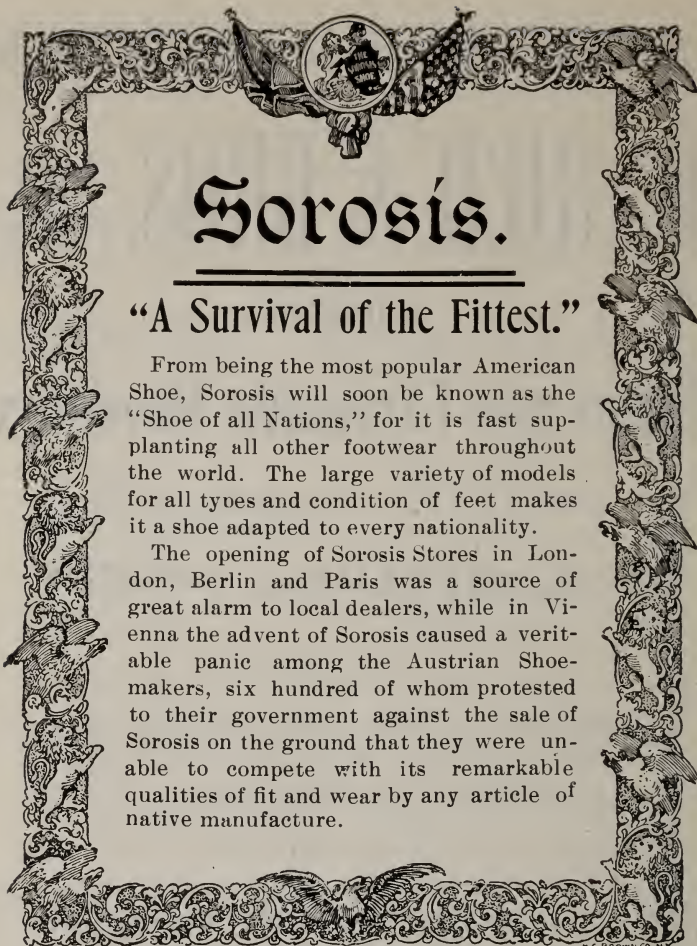
With the materially increased and improved facilities for doing business which we now possess, we are better prepared than ever before to supply your wants. Each department of our house will be found fully stocked with

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Sorosis name and Sorosis methods of manufacturing have made it possible for every woman in this country to take advantage of the best "Ready to Wear Shoe" ever made, at the low price of \$3.50 and also make it possible for her, after finding the last which fits her foot correctly, to really own a private last which, being protected and easily identified by Sorosis name, she can call for, without fear of being taken advantage of, in every city in this country and abroad.

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In charge of the Georgia, Alabama, and Florida  
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